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HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY,

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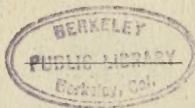
Twentieth-Century Medical Practice

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By

E. R. BOOTH, Ph. D., D. O.

Cincinnati



He who will not reason is a bigot; he who can not reason
is a fool; and he who dares not reason is a slave.—BACON

If circumstances lead me I will find
Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed
Within the center.—SHAKESPEARE

W. H.

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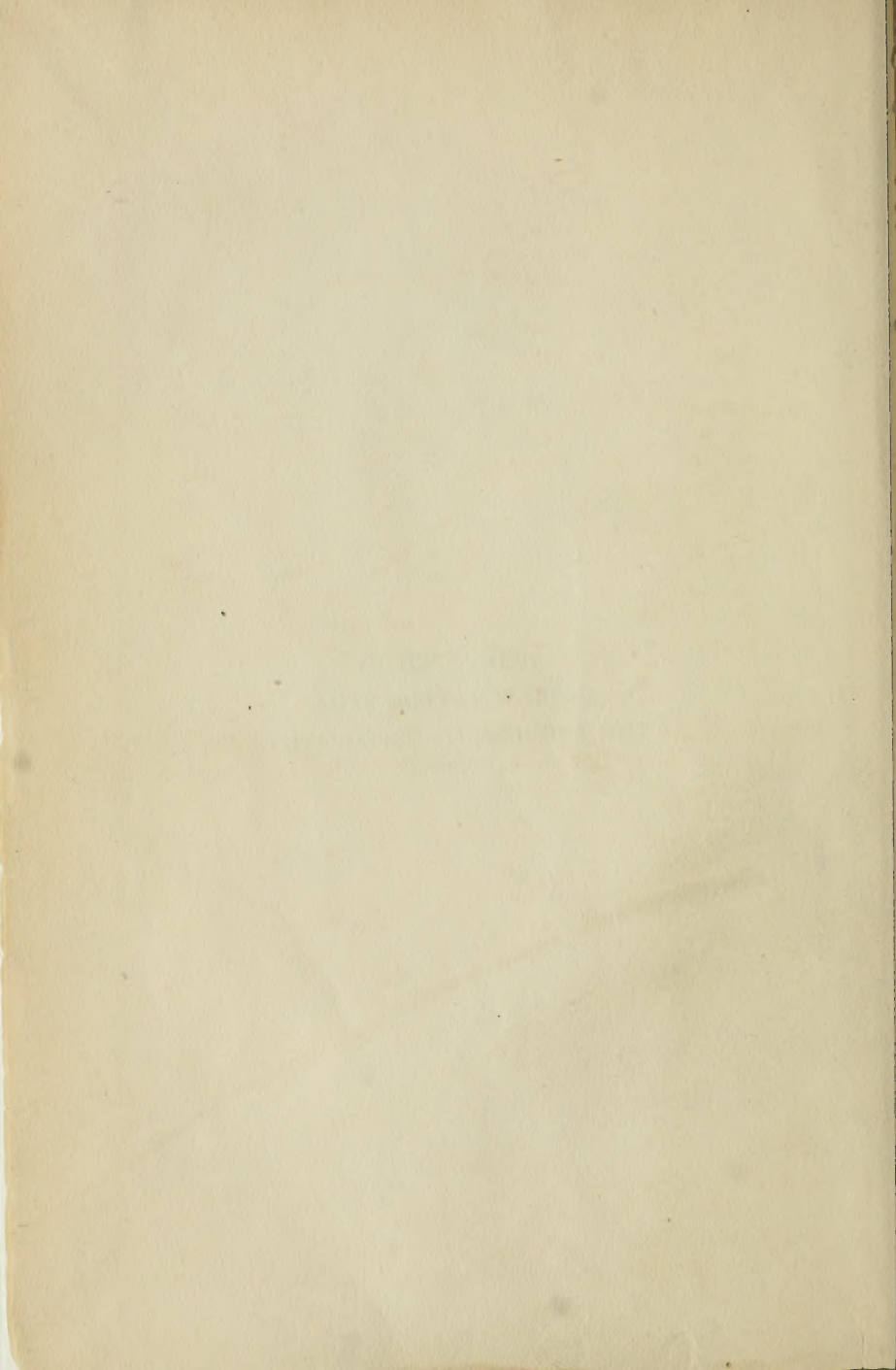
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DEDICATED TO
ANDREW TAYLOR STILL
THE FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY

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PREFACE

THE compilation of the HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY AND TWENTIETH-CENTURY MEDICAL PRACTICE was not undertaken because of a pressing demand. It seemed to have dawned upon the mind of several osteopaths about the same time that such a work ought to be issued during the life of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still and others most intimately connected with the origin and early development of the science. The author was requested by several of his professional friends to undertake the work, which he did with much reluctance. He felt that he had a great responsibility resting upon him. Once thoroughly entered upon the work, the magnitude of the task became evident; but the richness of the mine of truth in which he was delving, made the search one of constantly growing interest.

Direct information was obtained from Dr. A. T. Still and from many who were intimate with him before Osteopathy was known and during its process of development. Many of the facts given are drawn from the author's personal knowledge; and others are from traditions or unwritten history which has become the common property of scores who are acquainted with the development of Osteopathy and of those who have known Dr. Still for years.

The chapters relating to other systems of medicine and methods of procedure in treating diseases of the human body were not contemplated in the original plan. In order that Osteopathy might be seen in its true relations, and its independent position in the science and art of healing be fully understood, it seemed necessary to present a few facts concerning present medical practices. This was the more imperative because of the vilification and constant misrepresentation of Osteopathy by the established medical profession. It will require no stretch of the imagination to see that the facts at first sight apparently foreign to Osteopathy are an integral part of the history. Whether Osteopathy is either technically or legally the practice of medicine is left for the reader to decide

after perusing Chapters IV and V. That it is a complete system of healing is evident, and to present Osteopathy historically without showing its relations to and differentiations from other systems would be to omit an essential historic feature.

It may be objected that the author has cited practically only one authority, Wilder's "History of Medicine," in Chapter X, and but one, Cohen's "System of Physiological Therapeutics," in Chapter XII. Most of the statements made by them could be verified by other unquestionable authorities; but the writers quoted, being reputed for their extensive learning and exalted character, are considered sufficient.

Credit has been given in the body of the work to the sources of information; and the exact words have generally been quoted, rather than a restatement of the facts and reference to the authorities. This was for the purpose of giving the reader the original information upon the subjects presented.

A vast amount of information is available which has not been used in this compilation. It is hoped that all osteopathic literature, including journals, pamphlets, circulars, charts, books, proceedings of associations, etc., will be carefully preserved and placed in the archives of the American Osteopathic Association, where it may be available for future use. Each state and local society should also see that all bearing upon the introduction and growth of Osteopathy within its boundaries is carefully systematized and preserved. If this is done, the future historian will have the material at hand which will enable him to prepare a work worthy of the cause.

Valuable aid has been rendered by Dr. R. G. Lewis and Dr. Eliza Edwards, who read most of the manuscript. As changes have been made since they read it, it would not be fair to suppose they were guilty of permitting errors to creep into the text. While many have contributed to the work, the author only should be held responsible for the errors.

An apology might be in order for departing, more than once, from the unbiased attitude of the historian, as when the author says of a criticism of Osteopathy, "that it would require a past-master of the order of Ananias, and Baconian terseness, to condense

a greater number of falsehoods in so short a space." But an historian has a right to state facts with which he is familiar, and may be pardoned if he uses language intended to make his meaning unmistakable, the same as any one else would be in speaking of current events. An apology might also be in order for the appearance of some of the illustrations. They may not meet with the approval of many; but they express too much that is transpiring in the ranks of those interested in the present practice of medicine to be overlooked. Others, showing the merry war in progress between the conflicting drug interests, would have been presented had they not been so unethical as to shock the moral sense.

Personally, the writer wishes to say that this is not his first experience in advocating a cause unpopular with a profession. He remembers how he and a few of his friends were looked upon with disdain, and even ridiculed by his professional brethren, for advocating manual training. Sixteen years ago, there were not half a dozen educators in Ohio who were advocates of that new element in education; now there are not half a dozen who value their reputations who would dare raise their voices against it. So to-day the author is one of the very few of the great aggregate of physicians of all schools who openly advocates Osteopathy; but he expects to live to see the day when not half a dozen physicians who value their reputations will dare raise their voices against it. Intelligence is too widely disseminated for any profession to ignore progress.

The author requests those finding errors in this volume to communicate with him, in order that they may be corrected.

E. R. BOOTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio
June, 1905

SECOND EDITION

PARTIALLY REVISED

THE first supply of the HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY AND TWENTIETH CENTURY MEDICAL PRACTICE having been exhausted within six months it is necessary to prepare this partially revised edition to meet an immediate demand. Attention is called by the Errata below to three errors that might convey the wrong impression. Others, most of them typographical, will be corrected should the demand warrant a future edition. Mistakes in the subject matter of such gravity as to require correction have not been pointed out to the author. As most of the manuscript was submitted to those familiar with the early history of Osteopathy and as the quotations are from recognized authorities, it is believed that it will not be necessary to change the subject matter to any great extent.

ERRATA

Page 81, twelfth line from bottom, for "1904" read "1894."

Page 329, fourth line from bottom, for "subtile" read "subtle."

Page 387, sixteenth line from top, for "eclectic" read "electric."

Page 404, another line should appear at the bottom reading, "vessels which come from the vertebral arteries within the brain."

E. R. B.

February, 1906

CHAPTER I

DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

—LONGFELLOW.

The History of Osteopathy to the present time is inseparably connected with the life of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Osteopathy had its conception in the fertile brain of that one man, was developed by his careful judgment, grew into favor through his determined purpose, and was placed upon a solid footing by his sagacity. All the elements that have contributed to the advancement of Osteopathy are to be found in the very nature of its founder. And many of the elements that make Dr. Still what he has been and still is, are the results of the environments of his life.

No artifice can make of a man that for which nature did not endow him. But the natural and artificial surroundings of a young man often determine the particular direction of his life. This is pre-eminently true of the subject of this chapter. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that the time to begin to train a child is with its grandparents. So the only way to become really familiar with a man is to make the acquaintance of his ancestors.

DR. A. T. STILL'S PATERNAL ANCESTORS

Dr. Still's great-grandfather on his father's side came to Buncombe County, North Carolina. Whence, is not positively known, but it seems from one account that he and five brothers came from England.

Dr. Still's grandfather, Boaz Still, was born in North Carolina. He was one of eight brothers, and was said to be the "runt" of the family, weighing two hundred and eleven pounds. He married Mary Lyda, a Dutch woman. She was a good frontiers-woman, and

is known to have killed the fiercest of wild beasts with her rifle. They raised a family of fifteen children, eight daughters and seven sons, five of whom were doctors.

One of the sons, Dr. Abram Still, was Dr. A. T. Still's father. He was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, about 1797. The family removed to Tennessee where Abram Still was ordained as a preacher in Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, and sent as a circuit rider to Tazewell County in the southwestern part of Virginia. While there he married Martha P. Moore, daughter of the third James Moore mentioned below. There Dr. E. C. Still, Andrew's oldest brother, was born, January 15, 1824. They soon removed to Lee County, Virginia, where James M., Andrew T., Thomas C., and Jane were born. Thence they moved to New Market, Jefferson County, Tennessee, where John W. was born. Thomas C. Still says his father was at one time Parson Brownlow's family physician at Knoxville, Tenn. No wonder he became an ardent abolitionist. All the sons were doctors and strong anti-slavery men. The following is a continuation of the story of the family, as related to the author by Dr. E. C. Still at his home in Macon, Missouri, November 29, 1904:

"Then my father, wanting to get to a new country where he could get land cheap, took a transfer from Holston Conference, M. E. Church, to the Missouri Conference of the same. Moving from there and landing in Macon County, Missouri, near Bloomington, May 2, 1837, he bought a claim at once, at which place Mary M. Still was born. After remaining three years he bought another claim in Schuyler County, moved there and took possession of it, at which place my sister, Marovia M. Still, was born. We remained there five or six years, moving back again to the same place in Macon County, about 1845, at which place my youngest sister, Cassander, was born. We remained in that neighborhood in Macon County for some years, during which time the division of the Methodist Church took place. My father remaining with the old, or Methodist Episcopal Church rendered him unpopular in a political sense. Being what they called a free soiler, at that time, rendering it dangerous to his life, he asked the Methodist Conference for an appointment where he would be in less danger. He was sent to Kansas Territory to the Shawnee Mission about 1852, to the same Indians that massacred the Moore family, they having been transferred by the United States Government. He found there the same

names among the Indians as in the east, and some of them remembered the tradition of my great-grandmother's tragic death.

"I remained in Macon County and practiced medicine from about 1845 to about 1882. About that time I became interested with my brother, A. T. Still, in the treatment of disease without medicine, afterwards named Osteopathy. Following that practice for some years, assisting my brother in Osteopathy up to the time of McKinley's second election, November, 1900, I was taken down sick at that time and have not practiced since, though I have good health now. I was in service during the Rebellion.

"At first the general impression was that we were switched off or crazy. The doctors called Andrew a damned old jackass, and suggested sending him a block of hay. I had obtained their confidence by being a good surgeon. They rather pitied me for siding with the crazy old jackass. The preachers said it was all the works of the devil. Doctors said it was too damned a fraud to be noticed. We were ostracized from any kind of fraternal feeling."

While in Missouri, Abram Still served the M. E. Church as circuit rider and presiding elder, and at the same time administered to the sick. Thos. C. Still says of his father:

"He would often have to stop in the fall season to attend the sick. His universal practice was to keep close by his Bible in his saddle-bags, a well filled wallet of medicines in sections of canes as bottles were likely to break. Thus armed his main aim was for the comfort of both soul and body."

HIS MATERNAL ANCESTORS

The earliest authentic history of Dr. Still's ancestors on his mother's side is found in a most interesting little volume entitled "The Captives of Abb's Valley," written "by a son of Mary Moore," who was a cousin of Dr. Still's mother, and published about 1854. It is found in many Presbyterian Sunday-school libraries, records facts that are indeed stranger than fiction, and contains material that appeals to man's love of adventure as well as his devotion to religion.

James Moore, Dr. Still's great-great-grandfather, came from Ireland about the year 1726, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated to northern Ireland from Scotland. He married Jane Walker, a descendant of the Rutherfords, of Scotland. They had five sons

and five daughters, from whom are descended many of the first families of Virginia and Kentucky. He died about 1792, and his wife, some two years later. Their sixth child and second son bore the name James Moore also. He married Martha Poage. After several years they moved into Abb's Valley, Tazewell County, Virginia. The fight for possession of that country had long been contested by the Shawnee and the Cherokee Indians, and many a bloody battle had been fought between them, and many depredations upon the early settlers had been committed by both of them.

This second James Moore, Dr. Still's great-grandfather, was a man of no ordinary ability. He became a captain in the militia and led a company in General Green's army in the hard fought battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, 1781. "It has been said of him that he was never known to lose his presence of mind in any emergency in which he was placed."

On the morning of July 14, 1786, after the members of the Moore family had begun their respective employments, Black Wolf, at the head of thirty or forty Shawnee warriors, attacked the family. Captain Moore ran to the house, but found the door barred by those who had taken refuge in it. Running past the house, he halted only a moment in climbing the yard fence, when he was pierced with seven balls. He ran about forty paces, fell, and was immediately tomahawked and scalped. Three of the children were also killed, and the others, with their mother, were captured. The Indians started with their captives to near where Detroit now stands. One boy being unable to stand the fatigue of the journey, was killed the second day, and the babe being fretful, had its brains dashed out against a tree. Before they reached their destination, Mrs. Moore and a daughter were also put to death. Dr. E. C. Still relates the following tradition concerning his great-grandmother's death:

"Tradition obtained by my grandfather from the Shawnee squaws, says that owing to her complainings of the loss of her child, they took her to the stake, cutting off, slicing, broiling, and eating her breasts before her; sticking her full of fine splinters and burning her at the stake, at a French trading post called Detroit. The above tradition was handed down to me through my mother, who obtained it from her father, James Moore, who had been captured

by the Shawnee Indians and kept with them seven years. We do n't know the tradition to be history, but my grandfather and my mother believed it to be true; he obtained it from the Shawnee squaws, who thought a great deal of my grandfather and protected him when the braves were drinking and carousing. The squaws obtained it from the braves."

A daughter, Mary Moore, and an adopted daughter, Martha Evans, were taken to Canada, where they were sold to Englishmen and were finally given their freedom.

The third James Moore, the second son of Captain Moore, and the grandfather of Dr. Still, was captured by Black Wolf, a chief of the Shawnees, in September, 1784, about two years before the massacre mentioned above. The winter was spent as a captive among the Shawnees. In April, 1785, he was sold to a French trader named Ariome and taken to Canada, near Detroit. His sister, Mary Moore, was taken later to the same neighborhood, where they often saw each other. Together, after enduring great hardship during the journey, they returned to Virginia in 1789. Mary married a Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Samuel Brown. She had seven sons, five of whom were ministers, and one an elder in the Presbyterian Church; the youngest was a doctor. The historian of the "Captives of Abb's Valley" says:

"James Moore expressed a desire and design to return to Canada for some time after he had been amongst his friends in Virginia, but at last abandoned the plan. Early in life he married a Miss Taylor, of Rockbridge County, settled on the farm which his father had occupied in Abb's Valley, and became the father of a numerous family who, with few exceptions, reside in the same section of country. At an early period, after he had gone to reside in the valley, he became a member of the Methodist Church, and continued in the communion of that church until his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1851. He was spared to see his descendants of the third generation."

The Taylor family mentioned above gives origin to the middle name of the subject of this chapter, Andrew Taylor Still, and connects him with Bishop Wm. Taylor, the pioneer in missionary work in India and Africa, and with ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee.

Bishop Taylor would have made a good osteopath had he turned

his attention in that direction instead of the conversion of the heathen. Doubtless he spent many a night in the wilds of India and Africa with a stone for a pillow. A friend of his in Cincinnati, Mr. J. B. Martin, says that the bishop was subject to headache and insomnia, and learned from experience that nothing gave him relief like a piece of marble for a pillow. He carried with him year after year a flat, smooth slab of marble about an inch thick, three or four wide, and seven or eight long, which he used for a pillow. Having broken his marble once in Cincinnati, Mr. Martin secured another for him. How like the experience of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, when, at the age of ten, he used a plow-line for a pillow? (Chapter II, page 45.)

Some authorities say that the third James Moore was married three times. Certain it is that he married, besides Miss Taylor, a Miss Patsy Pogue, who became the mother of Martha P. Moore, who was the wife of Abram Still and the mother of Andrew Taylor Still. That Dr. Still's mother was a woman of unusual ability is in evidence, and her early residence and labors upon the frontier make her an historic character. The following relating to her appeared in the Ottawa (Kansas) Journal, in August, 1873:

"Mrs. Martha Still, of Centropolis, is in her seventy-fourth year, and thinks she is the first white woman that ever found a home on the soil of Kansas. She claims to be the mother of two territories, Nebraska and Kansas. Herself and husband were connected with the old Shawnee mission. She has four sons in the medical profession, one daughter the wife of a doctor, and one daughter the wife of a preacher, and a good preacher herself. Dr. Still, her deceased husband, was well known through this country as a physician and preacher. Rev. Mr. Adams, her son-in-law, claimed in the conference held in Ottawa last spring, to have preached the first discourse ever delivered on the townsite of that goodly city. Mother Still is in good health, has a quarter section of land under cultivation, good apple orchard, is a conference claimant, and lives to help pay the preachers."

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Every osteopath is interested in the story of Dr. Still's life, as found in his autobiography. Many who read that remarkable book may be disappointed; but it is so characteristic of the author that

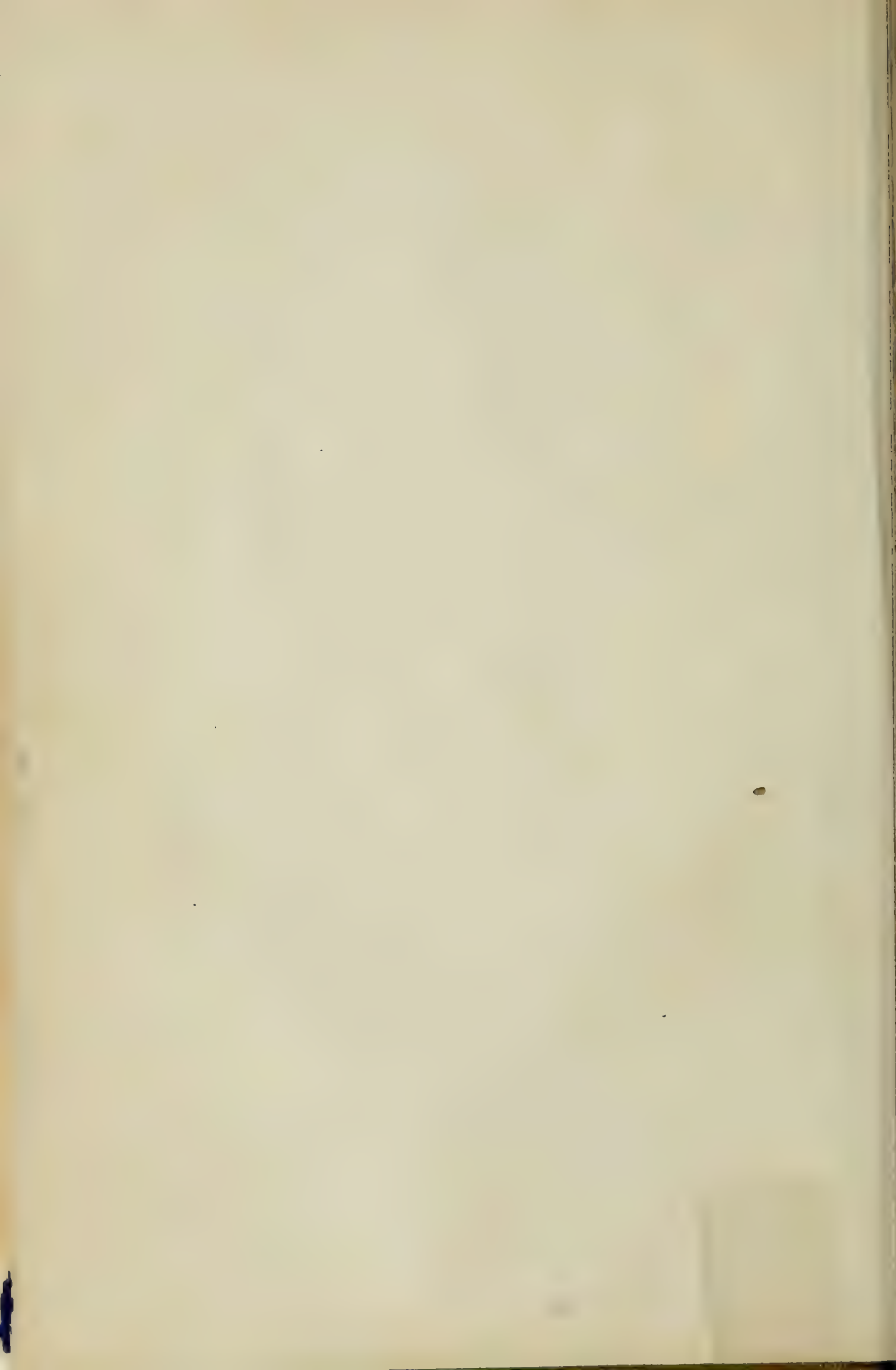


REV. DR. ABRAM STILL.



MRS. MARTHA MOORE STILL.

FATHER AND MOTHER OF DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.



a more thorough acquaintance with it will give a clearer insight into the character and traits of the founder of Osteopathy and beget a keener appreciation of his worth. Concerning the autobiography, and her long acquaintance with Dr. Still, Mrs. M. A. Patterson, Queen City, Missouri, writes:

"The autobiography of Dr. Still gives the plain facts of Dr. Still's early life and also of his later life. I have known the family of the old doctor for sixty-four years. I had been afflicted for thirty years with paralysis and have been cured and am enjoying good health. Am now sixty-eight years old. One little incident which occurred in the early life of Dr. Still, I will relate: I think he was about sixteen years old. His father had been to town, and when he came home he saw Andrew sitting by the roadside reading a doctor book. His father said: 'Andrew, I do n't allow any doctor books in my field.' Andrew just turned around with his feet in the road and went on reading. I told this to the old doctor and he remembered it well. He said it was an anatomy he was reading." *at 16.*

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Andrew Taylor Still, the subject of this sketch, was born August 6, 1828, about three miles west of Jonesboro, Lee County, in the extreme western part of Virginia. As shown above, his father was of English and German descent, and his mother Scotch. When he was six years of age, his father removed with his family to Newmarket, in eastern Tennessee. In 1835, he and two older brothers entered what was known as "Holston College," located at Newmarket. A seven weeks' journey in 1837, landed the family of eight, with two wagons and seven horses, in Macon County, Missouri, whither his father had been sent as a missionary, the first of the Methodist Episcopal Church in northern Missouri. Here Andrew attended school during 1839-40. In the spring of 1840 they removed to Schuyler County, Missouri. He thus describes in his autobiography the building in which his schooling was continued: "That autumn we felled trees in the woods and built a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet in size, seven feet high, dirt floor, with one whole log or pole left out to admit light through sheeting tacked over the space, so we could see to read and write." In the spring of 1845 they returned to Macon County. Dr. Still's individuality had

begun to assert itself by that time. There probably never was a time in his life when he quietly submitted to unreasonable dictation or accepted questionable theories. He says of one of his early schools:

"A school was taught by G. B. Burkhart, but I did not attend it, as he and I did not agree, so I left home and entered school at La Plata, Missouri, conducted by Rev. Samuel Davidson, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

Andrew did not differ much from other members of the family. Early in life his disposition to carricature or make sport of things became manifest. These sketches he put in a book which he called his commentary. One of these related to a quack doctor whose remedy for measles was soup from a ram's head. The patient was pictured with the head up to the horns down his throat. Those who have seen his sketches made later in life, and who know his love for the ram, the goat, and the peacock, can readily see the significance of his early sketches.

Andrew was not greatly in love with farming, and much of the work incident to the life of a pioneer farmer. "He loved hunting as much as he disliked farming," says his brother Thomas, and "father prevailed upon him to give it up and commence the study of medicine, in which he was as untiring as in hunting. * * * He was an uncommon successful hunter. Many a fine venison did he bring home, and wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and other game in abundance. But when he dropped hunting it was complete." In other words, Dr. Still did when a boy as he does at seventy-seven; he worked with his whole soul at what he undertook to do.

Dr. Still's early development was not of the hot-house sort, nor was his education obtained wholly in school. The following is his own account of some of his early experiences:

"My father, who was a man educated to do all kinds of work, was a minister, doctor, farmer, and a practical millwright. My mother was a natural mechanic, and made cloth, clothing, and pies to perfection. She believed 'to spare the rod would spoil the child,' and did use it in a homeopathic way. My father said if you wish to get meal in a bag, hold the mouth open. If you wish to get sense in your head, hold it open. If you wish to ride a horse, get on his back; and if you wished to be a skillful rider, hold on to him. My

mother said if you wish to drink milk, put it in your mouth, and not on your clothes; for there was but one way to drink milk. My father being a farmer, concluded that a little corn-field education would be good with my mill-wright knowledge, and at an early age I was taught to hold the teams, and do the duties of farm life, until I could manage teams, harrows, plows, scrapers. When I came from the corn-field for dinner, father told me I could rest myself by carrying slop to the hogs. I did not mind the work; it was the exercise that bothered my mind."

An idea of the diversions and at the same time the strenuousness of pioneer life with its educative influences, is shown by the following quotation from his autobiography:

"My father owned a farm and raised a large amount of corn, and had a great many horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs to feed on it, so our crops were consumed at home. We had so much corn to husk and crib that we were compelled to commence very early, in order to get it stored away before cold weather. When we were all in our teens, my eldest brother nineteen, the next seventeen, and myself about fifteen, we gathered corn from early morn till late in the evening, fed the stock, ate our suppers, and prepared for a good hunt for coons, foxes, opossums, and skunks. We always took a gun, an ax, big butcher-knife, and flint and steel to make fire. We had a polished cow's horn which we could blow as loud as the horn that overthrew the walls of Jericho. As brother Jim was a great talker, we made him chief horn-blower. He went into the yard, and bracing himself, tooted and tooted and split the air for miles, while the dogs collected around him and roared and howled. You never heard such sweet music as brother Jim and the dogs made. Shortly after his melodies began, we were in line of march, front, middle, and rear rank, and soon journeyed to the woods to hunt opossums, polecats, coons, wildcats, foxes, and turkeys."

Dr. Still himself thus sums up the effects of this pioneer life:

"My frontier experience was valuable to me in more ways than I can ever tell. It was invaluable in my scientific researches. Before I had ever studied anatomy from books, I had almost perfected the knowledge from the great book of nature. The skinning of squirrels brought me into contact with muscles, nerves, and veins. The bones, this great foundation of the wonderful house we live in, were always a study to me long before I learned the hard names given to them by the scientific world. As the skull of the horse was used at my first school as a seat for the indolent scholar, I have thought it might be typical of the good horse-sense that led

me to go to the fountain-head of knowledge and there learn the lesson that drugs are dangerous to the body, and the science of medicine just what some great physicians have declared it to be—a humbug.”

HIS OWN FAMILY.

January 29, 1849, A. T. Still married Miss Mary M. Vaughn. They remained on a farm of eighty acres in Macon County, Missouri, till May, 1853, when they moved to the Wakarusa Mission of the M. E. Church, about six miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, occupied by a Shawnee tribe. Here he farmed, and with his father doctored the Indians. Here his wife died in 1859 and left him with three children, two of whom have since died. The oldest, Mrs. John W. Cogwill, is living near Ottawa, Kansas.

November 20, 1860, Miss Mary E. Turner and Dr. Still were married. He speaks thus of her in his Autobiography:

“Over a quarter of a century my wife, Mary E. Still, has given her counsel, advice, consent, and encouraged me to go on and unfold the truths, laws and principles of life; to open and proclaim them to the world by demonstration, which is the only method by which truth can be established.”

All who know Mrs. Still can certify as to the faithfulness with which she has stood by her illustrious husband in all his endeavors. Three of their children, Drs. Chas. E., Harry M., and Herman F., are practicing Osteopathy, and Helen Blanche is the wife of Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin. Fred, the youngest son, died in 1896. Of his sons he speaks as follows in the Autobiography:

“At this stage of the war my sons are no more prattling children, but men of mature years. They have been the champions of many bloody conflicts. They are at this time commanders of divisions, having worn the epaulets of all ranks. And I feel that future battles fought by them and their subordinates will be as wisely conducted as though I were there in person.

“For fear of tiring the reader and leaving him with the belief that there is no wisdom outside of my family, I will say that the river of intelligence is just as close to you and yours as it is to me and mine. Although by good fortune I dipped my cup first in the broad river of Osteopathy, drank and gave to them, which fluid they relished as all intelligent persons do who drink from this river, the same stream flows for you.”

INTERESTED IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Abram Still (father of Dr. Still) was one of the three commissioners to purchase the site for what is now known as Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. Dr. A. T. Still was then living in Palmyra. About that time the name of the town was changed to Baldwin. He, his brother Thomas, and two others, were appointed commissioners by the general conference to select a spot for the university building. They devoted their energies to the cause of education and contributed most liberally to its material welfare. Dr. Still seems to have been very successful in a financial way before he cast aside the practice of drug therapeutics for Osteopathy. He had accumulated property in Kansas, and he and two brothers donated 480 acres of land for the site of the university. He, his brother, and two other men erected a steam sawmill, which furnished the lumber for twenty miles around. During this time he superintended the erection of the university buildings, sawed lumber, doctored the sick, and represented the people of Douglas County in the legislature. But his old friends in Kansas forsook him when he said: "God has no use for drugs in disease, and I can prove it by His works," and "when I asked the privilege of explaining Osteopathy in the Baldwin University, the doors of the structure I had helped build were closed against me." This statement is literally true and is verified by those now connected with the university.

SERVING HIS COUNTRY.

During the years 1852-3, Dr. Still was a scout surgeon under General John C. Fremont, and during the Civil War was a surgeon in the Union army in the volunteer corps. That was when he began to lose faith in the efficacy of drugs and in existing medical methods. He was an ardent abolitionist and was active in the border warfare in Kansas. He was on intimate terms with John Brown and Jim Lane, the anti-slavery leaders in that strife. In 1857 he was elected on the free-state ticket to represent Douglas County, Kansas, in the legislature; and until March, 1858, was a participant in some of the most thrilling events that have ever occurred within legislative halls.

Dr. Still is not so constituted as to shrink from any call to

duty. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. His battalion of that regiment was disbanded in April, 1862, and May 15, he became captain of Company D, which he organized, of the Eighteenth Kansas Militia, and was soon promoted to the rank of major. Later he was transferred to the Twenty-first Kansas Militia, of which he was major. His regiment was engaged in the encounters in western Missouri till October 24, 1864, when Major Still received orders to disband it, which he did.

It was during the campaign of Major Still's regiment against the famous Confederate raider, General Sterling Price, in 1864, that he received injuries on account of which he later made application to the United States Government for a pension. The following is taken from the report of Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee to which his claim was referred. The report was made June 12, 1880. The surgeon of the regiment gave more detailed testimony as to the facts given below:

"Sandy Lowe testifies that he was colonel of said regiment, and that while on the Price raid, from pressure of arms and ammunition on his bowels, claimant contracted rupture, and from his participation for three days in battle he contracted heart disease, all of which occurred in October, 1864.

"Dr. J. S. Snelly testifies that he treated the claimant for heart disease from 1866 to 1878; that he was afflicted with valvular lesion of the heart, with syncope when asleep while lying on the left side; and, he further testifies that claimant is ruptured on each side, with tendency to paralysis of left side and arm, and that during the whole time he treated claimant there was no improvement in his condition.

"The claim was rejected because the War Department contains no record showing the Twenty-first Regiment, Kansas State Militia, was in the United States military service.

"In the papers is the commission of claimant as major of said regiment, signed by the governor of the State of Kansas.

"In view of these facts, the committee report the bill back to the house with a recommendation that it do pass."

He has never lost his interest in the trying times preceding and during the Civil War, and it is a treat to hear him talk in his unostentatious way about them. He is proud of his record as a soldier, and often says he fought to free his country from the thralldom of human slavery; and is now engaged in waging war to free his

country from the slavery of drug medication. He is a member of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., Kirksville, Missouri. John Speer, in his "Life of General James H. Lane, the Liberator of Kansas," in speaking of Dr. Still and his father, says:

"The Rev. Dr. Abram Still, the father of Dr. Andrew T. Still, was a missionary among the Shawnee Indians before white settlement, a divine, a patriot, and a philanthropist; and his entire family were physicians of intelligence and ability. Dr. Andrew T. Still was called in immediately after the wounding of James Lane, as counsel with Dr. Fuller, as well as an immediate friend and co-worker in the free state cause. He assisted in the surgical operation and probed the wound, discovering that the ball passed up the thigh several inches. He was first lieutenant in the military company of which Abbott was captain. Was on the most intimate terms with Lane in his command, and afterwards a surgeon in the volunteers under him in the war of the rebellion. He was also identified with all the movements of the time in connection with Lane, John Brown, and the early pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. At the very first opportunity to elect any free state candidates, Dr. Still was elected to the house of representatives (in 1857), in which he served with distinction, the writer sitting by his side in that distinguished body, which gave the finishing stroke to slavery in Kansas; and he is now at the head of one of the most prominent scientific institutions of the west, entitled 'The American School of Osteopathy.'"

AN INVENTIVE MIND.

Dr. Still has an inventive mind. His farming experience made him familiar with the difficulties attending the harvesting of large crops of wheat, and impelled him to try to improve upon the existing methods of labor. He invented a device for collecting the grain as it is cut by a reaping machine so as to drop it in bunches suitable for binding. The Wood Mowing Machine Company appropriated the idea and reaped the benefit in dollars and cents, while Dr. Still had an experience which must have been useful to him in the study of the human machine. While living on a farm one of the duties which often fell to his lot was churning. He rigged up a very clever device which lessened the time and labor hitherto necessary to extract butter from cream. He spent some time introducing his churn till 1874; but its chief value to him was in his experience.

DR. STILL'S UNSELFISHNESS.

Many have indulged in speculation concerning certain phases of Dr. Still's character. No one ever accused him of selfishness in the proper acceptation of that term, but he would be the last man on earth to exploit his unselfish deeds. Ofttimes his own words were misleading to those who were not thoroughly acquainted with him. The following by himself, taken from the *Journal of Osteopathy* for December, 1896, so clearly shows a certain element in his character, that it is given in full. Those who know him best can appreciate every word and read much more "between the lines" than appears in print:

"It is said of me, 'Dr. Still is the biggest hearted man on earth.' Now let me tell you something, I am as selfish as a wolf. I work and study hard from morning till night, year in and out, not for your happiness, but A. T. Still's. I am human and dislike a drone of two legs. I work for bread and meat for myself and those dependent upon me. I love and hate, bitterly and sweetly. I love an honest toiler of body or mind—I hate a liar, a thief, a hypocrite, or a lazy person, all are alike to me. A lazy man has to live and will if he has to lie and steal. I will help those who have an honest claim on my sympathy, and in a loving manner, as a man should do to his fellow man. I hate a man who is all gab and gets sick when his lame and wornout wife, once a rose, asks him to bring in some wood and water to cook his dinner with. I love the works of nature; to me it is life and joy; it makes a man glad he is a man. I am sorry we know so little of ourselves. Let us put in the twelve months of ninety-seven in study, study for knowledge that will do us good. Never work for the love and admiration of the dear people, which is too often like a soap bubble, and bursts to curse you for what you have done. Remember they, too, have some wolf or dog in their chamber that should be filled with gratitude. I hope and only ask that I may be wisely just to all."

Others have noted this spirit of unselfishness in Dr. Still, and given utterance to their opinions. E. H. Pratt, M. D., LL. D., of Chicago, made use of the following words in an address at Kirksville, as reported by the *Kirksville Journal* of November 5, 1896:

"There is only one safe ground for any one to occupy, and it is the only true ground—that man never originates truth; truth is God's and not man's. And only in so far as we get our individuality and our personality out of the way and become receptacles

of truth, get in line with it—God's own truth—do we advance. The reason that Dr. Still is the man he is, is because he has not been conceited, is because he has not been selfish, he has not been hunting after money; that man has not sought reputation as an object of life; he has simply had his eyes fixed upon the star of truth, and he has pursued a uniform course in that direction. So his face, being toward the light, has always shone, not by his own light, but by the reflection of the light he was looking at—God's light. You could not make Dr. Still conceited. You might bow down to him, and tell him he was a god, but he would say, 'You are mistaken.' He will not take it to himself, he will take it back to the God who gave it to him. He will say, 'You can see the same God; don't look at me; look at the truth.'"

HIS RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Most persons are interested in the religious convictions of a great man. Much speculation has been indulged in concerning this element of Dr. Still's character. The uncertainty in the minds of many is not due to any doubt as to his belief, but rather to his reticence in expressing himself on the subject to strangers, and to those who do not seem to understand him. To others he is the embodiment of freedom and candor in talking upon this subject.

Dr. Still is pre-eminently a student of man. His field of study involves all the elements that enter into the construction of that incomparable machine, the human body. But the machine with which he is so familiar is not merely composed of bones and muscles and other material forms. It is a living mechanism, animated by the spirit of life, the embodiment of something above those forms of matter that appeal to the physical senses.

Dr. Still believes in the direct guidance of an All-wise Providence. With him, God is not simply a spiritual power, but He is the Master Mechanic of the material universe, the crowning effort of His creative power being man. He used the following words in one of his lectures, and those who have been with him much have often heard him give expression to the same thought.

"Good people ought to think pretty well, they ought to think kindly of the Mechanic who made all the mechanics and everything connected with them. I want to make this assertion: That for the last twenty-five years my object has been to find one single defect

in all nature, to find one single mistake of God. But I have made a total failure in this respect."

His religion, judged from the philosophical standpoint, might be considered pantheistic. That idea was expressed during an interview with Dr. Still on November 28, 1904, when he said:

"I decided about 1845 that that unknown intelligence, call it what you please, that precedes all structure and functions, is trustworthy. His work is perfect. Mind principle permeates the whole universe. When I contended that God had no use for calomel, ipecac, etc., I believe the great intellect knew what it was doing; it kept in the background."

Practically, Dr. Still is a spiritualist. Knowing as he does the frauds that have been practiced in the name of religion, and the misapprehension of most people concerning those who believe as he does, he has never forced his beliefs upon any one. But he has always had the courage of his convictions. Those who know him best know that he is always an earnest seeker after truth. Not only that, but when he gets a glimpse of a great truth, whether it be material or spiritual, he holds to it with a patient tenacity that never relaxes.

Once in conversation with the writer, he attributed his success to his unswerving fidelity to his religious convictions. He cited the cases of a number of former friends who had been his companions in religious thought, but who had renounced their beliefs for the sake of gain in purse or popularity, who had made a pitiable failure of life. He always insisted in unmistakable words that he who would be guided to the highest and best in the present life, as well as in the life to come, must follow his most noble thoughts and aspirations. The following by Emerson aptly expresses his convictions in this respect:

"O my brothers, God exists. There is a soul at the center of nature and over the will of every man so that none of us can wrong the universe. It has so infused its strong enchantment into nature, that we prosper when we accept its advice, and when we struggle to wound its creatures, our hands are glued to our sides, or they beat our own breasts. The whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only obey. There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word."

The familiar lines of Coleridge represent the practical direction of Dr. Still's religion:

“He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.”

Some of us may have thought at times that he was a poet, a seer, rather than a scientist or a philosopher; yet time and again have we returned to the thought that he may be literally right and we wrong. Dr. J. H. Sullivan says, “I think the most beautiful thought Dr. Still ever gave voice to was that in which he said he believed each red corpuscle in the blood had an intelligence all its own, else how can one explain the fact of a certain red corpuscle journeying on and on, say in a peacock's tail feathers, and finally adding to the particular color, which we know to be a physiological fact.” Note Dr. Still's words:

“Every corpuscle goes like a man in the army, with full instructions where to go, and with unerring precision it does its work—whether it be in the formation of a hair or the throwing of a spot of delicate tinting at certain distances on a peacock's back.”

“God does not find it necessary to make one of these spots of beauty at a time; He simply endows the corpuscles with mind, and in obedience to His law each one of these soldiers of life goes like a man in the army, with full instructions as to the duty he is to perform. It travels its beaten line without interfering with the work of others. Now you say I am going to get God into trouble by making a statement, claiming that each one of the five million corpuscles contained in a single drop of blood knows just what is expected of it. Is this blasphemy? No. As the troops of General Cook obey his commands unfalteringly, so God's infantry, imbued by Him with mentality, go forth to fulfill their appointed mission in unswerving obedience.”

It reminds one of Tennyson's well-known lines:

“Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.”

Dr. Still says: "To know all of a bone in its entirety would close both ends of eternity." How like the thought of Professor Virchow, "the father of modern medicine," the prince of anatomists, when he expresses what is to him a scientific principle, not a flight of imagination, the same idea in the words, "Every animal presents itself as a sum of vital unities, every one of which manifests all the characteristics of life."

We have not been left without an authoritative statement by Dr. Still himself, as to his views concerning the spiritual as well as the physical man. In solving the problems connected with health and disease, he has considered every part of the human body as to its structure and function. Now as he draws nearer that "bourne whence no traveler returns," he searches more earnestly for a solution of the mysteries of the spiritual life. Fortunately he has not left us to guess his thought. The following statement appears in *The Bulletin* for September, 1903:

"Having spent many years of my life in the study of the anatomy of the physical man, of his bony framework and all thereunto attached, I have also tried to acquaint myself with the real spiritual man when he bids a final farewell to mortality.

"By the use of the knife and the microscope, I have traced for lo, these many years, the wonderful and perfect work therein found, carefully inspected every fiber, gland, and all parts of the brain; I have observed in his construction the parts and their uses; I have seen that which has passed beyond, in my mind, the simple forms and functions of this whole existence, and have come with increased desire to know Him who has been the constructor of this most wonderful of all machines known to the human mind; to know whether it be a spiritual personage or a principle that has produced such great results as I have found man to be. Let me say right here I feel as a hungry child seeking the milk of its mother's breast. I am hungry mentally, absolutely hungry beyond description to obtain a more thorough acquaintance with that substance or principle known as human life. This hunger has been with me many years. I have nothing so precious that I would not give to have it satisfied. I want an undebatable knowledge, a better acquaintance with life and whether it be a substance or a principle that contains the many attributes of mind, such as wisdom, memory, the power of reason, and an unlimited number of other attributes. This short statement is to honestly acquaint you with my object in devoting all of my time, far beyond a quarter of a century,

to the study of man, his life, his form, and all his wisely adjusted parts, both mental and physical. I have explored for a better knowledge upon this important subject. My daily prayer has been 'Give me that knowledge that will light up the human body in whom we find a union of life with matter and the combined attributes of this union.' I have listened to the theologian. He theorizes and stops. I have listened to the materialist. He philosophizes and fails. I have beheld the phenomena given through the spiritualist medium. His exhibits have been solace and comfort to my soul, believing that he gives much, if not conclusive proof, that the constructor who did build man's body still exists in a form of higher and finer substances, after leaving the old body, than before."

HIS POWER OF DIVINATION.

There are scores of well attested instances in which Dr. Still has shown his power of clairvoyance,—perhaps it would be better to say telepathy. The possession of such a power by many persons can not be denied; but various theories are advanced by clear-headed, honest investigators to account for the facts. Among these may be mentioned subjective faculties, subconscious faculties, telepathy, coincidence, fraud, and spirits. Such eminent scholars as Professor Wm. James, Alfred Russel Wallace, Sir Wm. Crooks, Paul Carus, James H. Hyslop, Arthur L. Foley, Wm. F. Stead, Minot J. Savage, and C. H. Parkhurst think spirit influence the best explanation to account for many occult phenomena. Those interested in the study of this subject will find a book entitled "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena," by Isaac K. Funk, full of interest. Whether such a power is a special gift from some higher influence, or an inherent possession of some individuals, makes no difference as to the fact. In the case of Dr. Still, he seems to have inherited this power, if such a thing is possible, from both sides of his family. His brother, Dr. Edward C. Still, relates an incident showing that his father possessed the power of telepathy. One Sunday while preaching he stopped suddenly, asked one of the brethren to continue the services, saying that he must go immediately to see a man several miles away who had become sick suddenly. He had not gone far till he met a messenger coming post haste after him to go to see the patient. Many other

incidents of like nature in his father's life are more or less distinctly remembered by Dr. E. C. Still.

Had James Moore, Dr. Still's maternal grandfather, obeyed the warning from without, or the voice within, the morning of his capture by the Indians in 1784, he and his father's family might have been saved from the disasters that befell them. The historian of "The Captives of Abb's Valley" speaks as follows of that unaccountable fear that came over him as he left home on that fatal errand:

"He had often gone there alone without fear; but on this occasion he had scarce lost sight of his father's house, when an unaccountable feeling of dread came over him; which became so distressing that he had at one time determined to go back, but was prevented from doing so by the fear of his father's displeasure. He never could explain this fear on any other ground than that it was a strange presentiment of the evil which was about to befall him. * * * It was an undefined apprehension of some great calamity that would befall him; that perhaps some wild beast would devour him. In this agitated state of mind he went forward until he had almost reached the field where the horses were, when Black Wolf and two younger Indians sprang from behind a large log, and yelling the terrific war whoop, rushed on him, and laid hold of him before he had time to think what to do."

This power or gift (call it what we please) seems to have been greatly intensified in Dr. A. T. Still. Most persons who have spent even a short time in Kirksville have heard stories of his power to divine what was taking place elsewhere. Several instances with which well known persons are familiar in all the details could be related. One will be related by way of illustration. About 5.30 A. M., July 4, 1898, the day after the victory of the United States over Spain in the great naval battle of Santiago, the writer had occasion to go to the railroad depot in Kirksville. He met Dr. Still coming from the station. He said the report was that a certain number of Spanish vessels had been destroyed, but he insisted that there was one more, as he had seen, "in his mind's eye" the day before, about the time of the battle. He had seen great vessels dashed to pieces, and had been eager from that moment to get authentic news. It will be remembered that the Colon was not reported among the destroyed in the first account of the battle.

Dr. E. C. Still relates several incidents from early life of similar import. Dr. A. T. Still, while living in Kansas often wrote letters to his brother in Missouri describing what had taken place there and asked if his account was correct. The report of his brother is that he was almost invariably correct. These manifestations caused some of the family to think he was going crazy; but his oldest brother was in full sympathy with him.

Dr. Chas. E. Still says his father would often read the minds of the country people when on lecturing tours, just for amusement and to attract their attention and to interest them in his method of treating diseases. Later he discontinued that mode of arousing the people, because they began to call his science hypnotism, suggestion, etc., whereas, Dr. Still claimed all the time that there was no connection whatever between his real work and his eccentric conduct.

A CRAZY CRANK.

Here and there Dr. Still would meet with a kindred spirit, one who appreciated his work and sympathized with him in his distresses. But most of those who knew him, looked upon him as a crank, not only throwing away all his own chances for success in life, but also endangering the welfare of others. His Christian friends were especially concerned. The following statement by Dr. Still is a verified fact. He is speaking of the occasion when a preacher assembled his brother's wife and children for the purpose of prayer to God,

"Telling him my father was a good man and a saint in heaven while he was of the opinion that I was a hopeless sinner, and had better have the wind taken away before I got any worse. He stirred up such a hurrah and hatred in Macon, and it ran in such a stage, that those whom he could influence believed I was crazy. Children gave me all the road, because I said I did not believe God was a whiskey and opium-drug doctor; that I believed when He made man that He had put as many legs, noses, tongues, and qualities as he needed for any purpose in life for remedies and comfort. For such arguments I was called an infidel, crank, crazy, and God was advised by such theological hooting owls to kill me and save the lambs."—Autobiography, pages 122-3.

Indeed, Dr. Still is a crank, according to the most approved definition of that term. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes aptly describes

Dr. Still in his description of a crank and the estimate often put upon him. It runs thus:

"A crank is a man who does his own thinking. I had a relation who was called a crank. I believe I have been spoken of as one myself. That is what you have to expect if you invent anything that puts an old machine out of fashion, or solve a problem that has puzzled all the world up to your time. There never was a religion founded but its messiah was called a crank. There never was an idea started that woke men out of their stupid indifference but its originator was spoken of as a crank."—Over the Teacups, page 151.

Dr. Still's early religious training evidently made a deep impression upon his mind; but his philosophic spirit was not to be fettered by what later seemed to him to be a perversion of true religion. It is, therefore, not surprising that he should apparently go to the other extreme. Indeed he has often been known to use language more forcible than orthodox. Sometimes, also, he appears to be sacrilegious in his methods. He hates sham and deceit. He always liked to hear his teachers go directly to the heart of a subject and present it in their own way rather than follow authorities. Knowing how prone the human heart is to stick to its idols, he was often given to calling a higher power to the assistance of the erring. While these "prayers" often possessed a vein of the author's innate humor, they were really more serious and devout than the reader might suppose. The following prayer illustrates this thought:

"O Lord, we ask for help quick. Since life is so short and man's days are few and full of sorrow, we ask that we get some more brevity in our school books. Lead us not into temptation to make our 'text books' big. * * * Now Lord, we ask Thee to either add twenty years more to our days on earth or teach brevity to the professors in all institutions from which we are supposed to receive practical knowledge and useful education. Thou knowest, O Lord, that long prayers come from the insincere, therefore, I do want to see thine arm bare and thy fist doubled and see Thee pound the stupidity out of the heads that do not know that he who would show wisdom by quoting from others, is born with a great degree of native stupidity. Therefore, O Lord, break his pen, spill his ink, and pull his ears till he can see and know that writings are a

bore to the reader and only a vindication of a lack of confidence in himself to tell the world anything that is profitable and practicable. Amen."—*Journal of Osteopathy*, October, 1901.

A PHILOSOPHER.

Philosophers are often found in the common walks of life. One of the first to appreciate Dr. Still's work and comprehend its possibilities, was Mr. Robert Harris, a gun-smith of Kirksville, whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting many times. He was the first to say to Dr. Still, "Plant that truth right here." Dr. Still says of him: "He was Osteopathy's first advocate in Kirksville. I said, after a long conversation with him, 'Mr. Harris, let me ask you one question, Why is it, in your judgment, that people are so loath to believe a truth?' He said: 'Dr. Still, in my opinion a man dreads that which he does not comprehend.' * * * A man dreads to give up his old boots for fear the new ones will pinch his feet. We have gone from generation to generation imitating the habits of our ancestors."

Dr. Still is a born philosopher. He always works towards first principles. The comprehensiveness of his philosophy is noticeable in all his work. No sign seems to have been neglected that would lead him in the paths of truth. His knowledge is broad. He is conversant with a great number of subjects: history, science, and philosophy, all have a charm for him. The universe, with God and man in the center, is his field for thought. Hence man has been his constant study, and such a mind as he possesses could not help asking the questions, "What is man?" "What is God?" Note the following:

"Over twenty years I have stood in the courts of God as an attorney. I have questioned and cross-questioned, and directed my questions positively on all parts of this subject that I desired to investigate. The questions that I asked myself were about the following: 'Have I a mind capable of comprehending or solving by my force of philosophy the great question 'What is man?' You remember that I spoke then as a man whose mouth would not be closed through fear. That question, 'What is man?' covers all the questions embraced in the universe—all questions, none left. 'What is God?' 'What is life?' 'What is death?' 'What is sound?' 'What

is love?" "What is hatred?" Any individual one of these wonders can be found in that great combination, man. Is anything left? Nothing. Do you find any principle in heaven, on earth, in mind, in matter or motion, that is not represented by kind and quality in man's make-up? You find the representation of the planets of heaven in man. You find the action of those heavenly bodies represented in yours. You find in miniature mind controlling the power of motion. You find in reason that it is the result of a conclusion backed by the ability known as the power of knowledge. And when the machine was constructed it was given the power of locomotion, self-preservation, all the passions of all the beasts of the field, and all the aspirations of God Himself in kind. All these qualities you find in man. The same qualities you find in a more refined condition in woman, she being the sensitive part of the whole make-up of the human race. She is a finer principle than man. She is sensory, man motor. He is motor, she is intellectual."—Autobiography, pages 393-4.

The crowding in upon his mind of such thoughts as expressed above often give to his lectures, and even his conversation, an air of mysticism—of the supernatural. His ideas generally outrun his expression of them. His deepest thoughts often come to his mind with such rapidity and are uttered in such quick succession that the hearer may become dazed in attempting to follow him, and perhaps wonder whether there was a coherent principle underlying his expressions. A more thorough acquaintance with the Old Doctor and his methods of thought and work always convinced us that he had delved beyond our view, and that we had failed to comprehend his meaning.

4 We often come across passages in his writings that are incomprehensible at first. A more thorough study of them or a few words of explanation often make such passages perfectly clear and reveal a mine of thought hitherto uncomprehended. To fully understand Dr. Still it is almost absolutely necessary to have a personal acquaintance with him. It is only by coming in close touch with him that his character becomes fully revealed. Often thoughts with which he was not supposed to be familiar would be expressed in an unexpected moment. A single terse sentence apparently not connected with any thing preceeding or following would often be uttered and proclaim a profound truth.

A SUCCESSFUL LIFE.

Dr. Still had, in early life, accumulated considerable property, but much of it went for benevolent or educational purposes. A serious diminution of his income resulted from giving up the practice of drug medication. But there never was a time in his life when he and his good wife were so poor that they did not hold the confidence, good-will, and credit of their friends. They never Chadwicked the confiding. Doubtless many a day was dark, but they held tenaciously to the truth and finally came out triumphant. He was never a pauper; but like many another man, he often had a hard time "to make both ends meet," financially speaking, and was sometimes found in the "slough of despond." These were simply the vicissitudes of fluctuating fortune common to the life of almost every man that has risen to prominence, and not evidences of poverty. The contrast between his financial condition then and later, when thousands upon thousands of dollars were subject to his orders, made his former condition seem deplorable by contrast. Mr. Robert Harris says: "One day when Dr. Still and I were walking down in the woods, he said he would have to give it up so as to make a living for himself and family. I said, 'No, stick to it, and you will come out all right.'" Any turning from his purpose at that time would have been only temporary to enable him to accomplish an immediate end; he seems to have never once relaxed his determination to mature and establish his principles. Mr. Hoag, a miller of Kirksville, who was familiar with Dr. Still's struggles and the kindly support given him by Mr. Harris, said to Mr. Harris a few years ago:

"I have prayed for you and Dr. Still; you hung to him and came out all right. There were only two then, you and Dr. Still. I am glad you have succeeded." Judging from the character of the adjectives, Mr. Hoag is said to have used in relating his story, we are led to believe that the "prayer" was not one of supplication, but rather in harmony with the definition given by the poet when he said:

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire
Uttered or unexpressed."

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

As soon as Dr. Still had demonstrated to the world the merits of Osteopathy, and established a school for the teaching of the new science, offers of substantial assistance were made, and even urged upon him. In consonance with his whole life, he courteously refused financial aid, preferring to maintain a position of absolute independence, so that he might continue his work untrammelled. He had fought the battle against ridicule, abuse, misrepresentation, prejudice, and poverty, alone to a successful issue. Success did not turn his head. When money and lands were offered him in Kansas City and Des Moines to remove his school from Kirksville, the citizens of that little city rallied as a man to his support. At the close of a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Kirksville, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the citizens of Kirksville, assembled at the Mayor's office this evening, May 28, 1894, to take into consideration the advisability of assisting to erect an infirmary in conjunction with Dr. A. T. Still for his use and the benefit of humanity, beg to express our appreciation of his great ability as the founder and exponent of the School of Osteopathy. That we as citizens feel proud of him as a fellow townsmen; that we have the utmost confidence in his skill as a healer, as is evidenced by hundreds of his patients who come halt and lame and depart in a few weeks with light hearts and straightened limbs; that we believe his integrity as a man, and we feel proud that he has gained a national reputation and made Kirksville known in every State in the Union. And we most earnestly ask Dr. Still to remain with us and we promise him substantial aid, and our most hearty support in holding up his hands, as the greatest healer of modern times."

IN MISSOURI.

Dr. Still removed from Kansas to Kirksville, Missouri, in 1875, but did not make that his fixed abiding place till 1887. Meantime he was an itinerant doctor, going about from place to place seeking opportunities to heal the sick by his own original method. Among the places where he demonstrated the power of his system may be mentioned Wadesburg, Clinton, Holden, Harrisonville, Hannibal, Palmyra, Rich Hill, and Kansas City, all in the state of Missouri. Many other places were visited, but at most of them he did not tarry long.

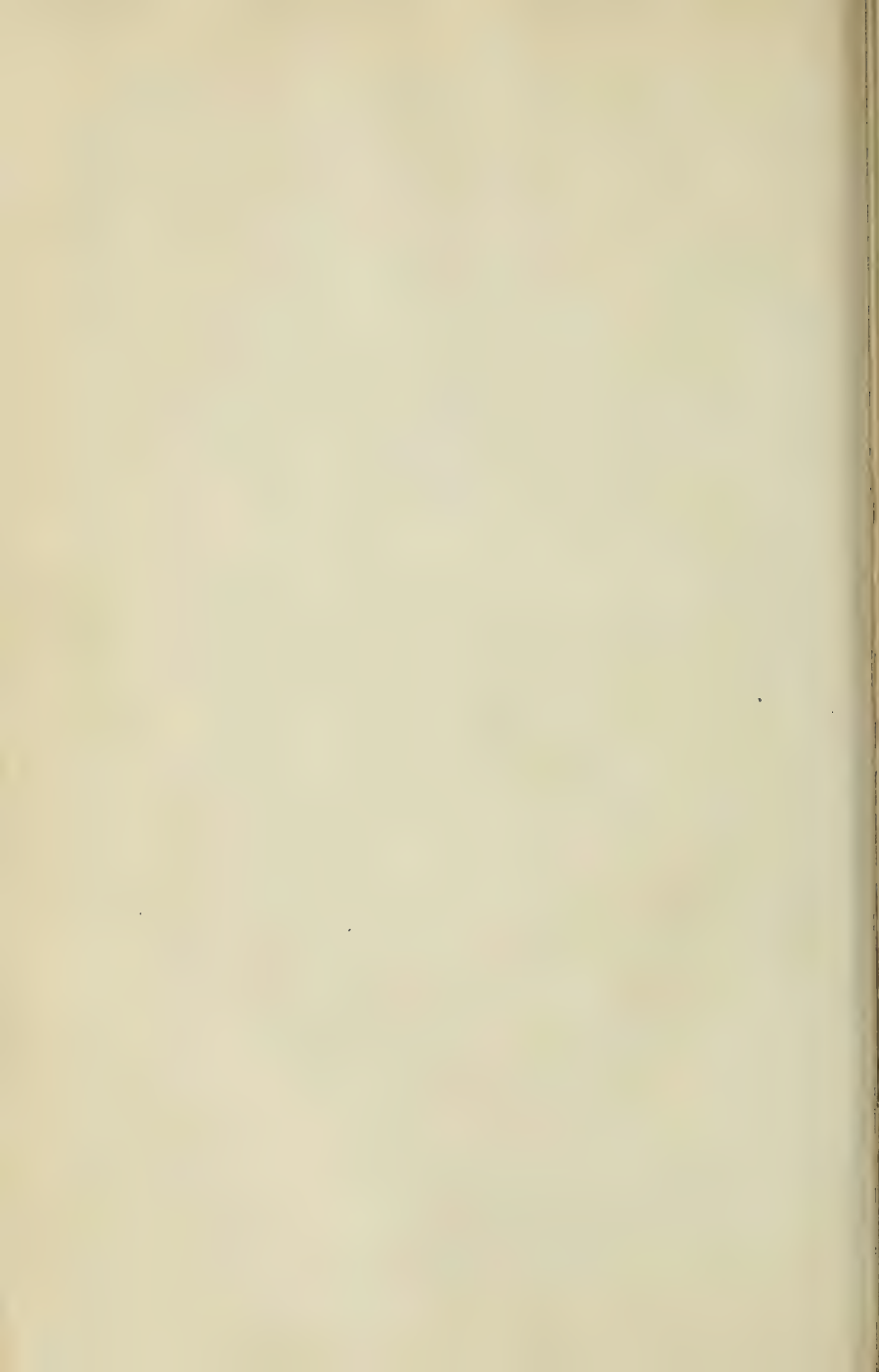


DR. A. T. STILL'S FORMER RESIDENCE, KIRKSVILLE, MO.



DR. A. T. STILL IN WORKING CLOTHES.

PRESENT RESIDENCE IN THE BACKGROUND.



Dr. Still attracted a great deal of attention in Kirksville almost from the time of his arrival there. Mrs. Robert Harris claims to have been his first patient in that village, at least the first case he treated there that attracted much attention. She had been sick for years and all the M. D.'s of the village had given up her case. She was not able to raise her head, was subject to cramps and convulsions, was often unconscious, and vomited almost constantly. Dr. Grove, a "regular," who had heard of Dr. Still's work, said to Mr. Harris: "I do n't understand Mrs. Harris's case, but I understand it as much as any of the others. Try Dr. Still, there is something wonderful about him." Mr. Harris told a neighbor, Mr. Connor, that he wanted to see Dr. Still. When Mr. Connor told Dr. Still to go to see Mrs. Harris, Dr. Still said to Mr. Connor: "Every doctor in the county has treated that woman and none of them know what is the matter with her." Dr. Still treated her about three months, since which time, about thirty years, she has had more than the average share of good health allotted to her, and now looks as if she might last thirty years longer. It is needless to say that the Harris family have been staunch friends of Dr. Still and faithful advocates of Osteopathy ever since Mrs. Harris was snatched from the jaws of death and restored to vigorous health. Mr. and Mrs. Harris can relate many interesting incidents in Dr. Still's life with which they were familiar. People upon every side sneered at Dr. Still, but many were forced to recognize his wonderful work. He was called "the lightning bone-setter," and many a time did these faithful friends see him with his store of bones studying them in their minutest details. He would often say "medicines will not do; we must have something better."

TESTIMONY OF EARLY FRIENDS.

The following incidents in Dr. Still's life, as given by those who knew him best, all illustrate the even tenor of his work, his simplicity of life, his loss of self in service to others, his adherence to friends, his tenacity of purpose, his loyalty to principle, and his devotion to eternal truth. They are only a few of the many gleaned from those who knew him intimately for years, and had every opportunity to see him as he was in his every-day life, in hours of

darkness that would have forever extinguished the light of a less heroic soul, and in hours of victory that would have confused a less calm judgment. Mr. John F. Hannah, of Kirksville, says:

"I knew Dr. Still forty-four years ago. His father was then living in Macon County. My father and his father, Abram Still, were well acquainted. Abram Still was a prominent and noted man at that time. He preached, practiced medicine, and farmed. I have known Dr. Still here since 1874. He was always very conscientious. In giving drugs he would say, 'The books say so and so. I do n't know whether they will do any good or not.' He said he did not believe drugs ought to be thrown into the body.

"Him and old Bill Linder and Jess Connor tried to develop massage treatment here. It did n't go. Dr. Still stuck to his ideas. I have had him practice in my family ever since. Our first experience with Osteopathy was for my wife. She had pain in her head, eyes bloodshot. She said I must get a doctor. Met Dr. Still, told him to come in. He said he wanted to see her eyes. He looked and said you came mighty near having your neck broke. He said 'I can cure that in a minute, but pain won't leave before one o'clock to-morrow.' She rested easier that night, and next day said: 'I believe, in my soul, it is gone.' No pain since treatment. Dr. Still said it was liable to recur. He said she had had a fall—she had, on a washtub. She had been treated with opiates, etc., for previous attacks. This was the worst. It must have been twenty years ago.

"I have often seen him at home monkeying with bones or setting on a box whittling, so interested he would not stop to go home to dinner.

"Once when I wanted a boy to help in my store, Dr. Still came to me and gave me my choice of his boys. I took Harry, who staid with me four years. Dr. Still said, 'Do you know you are helping me more than any one else. While I am away I know my family are cared for.'

"Whatever Dr. Still said you could rely upon. He was generous hearted. If he thought it hurt a man to pay he would not take it. He cured me of headache. I sent him a check; he sent it back. Dr. Still would come to my store and the store would fill up with a crowd and stay as long as he staid. He would often come in in the evening and talk Osteopathy till ten o'clock or after; all would stay to listen to him."

Probably no one outside of Dr. Still's own family knows him better than Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth. He lived about five miles

from Kirksville. He has known Dr. Still since boyhood. His father and mother were among the first of Dr. Still's genuine friends in Adair County, Missouri. He tells of a visit with his mother to Dr. Still's office, then on the south side of the public square in Kirksville, reached by a rickety flight of stairs on the outside of the building. This is Dr. Hildreth's account of the incident:

"After sitting down and waiting a few minutes, Dr. Still came in, and mother said to him, 'Doctor, I have a good friend who is a near neighbor of mine who is sick and I want to see if you can tell me what ails her.' Until my dying day I shall never forget the scene nor the impression made upon me, boy though I was. The morning was a bright, beautiful, sunshiny one, the weather was warm, and the west door of his office was open. He was standing just a few feet in front of where we were sitting. After mother's question, he turned and gazed out the door, seeming to be lost in thought for a few minutes. Then turning to us, he said: 'Why your friend has goiter and if you will have her come up here I will remove it.' Mother said: 'Yes, but doctor, they are very poor people; how can they pay you?' He replied: 'Her husband can haul me a load of wood, can't he?' Mother told him they would only be too glad to do so. The lady came to him and the goiter was entirely removed."

Another incident illustrating Dr. Still's apparent power of prescience, his devotion to friends, and his self-sacrificing and heroic labor, with Dr. Hildreth's comments, is here given:

"It was in the early spring of 1886, during my father's last illness, that Dr. Still performed a little act that to us was characteristic of his greatness, his goodness of heart, and guidance at the critical time to do the right thing.

"My father died with stricture of the stomach, and it was just one year, to a day, from the time he was taken sick until his death. Dr. Still was the only man we found who could or did give him any relief. In the very first days of April or the last days of March, before father's death in May, he had been suffering terribly for two or three days and we did not know Dr. Still was in town, for in those days he traveled a good deal. It was at the end of about the third day of this suffering—a dark, gloomy, awful day to us, when just at dusk we heard a footstep on our porch and a knock at our door, and who should enter but Dr. Still. An angel from heaven could not have been more welcome than he, and imagine he had walked the entire distance. He said he had felt that he was needed

and so he came, even if he did have to walk. He gave my father temporary relief which was all that could be done. It seems to me if our profession could know him individually, as I have known him, or even if the world could know him as he is, they would all understand why those who do know him are so loyal to him and so desirous of guarding his every desire or need."

The following, which is self-explanatory, is also from the pen of Dr. Hildreth:

"One of the best illustrations of Dr. A. T. Still's heroic will power, his indomitable courage, and his abiding faith in Divine guidance, also his ability to look upon the bright side of every condition and smile and see good in failure, or seeming failure, was best demonstrated on the day that Governor Stone, of Missouri, vetoed the first osteopathic bill ever passed by any state in this union—and, of course, it was the first bill in Missouri.

"It was on a raw, cold, blustery day, the middle of March, 1895, when Dr. Still, the faculty and students of the American School of Osteopathy, yes, and nearly all of Kirksville, was anxiously waiting for word to come from Jefferson City of the signing of our bill, which had been passed a few days previously in the Missouri Legislature. It was late in the day when a message was received from Senator A. N. Seaber, who had labored earnestly and untiringly for our measure, stating that Governor Stone had vetoed our bill. My first thought was of Dr. Still, and regret at his disappointment. It was not long after we heard of the telegram until Dr. Still came by our house on his way home from town. I saw him coming and ran out to meet him, and I want to say my heart was pretty heavy. When he saw me coming he began to laugh, and instead of my being able to console him, I found him much more able to relieve my suffering. He was consoled by a higher power than man's. His very first remark was: 'Well, Arthur, that is all right and for the best. The next time we will pass our law, and it will be signed, and when it is, it will be a much better law than this one was.' I asked him to come into the house, and he said, 'No, you come with me,' and he led the way around back of my house where we were sheltered from the raw northwest wind just a little, and there upon that bleak, raw evening we had one of the very best talks we have ever had in our lives (and we have had many); it was there on that day that he unfolded to me why he never worried nor fretted in our darkest hours. Even when it seemed that the whole world was against his discovery, he would work and act with the utmost confidence in the ultimate outcome.

"He said to me: 'Listen, Arthur, years ago I was promised no

matter how dark conditions seemed to be, and no matter how hard the storms of internal strife or outward opposition seemed to rage, that all the rubbish should be wiped from our pathway as if but chaff, and in the end Osteopathy would reign triumphant.' I leave it to those who know of our progress from that day to this to judge whether the promise made to him has been kept or not."

Mrs. Theodoria E. Purdom, D. O., was one of the first to recognize the qualities of Dr. Still's mind and heart and an early recipient of the blessings of Osteopathy. She recently wrote the following:

"Along in the 70's, 1871 or 1872, I first met Dr. A. T. Still, and ever since have been cognizant of his individuality, originality, and intellectuality. Some thought him eccentric, but even then the scintillations of a bright mind were a rare treat to those closest to him.

"I was one of his first patients in 1876, whom he treated osteopathically, effecting a cure of an illness of eleven years. On this occasion he proceeded, in a limited way, to unfold his discovery of Osteopathy. He presented the facts of his science so forcibly, and his arguments were so logical and pertinent as to impress me greatly, and that the true law of cause and effect in the human anatomy had been brought to light. When he had finished, he asked what I thought of it? So convinced was I of its truth, that I replied: 'Doctor, you have made a great discovery. None can horoscope the possibilities of the future of Osteopathy, but I believe you have succeeded in discovering the natural law of disease and health—that you will succeed beyond your expectations, and there is more ahead of you than you can now see.'

"This prognostication was made nearly thirty years ago, and the progress and advancement of the science has been so great that to-day the magnificent Osteopathic School at Kirksville is a lasting monument to his great intellect, and Osteopathy occupies a niche in the therapeutics and 'pathies' of the world second to none.

"Dr. Still is a man of many prominent traits, endowed with a diversity of attainments—unselfish and generous to a great degree, always found on the side of suffering humanity as against the almighty dollar. He never forgot an obligation, giving many-fold in return."

Those familiar with the old doctor will never forget the impression made by just such scenes as described below by Dr. F. W. Hannah. Besides the box for a seat, he was often seen sitting on

the steps of a porch, on a bench in his own or some one else's porch or door yard, or lying on a cot or in a hammock. He was generally accompanied by a stick upon which he was whittling, or a staff upon which he had carved some hieroglyphic, which he often gladly explained. These carvings always had a meaning, and generally illustrated some great truth. Dr. Hannah says:

"Having been reared in Kirksville, I knew Osteopathy as far back as the early eighties, and now vividly recall the old doctor as I knew him then; it was a familiar scene to see him perched on a goods-box, in his very characteristic way and dress, with a big chew of tobacco and a stick on which he was whittling. Sometimes he would be alone, again he would be surrounded by a few interested listeners. He was generally the one who was doing the talking."

The following by Dr. Homer E. Bailey is so much to the point that it is not abridged:

"From the beginning of the year 1888 to the fall of the year 1891, I was quite intimately associated with the old doctor in a business way. Although I was a Democrat and running a Democrat paper, and the old doctor an Abolitionist Republican, he patronized our newspaper in the way of printing circulars and other newspaper work, because of the fact that the Republican county paper had refused to take his son Charley into their office as the 'devil or roustabout,' the name which printers give to their errand boy. This little incident shows the peculiarity of Dr. Still in remembering a wrong as well as a good deed. He rarely forgot either. Our bills for newspaper articles and circular letters amounted to no little sum of money; and we always could depend upon him paying promptly when he had the where-with-all.

"Sometimes he would leave Kirksville with barely enough money to pay car fare, and go to some town with a bundle of probably a thousand bills, get these scattered, after which he would give an exhibition of setting hips; probably on the public square, in a spring wagon or an old ox-cart. Of course, he would be looked upon as some mysterious being, crazy or at least daffy; but with his intuitive insight, he would pick out a cripple or some one with a severe headache or some disease that he could cure quickly and demonstrate before the anxious crowd 'The Principles of Osteopathy.' He was always eccentric and did what you least expected him to do; but the impression left was usually a good one. It created talk and thought of the mysterious old doctor. Hence, it was that so many mysterious stories were afloat in those days, that

the old doctor was a clairvoyant or one gifted with the power of a medium or spiritualistic powers.

"In thinking over those days now, I see how he drew unto himself such a great following and became so much advertised, not only among the common people of Missouri, but all over the nation.

"Of course, to the osteopathic profession to-day and the medical profession then, such a course would be considered very unethical; but one living as he did, with a great thought in mind and with the problem before him of drawing the world's attention to that great thought and accepting it, there could have been no better procedure. Dr. Still was a man who personally disliked notoriety and advertisement, and when the clamor of the multitudes was so great in 1892 that he and his family could no longer heal the vast crowds that appeared before him, he began to teach it to others. He would hide himself away for days at a time, to obtain the quiet and rest which he so much needed in developing the science and building the school that he was then undertaking. He was a great student of nature and nature's laws, and never was happier than when he was astride an old log out in the woods with Father Geo. A. Chappell, one of his most intimate friends.

"The rich and poor alike came from far and near, and they would not be satisfied without seeing and talking face to face with the old doctor, and being treated by him. And it was this very fact alone that caused him to hide away in order to force the people to take treatment of his assistants.

"About this time the late lamented Dr. Henry Patterson took charge of the financial end of affairs, and as much as possible, stopped the free hand of the old doctor in liberally giving away his hard earned money. At one time, meeting, in company with myself and Father Chappell, an old darky woman with a crooked neck and a stitch in the muscles, at the old Wabash crossing, the old doctor placed one foot on the second plank of the fence, and with the old lady resting against his knee placed one hand on the neck and the other on the head and gave it such a twist that he corrected the lesion at once, and the old lady, looking foolish, but happy, asked him his price. He answered by the question, 'What is your name and what do you do?' Upon receiving a reply as to name and that she was a poor washer woman, he said his fee was \$10. Her purse being quite empty, she replied, 'All right, Massa, but I has to get some clothes to wash before I kin pay you.' At this juncture he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a ten dollar bill. Giving it to her he remarked, 'The bill is paid, go home and be happy.' It was such generosity and the doing of good work on the streets and in the by-ways, that attracted much attention to the old doctor."

Dr. J. H. Sullivan speaks thus of his first meeting with Dr. Still:

"My first meeting with Dr. A. T. Still occurred in 1894, through my wife's invalidism. We reached Kirksville and she went under treatment April 1, 1894.

"While waiting for our turn we noticed a remarkable appearing man dodging in and out of the rooms in his shirt sleeves, and we instinctively thought, this is the doctor we have come to see. He reminded me of the great emancipator, Lincoln, and many others have expressed the same thought; to complete the analogy, I heard him lecture after a few days and he said, among other things: 'I helped to free the colored man from slavery and am now engaged freeing the white man from slavery—the slavery of drugs.' His results certainly have borne him out in this assertion. * * *

"Dr. Still is not a university graduate in the higher sciences, nevertheless, many times have I heard him debate with scientific men, and never have I heard him at a loss for an answer, whether it were astronomy, electricity, mineralogy, or allied sciences, he invariably had his own peculiar solution of the question. In anatomy, vast as the subject is and intricate as well, Dr. Still has within him an almost supernatural acquaintance with the living model. The question never settled as to the function of the thyroid gland and the spleen, have been most satisfactorily explained by Dr. Still, as all students under him can bear witness."

When Dr. Still is engaged in the solution of a new problem he knows no cessation from study. He is an early riser, and many of us have received early morning calls from him, often before the break of day and before most of the residents of the quiet village of Kirksville were out of bed. Dr. Sullivan tells of the case of a patient that seemed to worry the old doctor more than usual. After a wakeful night, he called at Dr. Sullivan's about 4.30 A. M. and said he thought that he had solved the problem through the night. After talking a few minutes he went direct to the case, put his ideas into practice, and secured the desired result.

Dr. Asa M. Willard relates the following incident which is so characteristic of Dr. Still that those who know him best often pass such occurrences by as a matter of course and think but little of them. These are the elements that contribute to Dr. Still's greatness and endear him to all who come in close contact with him. Dr. Willard writes:

"An incident which I call to mind illustrates a trait in the old doctor which all who have ever been intimately associated with him have recognized; namely, his extreme and all-absorbed devotion to his science and his desire to relieve suffering in contradistinction to the courting of public favors. The wife of a man of national reputation called at the old doctor's residence. She was announced to the old doctor, with whom I was sitting on the kitchen porch. At the same time a little crippled girl came around the corner. The old doctor had arisen to enter the house, but stopped to tell me that he wished me to take charge of the little girl for a few months. He gave a suggestion as to her treatment and kneeled to illustrate. He was soon absorbed in the case, and for a half hour talked to me upon it, until he was again called into the house after he had started to the infirmary, having forgotten all about the prominent lady who was waiting for him while he was explaining the case of the little charity patient."

In a letter of March 29, 1904, Dr. George G. Chappell gives his personal reminiscences as follows:

"I have known Dr. Still since the eighties. We did his printing when he was making from two to ten days' stands all over the country as an itinerant 'lightning bone-setter.' After he had begun to be noticed he had several places in Kirksville where he would hide from people who sought him. He and my father were the best of friends, and many times he has come up the alley, into our back door and staid for hours to avoid some one who was seeking him. I have seen my father loan Dr. Still \$50 to enable him to fill his itinerant dates, when it would have been difficult for him to have gotten credit for a much less amount elsewhere. Dr. Still never forgot a favor, and we have never regretted what we considered at that time throwing his money away on an old crank. I have seen Dr. Still go out in town, treat a patient, hand him a five dollar bill with the remark, 'Here is a plaster for you,' and not charge anything for his services. Dr. Still would look upon years as most people look upon weeks. More than a decade ago, I heard him map out his future, and everything has worked out just as he planned. When he was getting out a few hundred copies of the *Journal of Osteopathy* in a six-column folio form and about two to four months between issues, he told my father and me just what he intended to make out of the *Journal*, and exactly what it is to-day. Many times have I seen the 'wise men' shake their heads at the suggestions he would make as to his future and the future of Osteopathy; and even now, not only among the outsiders, but among the members of the profession, and among the graduates of his own

school, are the 'wise men' who criticise that grand old man when he advances something too deep for them to fathom."

Every one who is acquainted with Dr. Still or who has been a student at the American School of Osteopathy, or even spent a few days in Kirksville, the home of Dr. Still, has heard many stories of his eccentricities and learned much of his habits. From the large number at hand a few only are given. The following is from Dr. C. L. Rider, of Detroit, Michigan. It is a very clear statement of facts similar to those with which hundreds of us are more or less familiar, but does not consist of hearsay evidence:

"Dr. A. T. Still, or as he was familiarly called by those who knew him best, the Old Doctor, was never a very particular man about his dress, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that he was usually very careless about his personal appearance. This seems to be a characteristic of nearly all geniuses. When a large addition, now known as the North Hall, was being built to the original osteopathic school building at Kirksville, the Old Doctor drew the plans and specifications and superintended the erection of the addition. Attired in a blue flannel shirt without a collar, a black slouch hat that had seen better days, a pair of corduroy pants the legs of which were stuffed in the tops of a pair of rawhide boots, his appearance during the erection of this building was more that of a common laborer than that of a physician whose skill and fame had attracted patients to him from all parts of the civilized world.

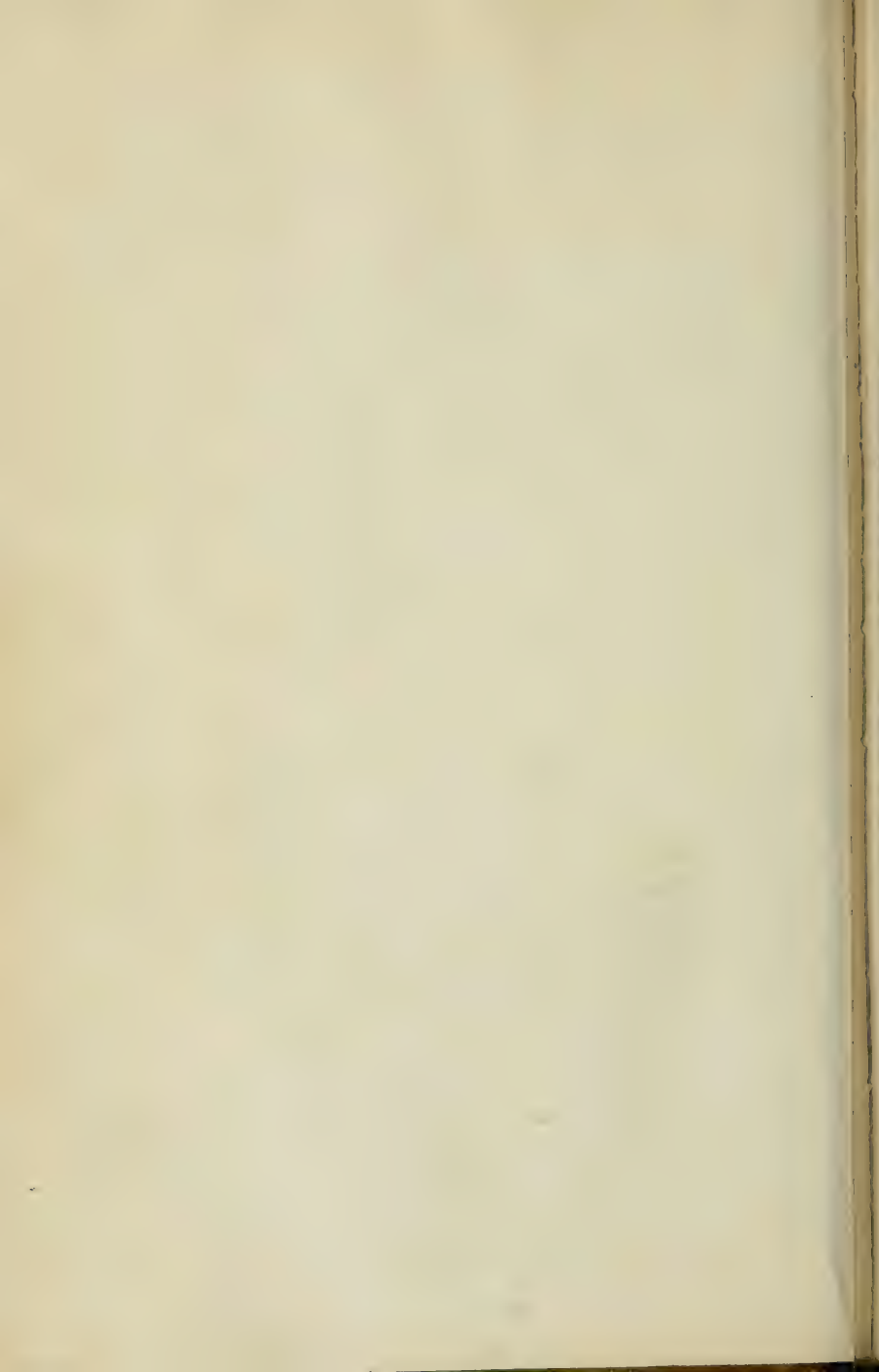
"About the time the Old Doctor was busiest with this work, a wealthy and refined lady from Boston came to Kirksville for treatment, and, like all other patients coming to the institution for the first time, wanted the Old Doctor or no one; but after being informed that he was very busy with other work and was not taking any regular patients, she became reconciled and decided to stay and take the treatment. She was told that she might catch him some time when he was not busy and he no doubt would then examine and treat her. She was assigned to Dr. Hildreth for treatment, but cherished the hope that the day might not be far distant when she could find the Old Doctor at leisure and get him to examine her, at least. * * * She had not been under treatment more than a week, when one morning while waiting for the room to which she was assigned to be vacated, she was accosted by the Old Doctor fresh from his work, who greeted her pleasantly, as was his custom, and inquired if she was waiting for her treatment? Upon her replying in the affirmative, he asked her to step into a vacant room near by, where he would be pleased to look after her,



DR. A. T. STILL WHEN A YOUNG MAN.



DR. A. T. STILL IN 1897. (See page 37.)



as he had nothing else to do just then. This lady from Boston, not knowing the Old Doctor, replied that she was perfectly satisfied with Dr. Hildreth's treatment, and would wait until he could attend to her case. 'All right,' replied the Old Doctor, a faint smile spreading o'er his bronzed face, 'if you prefer Dr. Hildreth to me, I have nothing to say,' and with that he turned and walked slowly away.

"The Boston lady, quickly calling a janitor to her side, asked him who that old rag-a-muffin was then walking down the hall, and why he had the audacity to offer to treat her? 'Why, do n't you know him?' replied the janitor, 'that's Dr. Still.' 'Oh! such an ignoramus as I am, I might have known him from his pictures had I only given him the second look. Here I have come all the way from Boston to have him examine me, and just had the chance and did not have sense enough to take it, and do n't suppose I will ever have another.' * * * It might be in place to add that this lady remained at the institution for several months but never had another chance to get the Old Doctor to treat her. This, however, did not cause her any uneasiness, as she went home completely cured."

All who had heard of Dr. Still were anxious to see him, and the circumstances attending their first visit were always interesting,—sometimes amusing, sometimes almost dramatic. His penchant for contrasts always brought out the humorous side of his nature or was made an occasion for teaching a very important lesson. Many are the stories told of the manner in which he treated strangers who assumed an air of superiority either in dress or intellect.

In the spring of 1897, two well dressed ladies dismounted from a fine carriage in front of his house and inquired of the workman who happened at that time to be repairing the brick walk, if Dr. Still was at home. "Yes," was the laconic reply, almost without looking up from his work. One of them said: "We have come from ———, and would like to see him." Quick as a flash the reply came, "If you want to see Dr. Still look at me, but if you want to see a fifty dollar suit of clothes and a 'plug' hat, mother [he always calls his wife mother] will show them to you, if you will step in the house." The picture reproduced opposite page 36, shows Dr. Still in that now famous suit of clothes and hat. During the rejoicing over the passage of the Missouri Osteopathic law in March, 1897, Dr. Still's admirers literally forced him into a clothing store

and had the suit put upon him. The same tactics were employed to get him to a studio where the picture was taken. It is said that he wore the suit only that one time. Dr. F. D. Parker speaks of that incident as follows in the *Northern Osteopath* for February, 1902:

"I never saw him with a new suit on but once, and this was upon the news of the passage of the osteopathic bill through the house and senate of the Missouri legislature. He apologized for it, confidentially stating to a few of us that in the enthusiasm up town on the receipt of the word, some of his friends pushed him into that Jew clothier's and placed a new coat and a silk hat on him, but what was worse they forced him to wear a necktie. However, he would have them off by supper time, and he did. I venture the assertion that the silk hat has never been seen on his head since."

Dr. Parker was a resident of Kirksville long before the first school of Osteopathy was established, and knew Dr. Still intimately. In the *Northern Osteopath* for February, 1902, he speaks as follows of Dr. Still:

"Imagine one going about town, or strolling in the woods, dropping down perhaps upon a curbstone, taking a bone from among many hidden about his person, wholly oblivious of his surroundings, and studying it as if his whole future depended upon the exact origin or attachment of a muscle, perhaps mumbling to himself; and you will see Dr. Still.

"If you heard one of his prayers repeated, such as, 'I pray the Lord my soul to take; I pray the Lord to keep my head combed with a fine comb, and get all the ignorance out of it, for Thou knowest the dandruff of laziness is rank poison to knowledge, success, and progress. Keep it off, O Lord! Amen,' would you not question the sanity of such a man? I assure you this is not overdrawn, and I speak of it only to give you an idea of how completely his mind was wrapped up in the one thought, which has since made him famous. * * *

"He once told me that the hardest trial, or rather the thing which grieved him most, was to see little children (and the doctor is fond of them) cross the street rather than meet him on the same sidewalk."

A FEW OF THE AUTHOR'S REMINISCENCES.

Well does the writer remember the first commencement exercises of the American School of Osteopathy he ever attended. It

was in June, 1898. Sixty-six pupils graduated and received diplomas from the hand of Dr. Still. His diversity of thought and variety of expression were observed then as never before or since. Dr. Elliott, for many years Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, was an adept as a short speech maker on commencement occasions. He may have repeated thoughts but generally they were so expressed as to make each appear new. So Dr. Still, on this occasion made some remark to each of the sixty-six graduates as he delivered his diploma, and scarcely a repetition was noticeable. Moreover, each little speech seemed to be especially adapted to the person to whom it was addressed and contained a central thought, of which Osteopathy was the core.

A serious purpose is always at the bottom of every act of Dr. Still's life; but he has a bubbling sense of humor and a keen appreciation of the ludicrous. Often when appearing most serious, a look at his eyes will detect a sparkle betokening a suppression of mirth. His every act has a serious purpose, yet its lesson may be impressed upon others in a most ludicrous way. He was at times a consummate actor. On one occasion when delivering an address in Memorial Hall on the struggle and victories of Osteopathy, he became eloquent in portraying its possibilities in the future. He worked his audience up to the highest pitch of interest and plead with those present to raise high the banner of Osteopathy when he should have ceased his labor and been called to his eternal reward. Suddenly his words grew faint, he began to totter, and fell to the floor as one dead. Those nearest rushed to the platform, and his son Harry used osteopathic restorative measures. Very soon he rose to his feet and that well-known twinkle of his eye told that he had been feigning. Almost every one present breathed a sigh of relief, and the Old Doctor laughed heartily at the excitement he had caused. ↓

Before graduating from the American School of Osteopathy in June, 1900, I was honored with the offer of a position on the faculty of the school. After mature deliberation, I declined the offer and at once notified the management of my decision. A few evenings later the Old Doctor and I were walking along the street. He was not very communicative upon that occasion, but we had kept up a

more or less desultory conversation. As we were passing along the street in the twilight, opposite the school building, he stopped suddenly, caught the lapel of my coat, gave it a sudden jerk, and turned me so we were facing each other. Without any preliminary remark he said: "I was in hopes we would have you with us next year, but you have done the wise thing. Heretofore you have been every man's dog, now go out and be a God's man." As soon as he had finished speaking he relaxed his hold upon my coat, turned, and went on as if the walk had not been interrupted. It seemed to me then, and has ever since, that that one statement, made as it was, contained more sound sense than any I had ever heard before or have heard since. Later we engaged in conversation about the work of a teacher. His remarks showed that he was familiar with the vicissitudes of those engaged in that work and that he was in hearty sympathy with all who were trying to improve humanity.

Dr. Still is a master workman. He knows just where and how to take hold of a patient, and just how much force to apply at every stage of a treatment. He says: "*An intelligent head will soon learn that a soft hand and a gentle move is the hand and head that get the desired results.*" Two personal incidents will make this point clearer. One evening during a reception on Dr. C. E. Still's lawn, the Old Doctor and I went away to avoid the crowd. We were talking on the subject nearest to our hearts, Osteopathy. The examination of a patient was the topic. He turned to me, and suiting his actions to his words, placed his hands upon my neck and back and demonstrated his meaning. No one else ever taught me so much in so short a time.

On another occasion, while I was engaged in clinic practice, he met me in the infirmary hall and said in his direct way, "Come in here." We entered the nearest treating room and he said he wanted me to treat his neck, which was stiff from a cold. He knew just where the trouble was and just what he wanted me to do. With one hand against the neck and the other on his head as instructed, I undertook to follow his directions. In a very gentle and kindly voice he said, "Do n't do so much with the hand on my head." I lessened, as I thought, the amount of force applied; but he said, with more earnestness than before, "Do n't do so much with the

hand on the head." I relaxed my tension still more, as I thought, but had not conformed to his ideal. Suddenly he blurted out: "Don't do so much with the hand on the head. A man's neck is not a bull's neck." Before we parted, thinking he might have hurt my feelings, he said, "You must not get mad at what I say, I want to make an osteopath of you." No other lesson ever impressed so forcibly upon my mind the difference between a trained osteopath and one who is not thoroughly skilled in his business. Dr. Still's individuality, his eccentricities, often his impetuosity, have forced many thoughtless persons to give him respectful attention, and put them in a frame of mind to learn a valuable lesson that, under other conditions, would have been lost.

Dr. Still is a master diagnostician as well as a master workman. He is so thoroughly familiar with the normal conditions of the human body that he recognizes departures from the normal with marvelous precision. Not only does he recognize the presence of an abnormality, but he knows just the nature of the deviation and the primary condition as distinguished from the effects produced by that condition. I well remember once seeking information concerning the conditions of a patient's neck. I said to Dr. Still, "I have gotten far enough along to know sometimes that there is something wrong with a neck, but often I can not tell what the trouble is." He replied, "I have studied miles of necks and find that I have a great deal to learn yet."

Those who have been with Dr. Still much have seen scores of cases in which men, women, and children have expressed in words, and shown by their actions their appreciation of what he had done for them by way of relief from suffering, or absolute cure of disease. The most recent incident of the kind witnessed by the writer, occurred at the Inside Inn, World's Fair, St. Louis, while the American Osteopathic Association was in session, in July, 1904. Mrs. J. L. Cornelius, St. Louis, had been restored to health in a few weeks by Dr. Still in 1893, after a prolonged disturbance in the hip and an equally prolonged series of tortures under treatment by the best medical doctors and surgeons. She had just met him for the first time since her cure, and her womanly expression of her gratitude, and the equally manly reception of her story by Dr.

Still, brought tears to every eye present. There were no hysterical demonstrations, nothing but unmistakable evidences of appreciation on her part, and nothing but a simple expression of thankfulness on Dr. Still's part that he had been instrumental in serving others. Such scenes as that, not uncommon, give a true insight into Dr. Still's character, such as can not be obtained by reading his writings or hearing him talk.

WISE SAYINGS.

A chapter might be devoted to the wise sayings of Dr. Still. They are scattered all through his writings. They are found in varied forms in his addresses, and they crop out in his conversation. Note the following:

"Be kind in thought to the atoms of life."

"The supposed ignorance of God is the pill doctor's opportunity."

"Our theologians are usually much better to God than to themselves."

"Basic principles must at all times precede each philosophical conclusion."

"To know all of a bone in its entirety would close both ends of an eternity."

"Not a known victory for drugs stands upon record to-day, without doubt or debate."

"God manifests Himself in matter, motion, and mind. Study well His manifestations."

"Timidity takes possession of us only when we are at loss to judge of the end from the beginning."

"Every advance step taken in Osteopathy leads one to greater veneration of the Divine Ruler of the universe."

"Osteopathy does not look on a man as a criminal before God to be puked, purged, and made sick and crazy."

"If because I denounce drugs you call me a Christian Scientist, go home and take half a glass of castor oil and purge yourself of such notions."

"Some people have an idea that this science can be learned in five minutes. * * * If you can learn all of Osteopathy in four years, I will buy you a farm and a wife to run it and boss you."

"My father was a progressive farmer and was always ready to lay aside an old plow if he could replace it with one better constructed for its work. All through life I have ever been ready to buy a better plow."

"Our greatest men have only to look over their shoulders to see their fathers and mothers toiling with grain and herds. None but fools would fail to love the honest mother's grave who lived and died on the farm."

"The man who lives an honest life has influence from merit only. God himself has put merit only in all things. Policy is the soft soap of liars and hypocrites, which a man never borrows nor pays unless he doubts his own merits. A just and wise man needs no such help."

Those who are best acquainted with Dr. Still know him only with love and admiration. His many excellent personal qualities as well as his great work in discovering and formulating the principles of Osteopathy and in founding a new science and art of healing, endear him to those who know him best. His native simplicity and directness are qualities that are characteristic of a great man. Many have remarked on the similarity in many respects between Dr. Still and the immortal Lincoln. We know that any comparison between them might be misleading, because of the difference in the trend of the life work of the two great men. With confidence that the future will justify our estimate of his life and work, the following lines referring to Lincoln in Lowell's Commemoration Ode are quoted, because they are equally applicable to the subject of this sketch, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

"Standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, far-seeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

CHAPTER II.

DEVELOPMENT OF OSTEOPATHY.

Sit down before fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses Nature leads, or you shall learn nothing.—HUXLEY.

The story of the development of Osteopathy is co-extensive with the life of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. The two are so closely allied that it is almost impossible to separate them. It is only because of the wealth of materials and convenience of reference that the subject is divided. It is true that the idea of Osteopathy as a complete science did not enter Dr. Still's mind till he was about forty-six years old; but his earlier life was a daily preparation in the school of independent action for the work he did later and will continue to do as long as he lives. His experiences before he began his life's work, remind us of what John Milton said of Oliver Cromwell's preparation for leadership of the people of England, in their revolt against the tyranny of Charles I:

"He [Oliver Cromwell] was a soldier disciplined to perfection in the knowledge of himself. He had either extinguished, or by habit had learned to subdue, the whole host of vain hopes, fears, and passion which infest the soul. He first acquired the government of himself, and over himself acquired the most signal victory; so that on the first day he took the field against the external enemy, he was a veteran in arms, consummately practiced in the toils and exigencies of war."

So Dr. Still was disciplined by all his experiences in life to do the very work which later attracted the attention and commanded the respect of the world.

BEGINNING OF OSTEOPATHY.

No great thought ever springs into existence in the twinkling of an eye. The pivotal idea may be born in a moment, but a long period of gestation or incubation must have preceded its birth. So

it was in the development of Osteopathy. The pivotal idea seems to have been grasped by Dr. Still and formulated in 1874, but many apparently radical ideas had entered his mind long before that.

Probably the first incident in the life of Dr. Still, that had any bearing upon Osteopathy, was that recorded on pages 31 and 32 of his Autobiography. It shows his independence of thought and action, his ever-present tendency to associate cause and effect, and his practical ingenuity in adapting means to ends, while yet a child.

"One day, when about ten years old, I suffered from headache. I made a swing of my father's plow-line between two trees; but my head hurt too much to make swinging comfortable, so I let the rope down to about eight or ten inches of the ground, threw the end of a blanket on it, and I lay down on the ground and used the rope for a swinging pillow. Thus I lay stretched on my back with my neck across the rope. Soon I became easy and went to sleep, got up in a little while with headache all gone. As I knew nothing of anatomy, I took no thought of how a rope could stop headache and the sick stomach which accompanied it. After that discovery I roped my neck whenever I felt those spells coming on. I followed that treatment for twenty years before the wedge of reason reached my brain, and I could see that I had suspended the action of the great occipital nerves, and given harmony to the flow of the arterial blood to and through the veins, and ease was the effect, as the reader can see."

The late Col. A. L. Conger, in an admirable article that appeared in the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* for November, 1898, on "The Birth of Osteopathy," quotes Dr. Still's words as follows, relating to an incident that occurred about the year 1858:

"In the days of the John Brown trouble in Kansas, when I and some of my co-workers in the stirring events of that time were driven from our homes and were in hiding in the woods or bushes to keep beyond the reach of the pro-slavery element, a comrade of mine by the name of Major Abbott, who was my close, personal, and intimate friend, said to me one day during a discussion in that lonely spot, in speaking of medicine: 'Do you know that I have lost all faith in medicine? I am satisfied that it is all wrong, and that the system of drugs, as curative agents, will some day be practically overturned, and some other system or method of curing the sick without drugs will take its place in healing the sick.'"

Dr. Still is always willing to give credit to whom credit is due. He never forgets a friend. He always has a warm place in his

heart for those who have battled for truth. Concerning Major Abbott and the intimacy existing between him and Dr. Still, Col. Conger gave the following important facts in the article mentioned above:

"Major Abbott was formerly from the State of Connecticut; a man who was thoroughly scientific and had great learning. The words of Major Abbott made a deep and lasting impression on the mind of Dr. Still, and the more he thought of the suggestion, the more it seemed to him that he was to be the instrument through which this overthrowing of drugs was to be brought about, and some other and better system was to be given to mankind. And from the reading of Dr. Still's Autobiography and incidents related by him, it is safe to say, and be recorded in history, that Major Abbott was the first person to offer the suggestion to Dr. Still in this line.

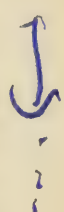
"Several years since, Major Abbott, who was then a resident of Kansas, paid a visit to Dr. Still at Kirksville, Mo., to revive and talk over the incidents in the days of the early troubles in Kansas, in which they both played an important part. Dr. Still and his brother, Thomas Still, with Major Abbott, were known as three of John Brown's and Jim Lane's trusted lieutenants, and while Major Abbott was on this visit to Kirksville they all sat for their pictures, in memory of some of these stirring events of the former days. Dr. Still presented a set of these pictures to Mrs. Senator Foraker, as well as to the writer. Mrs. Foraker took her pictures and fastened them together in a group with a red, white, and blue ribbon, and hung them as an appropriate decoration on the wall of her cottage.

"Some months later, when residing at Kirksville, Mo., we were then occupying the cottage of Mrs. Senator Foraker where these pictures decorated the wall. One morning Dr. Still came to the cottage looking very sober, and Mrs. Conger said to him: 'Doctor, what is the matter?' He responded: 'I have some very bad news this morning.' He then took from his pocket a letter informing him that Major Abbott had died the day previous at his home in Kansas. When words of sympathy were offered to him at the loss of his friend, he took his cane and touching the picture of Major Abbott, which was hanging underneath the others in the group, turned its face to the wall. Mrs. Conger remarked to him: 'Oh! Doctor, why do you do that?' He said: 'It is hard to bear this separation.' And his eyes quickly filled with tears, showing the deep love and affection he bore for his former friend and comrade. And then turning the picture back again, he said: 'That was one of the best friends I ever had. He was the first man who put into my head the idea of Osteopathy, or the science of healing without drugs.'"

BACK TO NATURE.

Dr. Still's residence upon the frontier during the long years in which he was developing his science was not a mere incident. Primeval nature was an essential environment for the independence necessary to accomplish his work. Traditions in medical practice had to be ignored, functions of the human mechanism not described in the books had to be discovered. The effects of artificial influences acting upon the human body, both in health and in disease, had to be cast aside; the power of nature had to be revealed, and means devised by which nature would be permitted to exert her inherent powers.

It has been said, in derision, by the opponets of Osteopathy, that Dr. Still was only an uneducated country doctor, and, therefore, unqualified to evolve anything of value. True, according to the standard of those critics whose days and nights have been spent following traditions; true, in the opinion of those who never studied a plant or an animal without a book or a teacher to tell them what to look for, and then tell them what they had found. No great discovery was ever made by one who stuck to the paths already established. Analyzing plants with Gray in hand never made a great botanist. Studying the human body under the ever-guiding and controlling influence of a book or a preceptor, never made a great anatomist. Agassiz, the greatest science teacher of the ages, would not permit his pupils to use these guides, or tell them anything till they had made a thorough study of the object under consideration, without the aid of a preceptor. This was the method of Dr. Still. The field of nature was his laboratory; not the modern laboratory with its array of unnatural specimens and bewildering aggregations of instruments. Dr. Still is not the only man evolved in nature's school instead of the artificial surrounding of a college, who has been misjudged. Even Wendell Phillips, later a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, said of him in 1862: "Of no mind whatever;" "neither insight nor prevision nor decision;" "a first-rate second-grade man;" "as honest as the measure of his intellect and the circumstances of his life allow." It has been said that Shakespeare could not have been born anywhere but in England, and any time but in the sixteenth century. Abraham Lincoln could not have



been evolved anywhere else than upon the soil of slavery in the South and of abolitionism in the North. So Dr. Still could not have been evolved elsewhere than upon the plains of Missouri and Kansas.

The following is taken from the Autobiography, and shows his views upon the influences of his environment in the development of Osteopathy:

"I, who had had some experience in alleviating pain, found medicines a failure. Since early life I had been a student of nature's books. In my early days in wind-swept Kansas, I had devoted my attention to the study of anatomy. I became a robber in the name of science. Indian graves were desecrated and the bodies of the sleeping dead exhumed in the name of science. Yes, I grew to be one of those vultures of the scalpel, and studied the dead that the living might be benefited. I had printed books, but went back to the great book of nature as my chief study. * * *

"My science, or discovery, was born in Kansas under many trying circumstances. On the frontier, while fighting the pro-slavery sentiment and snakes and badgers, then later on through the Civil War, and after the Civil War until, like a burst of sunshine, the whole truth dawned on my mind, I was gradually approaching a science by study, research, and observation that the world is receiving.

"Is the frontier a place to study science? our college-bred gentleman may ask. Henry Ward Beecher once remarked that it made very little difference how one acquired an education, whether it be in the classic shades and frescoed halls of old Oxford, or Harvard, or by the fireside in the lonely cabin on the frontier. The frontier is a very good place to get the truth. There is no one there to bother you. * * * The frontier is the great book of nature. It is the fountain-head of knowledge, and natural science is here taught from first principles. How does the scientist learn of the habits and manners of the animals which he wishes to study? By the observation of the animals. The old frontiersman knows more of the customs and habits of the wild animals than the scientist ever discovered. Agassiz, with all his knowledge of natural history, knows not as much of the mink and beaver as the trapper whose life business has been to catch them. * * *

"Indian after Indian was exhumed and dissected, and still I was not satisfied. A thousand experiments were made with bones, until I became quite familiar with the bony structure. I might have advanced sooner in Osteopathy had not our Civil War interfered with the progress of my studies."—Autobiography, pages 94 to 97.

FACING TROUBLE.

It has been said that the trouble with most men is not that they know too much, but that they know so much that is not true. When we think of the abandoned theories and the discarded practices of the medical profession, we conclude that that saying applies especially to those whose very title, doctor, designates them as learned. What Dr. Still learned from nature was true and did not have to be unlearned. Whenever he got a scent of truth he followed the trail wherever it led. If to error, he abandoned it; if to truth, he laid firm hold upon it.

The world has furnished but few examples of such sturdy self-sacrificing devotion to principle as Dr. Still. The practice of allopathy had convinced him that the drug theory was radically wrong, and from his own researches he thought he saw the dawn of a better system. He determined to get closer to nature and learn from her the exact truth. To pursue his new idea, it was necessary to forsake the tenets of the drug system. This meant sacrifice of his medical practice, and great pecuniary loss, for his business life up to that time had been successful, and he had accumulated property of considerable value. But he had the courage of his convictions; truth was more to him than wealth, or even the comforts of life. Then began his most remarkable struggle of over twenty years, in which poverty, false accusations, the desertion of friends, and the scoffs and jeers of ignorant and prejudiced neighbors seemed only to strengthen his determination to complete the work which he felt was his to do.

THE HUMAN BODY A PERFECT MACHINE.

It was in the spring of 1864, that he was aroused as never before, and completely lost faith in the efficacy of drug medication. He had not only come to the conclusion that "the artery is the father of the rivers of life," but by the tragedy of death in his own family, he was led to the decision, once for all, that an All-wise Creator was the designer of our bodies as well as the author of our spirits, and that the human body is, therefore, a perfect machine.

This was his first fundamental thought in the development of his science. Note his words:

"Not until I had been tried by fire did I cut loose from that stupidity, drugs. Not until my heart had been torn and lacerated with grief and affliction, could I fully realize the inefficacy of drugs. Some may say that it was necessary that I should suffer in order that good might come, but I feel that my grief came through gross ignorance on the part of the medical profession. * * * It was when I stood gazing upon three members of my family,—two of my own children and one adopted child,—all dead from the disease spinal meningitis, that I propounded to myself the serious question, 'In sickness has not God left man in a world of guessing? Guess what is the matter? What to give, and guess the result? And when dead, guess where he goes.' I decided then that God was not a guessing God, but a God of truth.

"And all His works, spiritual and material, are harmonious. His law of animal life was absolute. So wise a God had certainly placed the remedy within the material house in which the spirit of life dwells.

"With this thought I trimmed my sail and launched my craft as an explorer. Like Columbus, I found driftwood upon the surface. I noticed the course of the wind whence they came, and steered my vessel accordingly. Soon I saw the green islands of health all over the seas of reason. Ever since then I have watched for the driftwood and course of the wind, and I have never failed to find the source whence the drifting came.

"Believing that a loving, intelligent Maker of man had deposited in this body some place or through the whole system, drugs in abundance to cure all infirmities, on every voyage of exploration I have been able to bring back a cargo of indisputable truths, that all the remedies necessary to health exist in the human body. They can be administered by adjusting the body in such condition that the remedies may naturally associate themselves together, hear the cries, and relieve the afflicted.

"I have never failed to find all remedies in plain view on the front shelves of the store of the Infinite."—Autobiography, pages 97 to 100.

In his address to the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy on what the *Journal of Osteopathy*, July, 1897, says was the "First Commencement-day of the American School of Osteopathy, June 22, 1897," Dr. Still made the following statement in his characteristic way:

"I wish to say to the graduates who are to go out into the world, that when I entered this contest I took as my foundation to build upon that the whole universe, with its world, men, women, fishes, fowls, and beasts, with all their forms and principles of life, was formulated by the mind of an unerring God, and that He had placed all the principles of motion, life, and all its remedies to be used in sickness, inside the human body—that He had placed them somewhere in the structure, if He know how, or He had left his machinery of life at the very point where skill should have executed its most important work."

That this fundamental principle is still foremost in Dr. Still's mind is evidenced by remarks made at the reunion of the graduates of the June class, 1900, held at the World's Fair, St. Louis, July 13, 1904. In substance he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I have been thinking over a subject of great importance and would like to have you appoint a committee of investigation, or perhaps the class could constitute a committee of the whole and report a year hence. The question is whether God made man with the right number of toes, fingers, and legs all the proper length, vertebræ of correct shape and in right position, stomach suitable in size and structure and capable of secreting the elements necessary to carry on digestion and so on for all parts of the body. If a mistake has been made the committee ought to so report, and we could then ask God to correct His mistakes."

Of course all present saw the point.

Once in a great while, we find an M. D. confident that the human body was made about right. Dr. Still was not more radical on this subject than Dr. Rabagliati is as to the wisdom of putting an appendix in the human body and leaving it there. He says in "Air, Food, and Exercise," pages 21, 22, and 23:

"When a surgeon takes upon himself to say that a natural structure is 'obsolete and out of date,' suggesting, by implication at least, that all might yet be well if he were called in to remove it by surgical operation, his mental attitude as well as the language in which he expresses it, strikes us as with a jar. * * * It does seem a pity that men so able and so knowing had not been entrusted with the making of man and of the world on which he was to dwell. They could have done the work so much better. And what a number of useful hints have been lost because they were not consulted when the thankless task of fashioning them was in course of being accomplished. A structure rich in lymphoid elements has

probably a useful part to play in the economy, and it would be far more useful to poor and suffering humanity though possibly less immediately beneficial to the prophets, to advise it how to keep the appendix vermiformis and other parts sound and healthy than to proceed to remove them in the way that is now so freely proposed and carried out. Even after the appendix is removed the cæcum or other parts of the intestine may become inflamed, and the appendix-less patient may still suffer from inflammation of the cæcum or of the bowel, from perityphlitis or enteritis. Are we to excise the cæcum in order to prevent typhilitis or peri-typhilitis? or the bowel, in order to prevent enteritis? Or would it be wise to amputate the head in order to prevent neuralgia of the face?"

THE ARTERY THE RIVER OF LIFE.

The second thought to which attention is called is the fundamental idea of the importance of the artery and other tubular structures through which the nutritive elements are carried to their destination and the waste materials of the body are carried away to be expelled.

"To-day I am, as I have been for fifty years, fully established in the belief that the artery is the father of the rivers of life, health, and ease, and its muddy or impure water is first in all disease."—Autobiography, page 33.

"In the year 1874, I proclaimed that a disturbed artery marked the beginning to an hour and a minute when disease began to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body. That in no case could it be done without a broken or suspended current of arterial blood, which by nature was intended to supply and nourish all nerves, ligaments, muscles, skin, bones, and the artery itself. He who wished to successfully solve the problem of disease or deformities of any kinds in all cases without exception would find one or more obstructions in some artery, or some of its branches. At an early day this philosophy solved to me the problem of malignant growths and their removal by reproduction of the normal flow of the arterial fluids, which, when done, transfers the blood to the venous circulation for return and renewal after the process of renovation is completed by the lungs, excretories, and porous system. Fevers, flux, headaches, heart and lung troubles, measles, mumps, and whooping-cough, and all diseases met and treated since that time, have proven to my mind that there is no exception to this law. The rule of the artery must be absolute, universal, and unobstructed, or disease will be the result. I proclaimed then and there that all nerves depended wholly on the arterial system for their qualities,

such as sensation, nutrition, and motion, even though by the law of reciprocity they furnished force, nutrition, and sensation to the artery itself, and further proclaimed that the brain of man was God's drug-store, and had in it all liquids, drugs, lubricating oils, opiates, acids, and antiacids, and every quality of drugs that the wisdom of God thought necessary for human happiness and health."—Autobiography, pages 218 and 219.

THE NERVE THE SOURCE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS OF LIFE.

The third thought is that of the influence of the nerve and the part it plays, especially in the control of the fluids of the body.

"This year (1874) I began a more extended study of the drive-wheels, pinions, cups, arms, and shafts of life, with their forces and supplies, framework, attachments by ligaments, muscles, origin, and insertion. Nerves, origin and supplies, blood supply to and from the heart, and how and where the motor-nerves received their power and motion; how the sensory nerves acted in their functions, voluntary and involuntary nerves in performing their duties, the source of supplies and the work being done in health, in the obstructing parts, places, and principles, through which they passed to perform their part of the functions of life; all awoke a new interest in me.

"I believed that something abnormal could be found some place in some of the nerve divisions which would tolerate a temporary or permanent suspension of the blood either in arteries or veins, which effect caused disease.

"With this thought in view I began to ask myself, what is fever? Is it an effect, or is it a being, as commonly described by medical authors? I concluded it was only an effect, and on that line I have experimented and proven the position I then took to be a truth, wonderfully sustained by nature, responding every time in the affirmative. I have concluded after twenty-five years' close observation and experimenting that there is no such disease as fever, flux, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, lung-fever, or any other fever classed under the common head of fever. Rheumatism, sciatica, gout, colic, liver disease, nettle-rash, or croup, on to the end of the list of diseases, do not exist as diseases. All these separate and combined are only effects. The cause can be found, and does exist, in the limited and excited action of the nerves only, which control the fluids of parts or the whole of the body. It appears perfectly reasonable to any person born above the condition of an idiot, who has familiarized himself with anatomy and its working with the machinery of life, that all diseases are mere effects,

the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life.

"On this stone I have builded and sustained Osteopathy for twenty-five years. Day by day the evidences grow stronger and stronger that this theory is correct."—Autobiography, pages 106, 107, and 108.

It will be seen from the above quotations that Dr. Still sought and found certain fundamental principles. These became fixed ideas in his own mind early in the development of his science. With the thought that man is a perfect machine, it will be seen at once that his mechanical turn of mind would naturally lead him to try to correct any abnormality, if he found the body working badly, just as a watch-repairer, or a wagon-repairer, or any other mechanic would go about his work, if he found his machine ineffective.

The study of the human body revealed the fact that it is a very complicated structure. Although the non-performance of duty on the part of vessels and nerves was held responsible for disease, it was evident to Dr. Still's mind that they were not primarily responsible for the disturbance. Something must be out of order or these would, of necessity, perform their functions. Knowing the structure and location of the nerves and the blood and lymph vessels, he saw clearly that the other tissues would interfere with them if all were not perfectly normal. As the relations of all the tissues of the body are determined by their relations to the bony framework, his system naturally became crystalized about the skeleton.

THE DAY DAWN OF TRUTH.

Like many a good Methodist, who can give the exact moment of his conversion, so Dr. Still can give the exact moment when he first saw the light of unobstructed truth and the day dawn of Osteopathy made its appearance. It was June 22, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Then it was that the full force of the light of truth penetrated his mind as never before. He had been theorizing and putting his theories into practice. He had been questioning nature, and her answer to his queries had revealed to him knowledge not recorded by the schoolmen. The fundamental principles underlying the healing art had been discovered, formulated, and, as in the twinkling of an eye, they were recognized as a complete

and harmonious whole. Much remained to be done by Dr. Still himself, but the future work was to follow along the lines irrevocably established. Any departure from the convictions of that June morning would have been as heretical as for a Methodist to question the goodness of God or His power to forgive sins.

Dr. Still's first patients were among the poor and unfortunate. Many a time was he refused admittance altogether, or compelled to enter by the back door for fear he might be seen, and the fact that he had been called result in ridicule, abuse, or perhaps ostracism of the patient's family. The fact that it was necessary for him to come in contact with a large number of people to get sufficient material upon which to demonstrate his claims, made it necessary for him to go from place to place to secure practice.

As early as 1872, he made trips through the country and saw every chronic case he could find. On one of these early trips he cured a boy who had a prenatal intolerance to light, so he was practically blind, which caused those who were familiar with the case to look upon Dr. Still as a miracle worker. It was several years before he entirely discarded the use of drugs. Once when called into the country about ten miles to see a lady with pneumonia, he forgot to take his medicines with him. He resorted to manipulation and cured the case more promptly than usual by the use of drugs.

Dr. Still lectured in every school house in Adair County, Missouri. His subject was "Man's Lost Center." Of course what is now known as Osteopathy was his theme. He always found the common people good listeners. The points made were illustrated by treating the afflicted of his audiences. Often his lecture and his treating would hold his audience till after midnight. Generally one of his sons was with him and would assist by holding some portion of the patient's body, as directed, while he did the specific work. While many of his treatments were more general than he advocates now, his chief purpose at all times was to locate all possible causes of the trouble and remove them by direct and specific manipulation.

DR. H. M. STILL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS FATHER'S EARLY WORK.

The following is taken from an article entitled "Some Early Recollections of My Father in the Discovery and Development of

Osteopathy," furnished for this book by Dr. Harry M. Still. This article shows up many interesting traits of Dr. Still's character and many thrilling incidents in his early work with his new science, which are omitted here, only to allow space for the testimony of others along the same lines.

"On account of my being the bad boy of the family, father almost always took me with him on trips to the country. I was of a very nervous and very sensitive temperament. Consequently, when I heard anybody rebuking or making fun of my father's theory, or treatment, it was like shaking a red rag at a bull, or touching off the fuse of a charge of dynamite; it simply meant fight on my part. Many a time on the streets I have heard the boys say: 'There goes that old crazy crank.' These boys' words simply ignited the fuse which caused a volcanic explosion from me. That boy either apologized to me or one or the other of us took a thrashing. It was not the boys alone who talked about father, but men and women as well. Many a time I have heard the men make the same remark as the boys.

"Spending most all of my time with father, as a boy, I have been in a position to watch the growth of Osteopathy from its infancy to the present. I was much impressed with the most I saw father doing every day of my life. One day, when I was about ten years old, I went with him to the country to see a patient. On our way back, we saw an old gentleman sitting out in his front yard almost choking to death, suffering with the dreadful disease called asthma, struggling to the last ounce of his strength for the breath of life. Father stopped and went over to see the suffering man. He said: 'Hello, Joe! What are you trying to do?' He answered, 'Make a die of it, I guess, Doctor.' So father began to examine and manipulate his spine, and in a few minutes time the man was as easy as ever he had been in his life. The man was really frightened at the rapidity of his relief. I will never, as long as I live, forget the language that man used. He said in a frightened tone of voice, 'My God! Doctor, what have you done to me? My lungs are as free as ever they were in my life.' About two months later father met the gentleman, and he said that he had not even had symptoms of a return of the asthma. The poor fellow was dumfounded, and from that day to this he has never had asthma. It was always a mystery to Joe what cured him. I guess father even was really guessing just what nerve was tied up in the lesion. This is but one instance out of hundreds.

"The following year, I think in 1878, we went to Holden, Johnson County, Missouri. He spent several months in Johnson



DR. A. T. STILL AND MRS. ANNIE MORRIS, HIS AMANUENSIS.

Mrs. Morris's residence in the background, where Dr. Still studied many of the problems of Osteopathy.

County in 1878-79 in the practice of his new profession—you might say just born and unnamed. Here is where I was converted enough to know that father could treat and cure any curable disease on earth without the use of medicine. People came from great distances to see him, the wonderful faith cure doctor, as they called him. It looked to me just like the old-fashioned camp-meeting, as everybody who was treated went off happy and shouting. My father spent several years going from place to place, treating all classes of patients who were not afraid to come to him. Almost all of the patients he treated free of charge. The poor always got their treatment free, and if they did not have car-fare and board they got it from father, providing he had it or could borrow it. Those days he was very poor, as he had given up the practice of medicine, and had spent the best part of fifteen years in hard work and study, without a friend to encourage him. * * * With all of these adversities and stumbling-blocks nothing could shake him. His convictions and belief were a permanent fixture in his gray matter. There is not one man out of a million who would have gone through what he did. We were so poor that I had to spend several years of the best part of my life at work trying to help support our family, instead of being in school.

“In the year of 1884-85, after reading anatomy and physiology with father, I accompanied him to Hannibal to assist him in the practice of his new profession. At that time they called him ‘the Lightning Bone Setter.’ Here is where he had some wonderful cures. Patients came to him from all parts of the country. I believe I would be safe in saying that in the six months we practiced at Hannibal we accumulated a dray load of plaster paris casts, crutches, and all classes of surgical appliances. We went from Hannibal to Nevada, Missouri, where the State Insane Asylum is located. Here we made fully a hundred cures; some most wonderful. I remember one very interesting case. This lady had been in the asylum for several years. It seemed that she had lost her mind suddenly while playing a piano. Father examined her neck and found a lesion of the atlas. In less time than I have taken in the telling, the girl was as rational as ever. Strange to say, the first thing she said was, ‘Where is my piano and music?’ She was anxious to finish the piece she had started playing three years before. By this time father was becoming so well known, through his work, that he desired to return to Kirksville, Missouri, for practice. For nearly two years he and I did all the work. The practice grew so beyond our expectation that we were snowed under with work. In the meantime brothers Charles and Herman were studying. Then we all together could not do the work. Father began to think, ‘What are we to do with all of these patients flocking from all parts

of the country?" He said, 'I have taught my boys to be successful in the practice of Osteopathy. Why not start a school?' The first class consisted of three regular students besides his sons, Dr. Wil-derson, Dr. Hatten, and Dr. Ward."

DR. C. E. STILL'S EARLY EXPERIENCES.

Dr. Charles E. Still says in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, February, 1898:

"About the year 1880 my father took my brother Harry and myself to Holden, Johnson County, to assist him in his work, for he was then an itinerant Osteopath, treating in many places months at a time. Nearly all the cases he had were of a chronic nature, which had been given up by the medical doctors, and the cures which followed seemed marvelous to the people. * * *

"From Holden we came back to our home in Kirksville, and I continued to work and study occasionally under my father, but never attempted anything alone. A year later I went with him to Hannibal, and remained awhile studying and operating under his directions. From 1880 to 1893, I never did any work save in conjunction with my father, or under his direction, and will frankly state that I did not know that I cured any one. I treated many who were cured, but as I practiced with my father and under his directions, I gave him credit for it all. As yet my father, A. T. Still, was the only person known as an Osteopath, and with the masses it was supposed to be a power he possessed, which would die with him. It was the general remark, 'There will be no Osteopathy after Dr. Still is gone.'

"About July 16, 1893, I left home—the first person, after my father, to go into the world and establish the fact that Osteopathy was a science which could be imparted to others. On reaching Minneapolis I took offices in the Windsor Hotel. On my arrival I found a letter from Dr. Thomas McDavit, Secretary of the Board of Health, notifying me if I did not get out of the town he would at once institute proceedings against me. I replied through my attorney, Hon. F. F. Davis, that in future all correspondence with him must be through my attorney. Patients poured in upon me so rapidly that hunting and fishing were impossible, and I never shot a bird nor cast a hook while there. This was the first time that I learned that I was able to handle disease alone."

DR. A. G. HILDRETH'S INTRODUCTION TO OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth gives the following account of his personal introduction to the science of Osteopathy:

"One time, along about '84' or '85,' before Dr. Still had even named his treatment, my wife and I were in Kirksville one Sunday visiting her parents. Early in the morning I walked over to call on Dr. Still. He was living at that time near my wife's people on the east side of town in a small four or five room cottage. I found him at home, and had not been in the house long when he said: 'Come out here, I want to show you something.' He took me around behind the house, and pulling a great big goods box, perhaps five feet square, away from the side of the house, for the open side of the box was against the side of the building, drew from the box a coffee or gunny sack, as they are sometimes called, full of bones, and I soon learned they were human bones. He began putting them together and telling me what he believed to be their relation to the health of the human structure, and it was then he first told me of the proposed name for his new method of treatment that he proposed to introduce, and that would in time revolutionize the theory and practice of medicine. I listened intently to what he had to say. But, like all others at that time, more or less incredulously. Yet I knew him well enough to know that he was a man who usually did whatever he said he would do, and that interview and visit set me to thinking. I presume that that sack of bones was among the first considerable collection of bones which had to do with the discovery of Osteopathy. It was the first that had to do with my ever thinking of studying the subject."

DR. HERBERT BERNARD'S EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

The following from Dr. Herbert Bernard, of Detroit, Michigan, indicates the methods of work of the founder of Osteopathy as observed by others, and the estimation placed upon him and his science early in its development:

"My early boyhood days were spent in Kirksville, my family being neighbors of Dr. Still. His boys, Charles, Harry and Herman, were playmates of mine, so that I had the advantage of seeing the old doctor study Osteopathy. The first thing that I can remember of him was that he seemed to be constantly absorbed in some deep study. It was this, and the carrying around with him of a handful of bones, that led people to believe that he was slightly demented. The medical men called him, 'That old crank, Still.' Many times have I seen him sitting on a stump in the woods with a handful of bones, so engrossed in their study that he would not hear the approach of us boys. He would have the joints of the bones fastened with 'sling-shot' rubbers, dislocating and resetting

them; or he would be running his fingers over their rough places studying the points of muscular attachments. He would often scare me by catching me up and running his fingers over my spine, never saying a word but 'man is a machine.' I presume I have heard him mumble that sentence a thousand times. Of course I gave him a wide berth, as I, too, thought he was a little off.

"My early understanding of his theory was that he replaced the machinery of the body, when he found it disturbed, and in that way cured disease. The first case I ever knew him to treat was a servant of ours, a Miss Barbara Morehouse, who was suffering with a curvature of the spine. He treated and cured this case, I think, in the latter part of the seventies, probably 1878 or 1879. * * * Afterward, probably about one year, he treated and cured my mother of severe headaches. He said there was a bone out of place in her neck. And the M. D.'s used this as another proof of his reported insanity.

"We moved away from Kirksville in 1882. I returned there on a visit in 1887, and went over to see the old Doctor. He got down his box of bones and explained his theory of Osteopathy to me. I remember in that conversation a few things he said. One was: 'People think that no one but Still can do this work, but I am going to have Harry give up the grocery business and go with me. I will then buy Charlie and Herm out of the regular army and have them also study and practice Osteopathy. Some day I will have a school, and in twenty years there will be at least 1,000 Osteopaths in the United States. * * *

"I have seen Osteopathy grow through three stages: First we were considered no more than harmless lunatics or criminals. Six years ago I was requested to go to the back door in several instances when calling upon a patient. Quick results were dangerous in those days, as the patients would think there had been some rabbit's-foot business worked upon them. They were afraid to tell of their relief or cure, thinking people would take them for faith-cure followers. It was almost impossible to get a woman to tell of a cure, especially if it were female disorders. The next stage was one in which we and our patients were considered faddists, and the fad Osteopathy would soon disappear. Now they think there is some good in it, as there is always good in massage. I notice that now people are giving it a better chance in acute diseases and obstetrics than ever before. Once, when I first came to Detroit, a woman telephoned me, asking what price I charged to pray for people. Another one looked all over one of my operating tables trying to find the electric wires that he thought were hidden."

DR. J. O. HATTEN'S FIRST STUDY OF OSTEOPATHY.

J. O. Hatten, M. D., D. O., probably saw more of Dr. Still's early work than any one else except his sons. The following account by Dr. Hatten is taken from an elaborate article which he furnished for this book. Many interesting points are omitted simply because they appear, in their essential features, elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Hatten says:

"In the spring of 1887 I made arrangement to study his theory of bone-setting, so-called at that time. I made it my business to investigate everything coming in the line of curing diseases without the use of drugs, and Dr. Still's success was most wonderful.

"I first met Dr. A. T. Still at Nevada City, Missouri. His son Harry accompanied him on all his rounds. There was where I first joined him in my pursuit of Osteopathy, and I stayed with him until he organized the American School of Osteopathy, and I worked in the operating rooms until after the first class was graduated. We traveled over all the Southern and Western part of the State of Missouri, collecting all of the information that we could from all classes of people and studying diseases, cripples, and deformities of all kinds that the mind could conceive of. We treated everything and examined everything that came in our way. * * *

"Coming in contact with Dr. Still my eyes were opened to the truth, the true philosophy of the science. He taught me to see the squirrel's tail and so we went after the squirrel. I traveled on the road with him and had the opportunity of seeing thousands of cases of all kinds and varieties treated. * * * He would always have something new to explain. He would give his lecture on his discoveries and explain his theory and make it so simple that any one could understand it.

"Later on we were called to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, to treat a man for asthma, who was a great sufferer. He was soon relieved of all his trouble and the people crowded in by the hundreds. We had such crowds of people that we could not begin to see all of them, let alone to treat them. We used only sixteen rooms in the St. James Hotel, and the sidewalk was so crowded that we were compelled to retreat to the suburbs of the town for room for the people with all their curiosity.

"At Nevada City people came 150 miles in covered wagons, and came with tents on the train from far and near. We had to go out from the square where there were side streets. They filled the side streets with wagons and tents and stayed as long as we would stay. We were located on a street-car line so the people coming on trains could come to us on street cars. Those passing would often

ask: 'Is that a funeral?' 'Oh, no, it's Dr. Still, the bone-setter, in town.' * * * We could not see half of the people, let alone treat them. He would work until he would give out, then go off some place and hide until morning for a little rest. It was the same way everywhere we went. With all the good we were doing, some people thought it was the works of the devil or some other great supernatural power, and those good people would go so far as to pray to have the Doctor taken from our midst. This was the great cry of many people in different localities. The ministers would preach against him and condemn him for his great and glorious deeds; but the Doctor would only strive the harder. * * * All we ever asked then for Osteopathy was a chance to show what it was, and give it a chance on its own merits. We always invited the public to investigate, and I never knew of a man to investigate but what he became a convert."

DR. W. H. WILDERSON AN EARLY FRIEND OF OSTEOPATHY.

As stated above, Nevada, Missouri, was one of the towns visited by Dr. Still during his itinerant practice, hunting for willing subjects upon whom to demonstrate his theories. Dr. W. H. Wilderson writes as follows concerning his work there.

"I first met Dr. A. T. Still at Nevada, Missouri, in 1890. He was at that time giving treatment along the same general lines as those taught at the American School of Osteopathy at the present day, though he gave no name to the treatment, other than to call it 'bone setting,' or the relief of disease by manipulation. * * *

"The old Doctor was at that time, as he is to-day, a man of independent thought and action, possessing many bright, though very peculiar, ideas, which in late years, I think, have been modified to some extent. At this time Dr. Still and his new method possessed but few friends (of whom the writer was one), though his enemies, the medics, and their friends were legion. This, however, did not affect matters other than to bring in hundreds of people anxious to test the new treatment, with the result that many of them were cured, or greatly relieved, in an incredibly short time, and this being heralded throughout the country brought the treatment into great popularity with the masses."

A LAYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Ivy B. Summers, editor of the Lagrange (Missouri) *Herald Democrat*, speaks as follows of Dr. Still's early work:

"I knew Dr. Still years ago when I was connected with the Hannibal press. He made occasional visits to that city in the in-

terest of his treatment. It was when Osteopathy was in its infancy, or to use the doctor's characteristic expression, had its toes out. He gradually worked himself into creditable practice, and to my personal knowledge effected cures that were the comment of the town and called forth the laudation of the press. One case in particular I remember in the person of a beautiful five-year-old girl, who from infancy had been subject to spells of intense nervousness. So great was her affliction that she would shriek at the top of her voice, and all efforts to quiet her were unavailing, until her excitement had subsided of itself. Dr. Still was called, examined the patient, located the cause, removed it, and the girl is now a handsome, healthy young lady. She has never experienced a recurrence of her old malady. I know a Hannibal business man whose wealth runs up somewhere in the neighborhood of \$700,000. He fell and dislocated his patella. The family physician put his limb in plaster cast and left orders for him to remain in bed. He did so for weeks, and instead of the injured member improving, it continued to grow worse. A friend told him to consult Still, and the incredulous sufferer laughed at the idea, as thousands of others, who are not conversant with the treatment, have done. Finally, however, he was persuaded to go to the institute, where he secured relief in one hour after his arrival. In a week he was cured and able to walk as well as ever, without even a trace of pain lingering in the leg.

DR. STILL'S GRASP OF TRUTH.

Dr. Still fears mental stagnation more than "the plague." He believes in progress and constantly preaches the doctrine to his followers. He believes there is much in the Osteopathy of the future that he has not fathomed. In 1896 he said:

"Osteopathy is a science; not what we know of it, but the subject we are studying, is as deep as eternity. We know but little of it. I have worked and worried here in Kirksville for twenty-two long years, and I intend to study for twenty-three thousand years yet."

Those who know Dr. Still know that he will not cease to be an original investigator so long as he lives. He often likened Osteopathy to a squirrel in a hole in a tree. He would say that he had succeeded in getting the tail out, and it was necessary for others to extricate the body from its hiding-place. He believed that Osteopathy is synonymous with truth, and it would gradually unfold and develop into perfect symmetry. This was what gave him

courage to carry on his work under the most adverse and trying conditions. Singly and alone he went forward with his mind set upon the high ideal conceived within his own consciousness.

Dr. Still had no resentment for those that did not accept his views. He did not want pity; but he often pitied those who could not or would not see the truth. He did not ask for sympathy; but he always appreciated the oneness of thought and feeling which comes from a knowledge of truth which seemed to be hidden from most men. He has often said that he has had more fun because of the attitude of others towards his work, than any monkey ever had. He knew that he was right, and had an unswerving confidence that the right would prevail. The following quotation shows the spirit in which he worked:

"Osteopathy was a single fight. It was a fight for truth. It never struck a wave that made it tremble. When people would call me a crank I did n't get mad at that, I did n't get cross at all. Said I, if you had as much sense on this subject as the sheep I would feel hard towards you, but you are perfectly excusable. I would ask the very fellows who laughed at me how many bones they had in their foot, and 75 per cent of them could not tell. Each of those bones in the foot has a place to supply, muscles are attached to them, arteries and nerves pass around and between them."

THE NAME OSTEOPATHY.

Many criticisms have been offered as to the appropriateness of the term Osteopathy to designate a system of medical practice, in its broad sense. No one word has been found that would more aptly express the ideas involved in the principles and practices of the science. The term was never used in the sense of a diseased bone, neither was it employed to indicate a bone-setting treatment.

The following explanation of the origin of the name Osteopathy is given by Dr. Sill in the catalogue of the American School of Osteopathy for 1902-3:

"I had worked and tried to reason that a body that was perfectly normal in structure could keep a man in the full enjoyment of health just as long as the body was perfectly normal. On that conclusion, I worked first to know what was normal in form and what was not normal; then I compared the two in disease and health. I found by hard study and experimenting that no human

body was normal in bone form whilst harboring any disease, either acute or chronic. I got good results in adjusting these bodies to such a degree that people began to ask what I was going to call my new science.

"I listened to all who thought I ought to name my science, so I began to think over names, such as Allopathy, Hydropathy, Homœopathy, and other names, and as I was in Kansas when the name Osawatomie was coined, by taking the first part of the word Osage, and the last part of Pottawattamie, and the new word coined represented two tribes of Indians, I concluded I would start out with the word os (bone) and the word pathology, and press them into one word—Osteopathy.

"I wanted to call my science Osteopathy, and I did not care what Greek scholars said about it."

OSTEOPATHY NOT A SECRET.

It was claimed by several, Governor Stone, of Missouri, and Judge Toney, of Kentucky, and others, that osteopathic methods and practices were secret. This belief may have grown out of a written statement signed by the members of the first class in the American School of Osteopathy, in which they then promised to keep inviolate the principles of Osteopathy, as taught by Dr. A. T. Still, and not impart knowledge there obtained to any person not a recognized student of the American School of Osteopathy. Their reason for making the statement was that it "is but justly due the discoverer, Dr. A. T. Still." It evidently was not the intention to keep Osteopathy a secret, but to give honor to whom honor was due, and emphasize the fact known then, and more fully realized by every honest osteopath to-day, that Osteopathy can not be learned except by diligent study and careful training in the practice under the guidance of those learned in the science. This could be done then only as it is done now: that is in some regularly organized and conducted school of Osteopathy. As the American School of Osteopathy was the only one of the kind, and the only one at the time in which a knowledge of the science could possibly be obtained, their declaration of principles was wise. Had all of them lived up to their promise, the profession would have been saved the embarrassment of having to apologize for much that has since been done in the name of Osteopathy.

Most osteopaths take pleasure in explaining the condition they find in patients, how that condition produces the disturbances from which the patient is suffering, and what must be done to give relief or effect a cure. But in many cases this is a waste of words. The explanation will not, as a rule be appreciated by those who believe in mysticism, who believe drugs cure diseases, who do not understand the workings of nerves, who do not understand the processes of nutrition, who do not recognize the completeness of the structure of the human body and its inherent powers of self-preservation. Often these fundamental ideas are grasped, in general, not in detail, as readily by the unlearned as by the learned; and the derisive word or look of some learned person ignorant of Osteopathy may be more convincing to the doubting Thomases or the vacillating learners than any argument based upon indisputable facts. Osteopathy, in its completeness, was an evolution in the mind of Dr. Still; so it must be in the mind of others.

We are also often importuned, by those who want to find some short cut for entrance into the practice, to explain how we treat. Any attempt to do so must prove futile. Hence it is, that osteopaths are sometimes accused of trying to keep their practice secret, because they disclaim the ability to teach in a few lessons what it took them at least two years of hard work under competent instructors to learn. Dr. Still spent over thirty years evolving the science; yet we sometimes find people without a knowledge of the sciences of the human body who think they can learn it in a few hours. It would be just as easy to learn drug medication without the medical colleges as to learn Osteopathy without the osteopathic college.

Dr. Still never contemplated for a moment the keeping of his discoveries a secret. His one concern, after he had developed Osteopathy into a complete system, seemed to be how he could best give it to the public so that it might most effectually bless mankind. Many thought him foolish for giving to others what he had developed to the point where he might have made himself and family rich if he had limited the practice. Dr. Wm. Smith quotes Dr. Henry Marks as saying in October, 1892: "Still is a philanthropist, but a fool; he could keep that knowledge to himself and

his family—make himself and them rich; but he gives it to the world. We need more men like that.”

Any one can see at once from the facts recorded in Chapter VII, and elsewhere in this book, that it would have been foolishness for Dr. Still to give his discoveries to the world before his system was fully developed or before a school could have been established to teach the new science. These came in due process of time. Many saw the merits in his work, and Dr. Still demonstrated that others could learn and practice the science. Not till then could it be given to the world with any hope of its being accepted or understood.

NO SHORT CUT ROAD TO OSTEOPATHY.

It may also be laid down as a rule, almost without exception, that those who claim to teach Osteopathy by correspondence, by book instruction, or by any short cut method, are ignorant of the subject as a science covering the whole field of therapeutics, and are constantly bolstering their practice up by the use of adjuncts which often retard rather than accelerate the recovery of the patient. Their work does not compare at all favorably with that of those who know and practice genuine Osteopathy.

Dr. Still is not a man to foist upon others a half-developed theory, or one that will not stand the most rigid practical tests. When he thinks he sees a new way of applying his principles he goes to work quietly, perhaps with the aid of a few trustworthy friends and fellow-workers, to put it to the most rigid tests. If there is anything in the idea, he gives others the benefit of it; if not, that phase of the subject is settled once for all. He and all true osteopaths deplore the fact that some things have been published that should not have been placed before the public. Immature theories and accidental results in practice have been heralded in some cases before their time, and much has been made of these mistakes by the ever alert opposition. Dr. Still said in November, 1904: “I never reported I could take off goiter, till I had removed the ninth; nor asthma till seven or eight were cured. I never said I could handle bloody flux (dysentery) till I had cured about twenty.” It is safe to say, however, that seldom, if ever, in the process of the evolution of a new science and the putting of it

into practice, have fewer absurd or serious mistakes been made. The literature of Osteopathy (Chapter IX) is voluminous and most that has been done from its earliest history has been read and known by all who cared to investigate.

DEVELOPMENT OF OSTEOPATHS.

With the evolution of Osteopathy came the evolution of the osteopath. The germ had long since been planted by Dr. Still and he alone had nurtured the young plant. Osteopaths were to be produced by the establishment of schools, the fundamental work of which was formulated by Dr. Still himself, and expanded by him and the scores of able men and women who have gathered about him, till to-day the Osteopathic Colleges are giving a course ranging from twenty to thirty months, that will compare favorably with the requirements of medical colleges. That germ of school work was planted over twelve years ago, and it, too, had to pass through the processes of evolution. Concerning the early training of the osteopath, Dr. W. J. Conner, in a paper read before the Missouri State Osteopathic Association, June 24, 1902, in speaking of the advantages and disadvantages of the early graduate in Osteopathy, said:

"The opportunities of the early osteopath, in some respects, were very poor, while in others they were the best. When I was in school we had one teacher and all we studied was anatomy, and only book anatomy at that; there was no dissecting or anything of that kind, while on the other hand we had the freedom of the operating rooms during the whole day and assisted in the treatment of all the cases which came here for treatment, and, of course, had our clinic cases besides. There were no text-books on Osteopathy to guide us, consequently we had to depend entirely on our reasoning faculties to diagnose our cases. * * *

"I remember answering a telegram down at Edina one night, and when I got to the house the brother who met me at the train discovered that their M. D. was in the house and he proceeded to stow me away in the kitchen until the M. D. left. Another illustration: A prominent minister of St. Louis came to Kirksville for treatment. He refused to give his name or address for fear his friends would know where he was. He soon found out that he was not in the hands of 'con' men or quacks. He had been taught by his medical friends that osteopaths were men of that character,

but before he was here a week he was willing to tell all about himself, and had no occasion to regret his coming to Kirksville, nor fear of being ridiculed by his friends, because in a week's time he got relief that the old-school doctors had been months trying to give him. He could answer nearly as the blind man whom Christ healed, 'I was blind, now I see.'"

SANITARIUMS.

Early in the practice of Osteopathy by far the greater number of patients had chronic ailments. They were able to go to the office of the osteopath for treatment and receive all necessary care at home or nearby boarding houses. The widening of the practice brought in a greater number of acute cases and created a demand for "sanitariums" and "infirmaries," where patients could be properly cared for and provided with all that is necessary for their welfare. Such institutions are now found in several of the large cities. Their success is proof of the advantages, in more severe cases, of having patients entirely under the care of osteopaths and away from the inducements to resort to drugs, electricity, X-rays, etc. The cheerful environment of the patients in some of these places, possibly all, free from the usual odors of drugs and the distressing features connected with frequent surgical operations and their common fatal consequences, make osteopathic sanitariums especially desirable, and they are becoming more and more popular.

THE RAPID SPREAD OF OSTEOPATHY.

As shown in Chapter VI, a scientific principle soon finds its way into the hearts of the people. As a knowledge of the effects of Osteopathy became more widespread, the demand for it at points remote from its birthplace in the geographical center of the United States soon led to its introduction into almost every state in the union. More distant countries also called for Doctors of Osteopathy.

Through the solicitation of Mrs. J. B. Atherton, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Dr. Geo. Tull made an engagement with her to go to the islands for six months as osteopathic physician to the Atherton family. He sailed from San Francisco on December 1, 1897, and arrived at Honolulu on the 7th, where he began work,

his practice being confined to the Atherton family for the first month. Through their kind influence, many were prevailed upon to try the new method of healing. Their standing and the kindly influence and interest of Dr. Geo. P. Andrews quelled a hostile opposition, and made it possible to introduce Osteopathy for the first time beyond the boundaries of the United States. Having fulfilled his contract, Dr. Tull left Honolulu on May 26, 1898, for San Francisco, where he arrived seven days later.

Dr. Carrie A. Gillman has been engaged in the practice in Honolulu since 1900.

Osteopathy was introduced into Canada at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1898, by Dr. H. L. Spangler. Since then it has steadily grown in favor till there are now (1905) about twenty-five practicing in the most important centers of population in the dominion.

Dr. Emily Bronson Conger was the first person to practice Osteopathy in the Philippines. She gives a most interesting account of her experience there, in her book entitled "An Ohio Woman in the Philippines."

Mexico, Ireland, England, China, and the West Indies have recently been invaded by osteopaths, who have found fruitful fields for the reception of the new art of healing.

Thus by the natural processes of evolution, Osteopathy became a science and an art to Dr. Still. By the same process his sons and a few intimate friends became osteopaths. By a like process schools were evolved which are now instructing others in the same work. And by the same inevitable laws of growth it has become so intermingled with the thoughts of the people that it has been introduced into every state in the union, into the isles of the sea, and into the regions beyond.

CHAPTER III.

OSTEOPATHIC SCHOOLS.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—BACON.

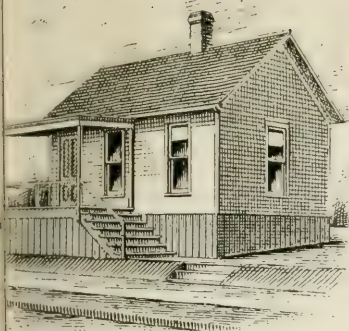
The starting of the first school for the teaching of a new science and the presentation of old sciences from an entirely new standpoint is an Herculean task. The American School of Osteopathy is the first and only institution known to history to hold this unique position. At the time it was started, Osteopathy, as a complete system of therapeutics, was an idea in the mind of only one man, Dr. A. T. Still; and its practical applications were unknown to all but him, his sons, and a few friends. Anatomy and physiology had long been taught in medical colleges, but not as they must be taught to make them of practical value in most cases in which Osteopathy is to be applied. Dr. Still was not a teacher by training. He was not skilled in the arts of the pedagogue. He was not surrounded by men who had achieved prominence as educators. In fact, his radical ideas, his originality, his short cut methods of doing things, all tended to repel, at first, the man or woman educated in the conventional methods of the schools. The osteopathic idea had to grow in the mind of the educated man just as it had grown in the mind of the founder of Osteopathy. Hence almost every one, and especially the scientist, looked with suspicion at first upon the new system. If some of its wonderful work had not been forced upon his attention, he could not have been induced to give it a serious thought. Even when he had seen the lame walk, the blind see, the deaf hear, and practically all manner of diseases cured, he easily convinced himself that it was all done by some mysterious power possessed by its founder.

Not until he felt that he had fully established Osteopathy upon a scientific basis and demonstrated its efficacy in the treatment of

almost all kinds of diseases, would Dr. Still consent to the organization of a school. As already stated, many believed that he had a special gift for healing, and that it was impossible for others to do what he did almost as if by magic; but Dr. Still claimed as early as 1874 that he could teach his art to others. He often tried to interest M. D.'s in his work, and told them he had something he could teach, but most of them would not listen. After he had taught his sons the fundamental principles of Osteopathy and their applications, the people said it was a family trait, and the art would die with the passing of the Still family. But Dr. Still persisted in the claim that any one with a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body, and ability to apply mechanical principles in the manipulation of the most wonderful of all machines, could learn to do what he was capable of doing. He claimed that "common sense applied in a mechanical way was the fundamental principle underlying the successful treatment of all diseases of the human family."

DEMAND FOR OSTEOPATHS.

The success of Dr. Still and his sons, Charles E., Harry M., Herman J., and Fred, in 1890-1, brought them more patients than they were able to treat; hence there was a demand for more osteopaths to handle the rapidly increasing practice of this new method of treating human ailments. Many also who had seen the work began to believe that Dr. Still was right when he claimed others could learn his method as well as he, and importuned him to start a school wherein they could learn the sciences necessary to enable them to apply in practice the principles he taught them. Many difficulties confronted him in this work. Almost every one is familiar with the essentials of an ordinary school or college, and many who have graduated from a medical college would consider themselves competent to organize such a school or fill successfully some important chair. But the osteopathic idea was new and must be worked out along new lines. Only those, mostly the plain, common people, who had seen the effects of Osteopathy, accepted it without qualification. Many looked upon it with suspicion, doubted the success of an osteopathic college, and lacked faith in the future



FIRST SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

(See page 80.)



SECOND SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

(See page 83.)



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

(See page 83.)

of Osteopathy. Even Dr. W. D. Dobson, now Professor of Chemistry in the American School of Osteopathy, could not be convinced of its merits. Dr. Dobson was at that time President of the State Normal School at Kirksville. He says:

“Before Dr. Still started his school he would often come up here and stay till twelve or one o’clock talking about his work. He wanted me to resign from the Normal and organize his school. He offered to enter into a contract in writing to give me one-half of all the money he would ever make out of it.”

Dr. Dobson was absorbed in his own school work and gave the matter but little attention, although he had seen evidence of the success of osteopathic treatment in his own family. It is evident how difficult it was to secure instructors. In fact, it was almost impossible to get experienced teachers, because even those favorably disposed did not care to incur the ridicule, the censure, and the probable ostracism that would follow in the wake of such a course.

These are only a few of the difficulties that lay in the way of the organization of the first school of Osteopathy. But the indomitable courage of Dr. Still knew no such thing as failure. As always, obstacles and opposition spurred him on to greater activity with renewed energy. Grant it that mistakes were made at first. The wonder is, when we consider the situation, that so few were made and so much was done in such an incredibly short time. Within five years after the starting of the American School of Osteopathy, at least five hundred students were regularly enrolled in osteopathic schools pursuing a course of study requiring twenty months for its completion, under skilled instructors, many of whom were graduates of colleges. Not a few who came to scoff turned away filled with admiration and enthusiasm for the new science, or remained to study its principles and learn its practice.

SCHOOLS MULTIPLY.

The early success of the parent school in winning pupils and its financial success, in spite of itself, doubtless had much to do with the starting of other schools. The school business was thought by many to be a sure and easy way of making money. The real meaning of a school in the latter part of the nineteenth century did

not seem to have entered the mind of many who were already engaged or sought to engage in the work of education. And the bad reputation, from an educational as well as a moral standpoint, of some of those connected with the so-called teaching and training of osteopaths had a deleterious effect. That the reputation of some of them could not bear illumination is an open secret, and that the impressions they have left have proven injurious to Osteopathy is an historic fact. Dr. Still himself was so impressed with this sad condition of affairs that he thought of leaving the work of teaching to others. Everything seemed to be at cross purposes. The fact that so many faked the people and virtually robbed them of honest money, is said by those closest to him at that time, to have moved him to tears on more than one occasion. No wonder he had moments of despondency and wished that he was out of the school work. But he has never been known to abandon a good work once begun. Many others realized what an osteopathic education is, and labored day and night, almost from the start, to provide for that thorough preparation of osteopaths which was required of aspirants for honors in the other learned professions. They were powerful factors in advancing the science and placing it upon the high plane it now occupies.

DIFFICULTIES INCREASE.

Some of those who first gathered about Dr. Still had not been trained in scientific methods. They cared for nothing but results. They always sought the most direct way for accomplishing certain definite ends, and that way, in the opinion of many of them, was the only way. Far be it from me to cast reflections upon those pioneers in Osteopathy. Next to its revered founder they deserve credit at least equal to any others, and many of them are the peers of any who later began to study under more favorable conditions. To denounce them for their short-comings would be like berating the farmer because he was not a merchant, a mechanic because he was not an artist, or a scholar because he was not a professor. But history shows that many of them fell far short of Dr. Still's ideals, and that they did not at that time comprehend what was necessary to prepare men and women to meet the demands of professional

life on the basis of present-day requirements. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett so ably stated this thought in an address on "Pseudo Osteopathic Schools," at the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association in Indianapolis, in July, 1899, that I can not refrain from quoting a paragraph. He says:

"But the reason which explains all other reasons, and which underlies the whole subject, is the fact that the early graduates of the American School of Osteopathy were not qualified to plan and carry out a system of education such as is necessary to fully furnish students for its practice. They did not know, because they had not been taught. The Old Doctor's conception of the errors of the medical profession was so vivid that to the students' minds it was all-inclusive, and some of them went out convinced that the entire store of supposed knowledge of the medical profession was a mass of error and should be wholly disregarded, and Osteopathy built up of a little anatomy and some clinic work. Physiology, pathology, symptomatology, chemistry, everything, was totally tabooed, and students were strictly forbidden to 'waste their time on any such foolishness.' In fact, the idea was cultivated that 'a good physiologist made a poor operator,' and that, therefore, scholastic attainments or ambitions were not to be considered as of special advantage in the lifework of an osteopathist. Those who did not see the fallacy of this position (and there were many who did), were, therefore, not wholly to blame if they considered that they were doing a legitimate act in founding a school on such lines. This, of course, was very unfortunate. Every one now sees its error, but that does not change history, nor does it undo the harm (and in a sense the injustice) to many students, who, through hard experience, are getting in their practice what ought to have been given them in their course; or, if they have not the realization of their needs which leads them to such result, they simply settle down to being, what the Old Doctor calls, 'engine wipers.'"

As early as 1897 the parent school recognized the fact that much of its early work was defective, and in several instances discredited the qualifications of its own graduates, even some who had grades of 99 and 100 in anatomy and Osteopathy. The unfriendly rivalry then existing between the original school and others that had been started, may have been caused in part by the belief that the latter were just as able to prepare osteopaths as the former, and by the honestly growing belief of the American School of Osteopathy, that all schools must be more careful as to the qualifications of their

graduates. The idea that any one after taking a few lessons in manipulation, or after reading a book on Osteopathy, was competent to enter upon the practice of the general art of healing, had already done so much harm that those familiar with the situation saw that the educational qualifications of osteopaths must receive more careful consideration; and those in authority began to put forth every effort to lift the schools from the crude and chaotic condition which had prevailed.

Too often has the impression gone forth, sometimes from professed osteopaths who know little of the science, but generally from those financially opposed to Osteopathy, that any one can give an osteopathic treatment. No more mistaken notion could be promulgated and doubtless the opposition often makes use of such erroneous ideas in the attempt to bring Osteopathy into disrepute. C. P. McConnell, M. D., D. O., discusses the "Technique of Osteopathy" in the *Journal of Osteopathy* for July, 1904, in which he says:

"I believe the time is rapidly approaching when it will be universally recognized that it requires greater ability to become an expert osteopathist than an expert physician of the other schools. Also, there will be greater and more marked divergence of ability among the osteopathists themselves than among the practitioners of other schools. Osteopathy is the school of medicine that without exception treats the individual's condition as it actually exists. The other schools pay too much attention to grouping symptoms, to investigating morbid anatomy, to classifying and naming diseases, and to treating the disease or condition from an etiological point of view on the one hand, and simply compiling a formula to combat a supposed or real pathological state on the other. Herein must be shown the genuine skill of the osteopathist. He must be possessor of a technique that is original and adaptable in every instance as well as containing the quality of finesse."

OPPOSITION FROM THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

As soon as the first school of Osteopathy was organized and began its work, every missile within reach of the opposition was hurled against it. As is well known, anatomy is the keystone to Osteopathy. While dissection is not as essential to the osteopath as to the surgeon, it is necessary to that thorough knowledge of

the human body which every osteopath should possess. As the medical colleges and the drug doctors had a monopoly of the dead of Missouri available for dissecting purposes, they refused to let those not in the fold, those striving to learn anatomy in ways not sanctioned by them, have dead bodies for that purpose. But the progress of the school was not to be checked by such narrow-minded opposition. Sufficient material was obtained for demonstration purpose; and possibly the lack of cadavers for all the students to work upon, had much to do with creating a greater enthusiasm for the study of the living human body, the real foundation for the practical work of the osteopath. In fact, the obstacles thrown in the way of the study of anatomy by the early osteopaths may account for the superior skill in practice which some of them seemed to possess.

The inability to get sufficient material for dissecting purposes in Missouri, caused the authorities of the school to go to other states, but not without much trouble. The securing of bodies from Illinois caused Dr. William Smith to be indicted for "stealing a sheet." As there was no law against the exportation of bodies from the state, Dr. Smith could not be charged with a crime on that account; but as a certain cadaver was wrapped in a sheet and it did not appear that the sheet was obtained by Dr. Smith by the usual process of buying and selling, the charge of larceny was made. A requisition by the governor of Illinois was made upon the governor of Missouri for the return of the culprit to the former state for trial and vindication of the law. The requisition was refused by successive governors of Missouri. Meantime, Dr. Smith was not allowed to venture beyond the boundaries of Missouri, especially into Illinois, and part of the time was kept under armed guard by his friends, to prevent his removal to Illinois by detectives who were in Kirksville, presumably for that purpose. The indictment stood till 1899, when it was withdrawn and Dr. Smith was permitted to go to any part of the United States without let or hindrance. A law passed in 1903 gives the American School of Osteopathy the same right to dissecting material as the medical schools of the state.

The Boston Institute of Osteopathy, the Pacific College of

Osteopathy, the Southern School of Osteopathy, the Colorado College of Osteopathy, and probably others, also, had their troubles in securing material for dissection because of the obstacles thrown in their way by the drug doctors. The first named school appealed to the legislature of Massachusetts for relief. The bill was a simple one asking only for the right of dissection. President Capen, of Tuft's College; Dr. H. Williams, dean of the medical and dental schools of the same college; and Dr. Draper, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, appeared before the committee to which the bill was referred and made speeches against its passage. The bill was defeated in the committee by a vote of 10 to 3. But justice could not be withheld and progress could not be stayed. The senate, by a vote of 17 to 10, substituted the osteopathic dissection bill for the adverse report of the committee. It passed the house without much opposition, and was signed by Governor Crane May 16, 1901. Thus the medical fraternity was again chastised for its attempt to prevent the thorough qualification of those with whom they had so recently been called upon to compete.

SELF-SACRIFICING WORK.

None of the osteopathic colleges are endowed. While probably all of them are at present self-sustaining, they are not money-making institutions. Many of the ablest teachers are giving their time and talents to the work without adequate compensation. Many of them also are fully competent to serve humanity as no other class of persons can, if they could afford to devote all their energies to the development of the science. That the best work may be done, it is hoped that some millionaire may come forward and liberally endow one or more osteopathic colleges, taking every precaution to insure the development of the science and art of healing along osteopathic lines. It does not require the prevision of a prophet to see that such a person, probably next to Dr. Still himself, would become the most prominent figure of his generation in the advancement of the well being of his race.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The American School of Osteopathy was the first of its kind known to history. For four years it stood alone and did the pioneer

work which secured its subsequent success and made possible the organization of other schools for like purposes. They had a precedent for their guidance, they were relieved of the work and worry incident to the pathfinder. All honor to those who were instrumental in doing that early work so well!

The history of the first school of Osteopathy is inseparably connected with the life of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Kirksville, Missouri, had become a Mecca for the afflicted. Many who received the benefits of Dr. Still's treatment saw the reasonableness of the principles and practice of Osteopathy and desired to become students of the new science. Requiring assistance in his growing practice, Dr. Still began by giving such instruction as was necessary to prepare helpers in his own work. His first pupil in Osteopathy was his son, Harry M. Still. This was about the year 1887. His oldest son, Charles E. Still, was the next pupil, and his other two sons, Herman F. and Fred, soon took up the study and practice under their father.

The first charter for the school was taken out May 10, 1892, under the law governing scientific institutions. The *Journal of Osteopathy* for July, 1898, contains Dr. Still's account of the work of the school under that charter.

"At that time many came and asked me to teach them how to cure the sick. I hesitated, as teaching had not been the business of my life, but as I had four children whom I wanted taught the principles and philosophy which I had proven to be master of disease in so many places, I concluded to hire Dr. William Smith, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to give them training in anatomy and physiology, which was the foundation on which I had succeeded in all the diseases I had cured by the new method 'Osteopathy,' and without a drug.

"After I had arranged with Dr. Smith to teach my sons there were others asked to be admitted to the class, which was done, and we had a class of about twenty. School began in November, 1892, and ran through the winter. In March, 1893, Dr. Smith left me, and went into practice as physician and surgeon in Kansas City. The following winter I employed Mrs. Nettie Bolles to fill the place vacated by Dr. Smith. I gave her Gray's Anatomy and the Quiz Compend, and told her to do the best she could, and she did well. By this time our class had doubled. Mrs. Bolles conducted the next school of over thirty."

A new charter was issued October 30, 1894, under the law regulating educational institutions. Article three, which clearly sets forth the purposes and powers of the school, is as follows:

"The object of this corporation is to establish a College of Osteopathy, the design of which is to improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics, and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and to grant and confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred by reputable medical colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school under the seal of the corporation, with the signature of each member of the faculty and of the president of the college."

There is but little doubt but the American School of Osteopathy has a right, under its charter, to confer the degree Medical Doctor (M. D.) upon its graduates. Many wanted that done, but Dr. Still, with his usual foresight, would not consent. He maintained that Osteopathy is such a radical departure from the practice of all schools of M. D.'s that it should not be designated by the same degree. The title conferred upon graduates of all the recognized colleges is Doctor of Osteopathy, or as first stated Diplomate in Osteopathy, with the abbreviation D. O.

The first building used for school purposes was a small frame structure about 14 by 28 feet. It, with the lot surrounding it, was purchased in the summer of 1891. It stood where the present three-story brick building, sixty-four by one hundred and seventy-six feet, with its sixty-eight recitation and treating rooms, now stands. (See cut opposite page 72.) To make room for the new building it was moved across the street, where it still stands, and is an object of interest to every osteopath.

The problem of teaching Osteopathy to others was one of the most difficult questions Dr. Still had to solve. In the *Kirksville Journal*, November 5, 1896, he gives an account of the task he had before him in starting the American School of Osteopathy and in erecting and equipping the large building necessary to accomplish his purpose. The quotation below, taken from that account, is a fair sample of his habit of going back to previous experiences to illustrate his thought. The writer remembers very vividly how

he sometimes thought Dr. Still was not direct in his statements; but failure to comprehend just what he was aiming at generally proved to be due to a lack of interpreting power.

"I was raised a Methodist. I found the idea of class meetings was a very good thing. The class leader would ask us how we had prepared and what arrangements we had made to die, and so on all along the road to heaven; if we had read the Bible, been to Sunday School, visited the sick, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, paid our quarterage, and fed the Lord's horse which the preacher had ridden, and so on, and all was pronounced good and marked 'O. K.'"

He then applied the same method of self-examination to determine whether or not he was prepared to construct the building he had in mind and conduct a school on such a scale as he foresaw would be necessary to supply the rapidly increasing demand for osteopathic physicians. Then came the all-important question which he put into the following words:

"Then came other questions equally as great, which pertain to conducting the business of a great institution of learning. Many important positions will have to be filled by persons who must have the necessary attainments to do the duty devolved upon that office. Then all must be combined and have one head that is mentally qualified with long experience to select competent persons to fill all places of trust and honor in the whole institution, with the nerve and judgment to execute."

In March, 1893, the first class completed the course as then required, but was not really graduated till March 2, ¹⁸⁹⁴~~1904~~. The following received diplomas: Arthur A. Bird, Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles, A. P. Davis, F. F. Davis, A. A. Goodman, Miss Mamie Harter, J. D. Hatton, Arthur G. Hildreth, J. D. Hill, Mrs. L. J. Kerns, Miller Machin, F. Polmeteer, Wm. Smith, Charles E. Still, Herman T. Still, Edward C. Still, Fred Still (deceased), M. L. Ward.

The course of study at that time was very incomplete compared with what it is now. Anatomy was then and always has been the basis of Osteopathy. It will be seen from the following quotation from the *Journal of Osteopathy* for May, 1894, that anatomy first, last, and all the time, with its practical applications, was the slogan of the school. "The course can be completed in two years—two

terms of five months each, to be spent upon Anatomy. The remainder of the time to be devoted to practical work under the direction of an experienced operator."

The status of the school during its early history is clearly set forth in the following by Dr. Carl P. McConnell, which appeared in *The Bulletin* for April, 1904.

"A decade ago the American School was the only osteopathic school in existence. I well remember my first lessons in the little cottage across from where the present building stands. The school work was unsystematized and distinctly in embryo. Anatomy and less physiology, exclusive of clinical instruction, comprised the didactic part of the curriculum. Class room practice of Osteopathy and principles of Osteopathy did not appear until later. But what was lost in systematic class room instruction was certainly more than compensated for by the personal and clinical instruction of Dr. Still and the staff of infirmary physicians. The infirmary practice had grown to such a magnitude that the school at this period was almost incidental to the practice. From the very inception of the school work the student was kept busy assisting the physicians, and his studies were carried on the best he could. Through it all Dr. Still gave his personal supervision to every case, and he was never too tired, or too busy to bring out the salient features of each case.

"There were six of us that started in the early autumn of 1894, and more would have begun the study then if any encouragement had been offered. I remember, with us we simply insisted on beginning the work and had to beg them to take our money. The new building was just being constructed and they felt that the students would be a source of extra responsibility. I cherish above everything else the personal instruction Dr. Still gave us every morning in the week for several months. All of you know what an early riser he is. Well, he had us down at the infirmary from 6.30 to 7, and for two hours he hammered Osteopathy into us. And you are probably well aware that he hits the nail on the head at every stroke. Then for the rest of the day we were portioned off as assistants to him (at that time he personally worked in the treating rooms) and the corps of physicians. One thing is certain we received the pure unadulterated Osteopathy; and if our subsequent actions and work have not been consistent and right, no one is to blame but ourselves.

"Several schools of Osteopathy have arisen and passed into oblivion since them, although a number have remained staunch and true. A decade has certainly been a short time for so much school

history; but then we are living in a rapid age. The curriculum has been gradually enlarged, a little chemistry was added, then pathology, still later surgery and class room obstetrics, etc., until now we can boast of a thoroughly graduated course. The only thing lacking at present in our colleges is more time to complete the various branches, a longer period for clinical advantages, and greater opportunity for surgical diagnosis. I have repeatedly observed that in order for the student to become at all expert with the osteopathic sense of touch requires six months to a year of several hours' daily practice."

The catalogue of the school for 1897-8 contains the following:

"In October, 1895, a class of twenty-seven was enrolled, followed by a class of twenty-three in January, 1896. Of these two classes, twenty-eight were from the State of Missouri, while the others represented five different states. These classes recited to one teacher in one class-room, 20x25, the recitations taking up only two hours a day. In May, 1896, work was begun on an addition that doubled the capacity of the building, but even before that was completed, the rapidly increasing demand made it necessary to begin work on a second addition, which trebled the size of the original edifice. The whole building, which was completed in January, 1897, is four stories high, contains sixty-seven rooms, aggregating 30,000 square feet of floor space, and costing \$80,000."

At the time the first bill was introduced into the Missouri legislature, early in 1895, to legalize the practice of Osteopathy, there really was no school in existence for the teaching of all the branches pertaining to the science; and even in October of the same year but little had been done toward providing for a complete course. At the commencement, June 22, 1897, Dr. Will Potter, the valedictorian of the class, according to the report of his speech as printed in the July issue of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, said:

"When the October division of this class matriculated, a little less than two years ago, there was really no school of Osteopathy in existence. We were only a little private class of twenty-six members. We were taught by one man. Our recitations occupied one hour each day. We met in a little 14x16 upstairs room, in what was at that time an exclusively infirmary building. Very little attention was paid to the school feature of the institution, and many patients who were taking treatment scarcely realized that there was a class in the building. * * *

"We were told that the methods of teaching Osteopathy were

only experimental and these experiments had not always been attended with success. The curriculum, as outlined to us was a six months' course in book anatomy, with the balance of the time spent in the regular operating rooms of the infirmary, where the student would be given the privilege of learning what he could of Osteopathy by assisting and watching others at work. These were all of their promises to us, and all we had a right to expect under our contracts."

Dr. Still calls attention many times in his lectures and writings to the necessity of thorough preparation. The following from the Autobiography, pages 178, 192, and 193, are cited as illustrations:

"Simply standing by and seeing work done by a competent operator will not qualify you to take the responsibilities of life in your hands. You must be thoroughly acquainted with all that is meant by anatomy—not merely familiar with the names of a few bones, muscles, nerves, veins, and arteries, but you must know them all as found in the latest standard authors.

"Osteopathy can not be imparted by books. Neither can it be taught to a person intelligently who does not fully understand anatomy from books and dissection.

"One who does not know this preparatory branch is completely lost in our operating rooms. He does not act from reason, because he does not know enough of anatomy to reason from. Therefore, a treatise attempting to tell people how to treat diseases by our methods would be worse than useless to every person who has not been carefully drilled in our clinics. It is the philosophy of Osteopathy that the operator needs; therefore, it is indispensable that you know all, or you will fail badly and get no further than the quackery of 'hit or miss.'"

Osteopathy was a growing science from the time the idea first entered Dr. Still's mind, and it has not ceased to grow. The founder, in his seventy-eighth year, is still the leading personality in that growth. He, and his sons, and the ablest exponents of the science, are conservatively progressive. They adhere strictly to the fundamental principle enunciated in the beginning, but discover new applications almost daily. Dr. Still has said over and over that he has only opened up the new field; his followers must develop it.

The same process of development is evident in the growth of the first school. Dr. Still laid the firm foundation for all school work in the study of anatomy, as shown by the above quotations

The anatomy, as then taught, practically included physiology and pathology. With the lengthening and enriching of the course other subjects were added so that, in 1897, the curriculum included practically all the studies found in the best medical colleges, except materia medica and major surgery. Credit for these rapid strides in improving the course should be divided. First, Dr. Still, with his prophetic vision, saw that Osteopathy would soon hold a position co-ordinate with the oldest schools of medicine, and must be prepared to meet the reasonable demands made upon it by all classes of people—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned. He opposed the presentation of any and all subjects from the viewpoint of the professor in the medical college. The osteopathic idea must prevail in everything; hence differences of opinion often arose between him and those trained in other methods. Second, he had gathered about him a large number of learned men and women who insisted that an osteopathic education should not be inferior to that of any other school of practice. Third, the people, as shown in the discussions relative to the enactment of the laws of the several states, insisted upon an educated profession.

As a result of these influences, we find the following course of study announced in the summer of 1897, and a faithful and reasonably successful attempt made to carry it into effect at once:

“The course of instruction extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

“The first term is devoted to Descriptive Anatomy, including Osteology, Syndesmology, Myology, Angiology, and Neurology; Histology, including the description and recognition of the normal tissues of the body; the principles of Chemistry and Physics.

“The second term includes Descriptive Anatomy of the Viscera, and organs of special sense; Regional Anatomy with demonstrations on the cadaver; Didactic and Laboratory work in Chemistry; Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis and Toxicology; Physiology of circulation, respiration, digestion, absorption, assimilation, secretion, and excretion; Principles of Osteopathy.

“The third term includes Regional Anatomy and Pathology with demonstrations on the cadaver; Surface Anatomy, Advanced Physiology, Symptomatology and Pathology; Clinical demonstrations in Osteopathy.

"The fourth term includes Pathological Anatomy, Minor Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics; Clinical practice in Osteopathy."

June 22, 1897, is said by the *Journal of Osteopathy* for July, 1897, to be the "First Commencement Day" of the American School of Osteopathy. It is true that the school had been running five years, but part of that time under a charter received by Dr. Still in May, 1892, which was unsatisfactory. The first class was really graduated under the old charter, March 2, 1894. The new charter was secured in 1894, and "the class of '97 was the first to formally graduate under the recognition of the organic law of a great state and to go forth under the protecting ægis of legislative authority." Dr. A. T. Still has been President of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty since its organization. The other members of the original Board were Harry M. Still, Chas. E. Still, Herman T. Still, Thomas A. Still, and Blanch Still. H. E. Patterson, A. G. Hildreth, C. M. T. Hulett, M. E. Still, Judge Andrew Ellison, Geo. M. Laughlin, Warren Hamilton, and M. D. Campbell have also served on the Board. C. M. T. Hulett, J. M. Littlejohn, and Geo. M. Laughlin have rendered service as Dean of the Faculty.

The American School of Osteopathy has graduated over 3,000 pupils, who are distributed all over the United States, and several are practicing in foreign countries.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to give an account of the rise and fall of a number of schools which were started upon an insecure foundation, maintained a questionable standing for varying lengths of time, and finally passed out of existence. One of them is noticed because of its early entrance upon the work and its prominence at one time.

The National School of Osteopathy and Infirmary Association of Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, Kansas, was chartered by the Secretary of State of Kansas, June 27, 1895. E. D. Barber, Helen M. Barber, C. W. Daniels, J. M. Newhouse, and A. L. Barber are mentioned in the charter. Later the school was located in Kansas City, Missouri, and a new charter was secured from the state in 1897.

The fact that Dr. Barber issued a book which presumed to make Osteopathy so plain that a layman or short term student could practice it, and the continuation of the short course in violation of the law, produced a vigorous opposition on the part of reputable osteopaths and aroused all the energies of the parent school against the methods of the new claimant for patronage. The litigation referred to in Chapter V, grew out of the noncompliance of the school with the law requiring at least twenty months' attendance before issuing a diploma.

In the fall of 1898 an attempt was made to reorganize the school on a two-year basis, with an enlarged faculty. It also tried to gain admission to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in 1899, and again in 1900, but did not succeed. The fact that the school did not promptly institute a two years' course, as did all the others, and failure to get into the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, were probably the chief factors that finally led to its suspension in 1900.

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Pacific School of Osteopathy was established in May, 1896, at Anaheim, California. It was the first school of the kind to require, from the beginning, a twenty months' course of study, and also the first to introduce, and to make compulsory, a three years' course.

The first articles of incorporation were dated July 14th, 1896. It was reincorporated on June 1st, 1897, under the laws of the State of California, as the Pacific School of Osteopathy and Infirmary, and the location of the school was changed to Los Angeles.

Until 1902, the school was conducted with no clear distinction between the Board of Directors and the Faculty of the school, the officers of the Board acting as the officers of the Faculty. They were Dr. C. A. Bailey, President; Dr. D. L. Tasker, Vice-President; Dr. R. D. Emery, Secretary; D. W. Dudley, Treasurer. The Faculty of the school was reorganized in July, 1902, and Professor A. A. Whiting, Sc. D., D. O., was elected Chairman of the Faculty.

In January, 1904, a new corporation was formed under the name of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, which purchased the

school. The officers of the Board of Directors are Geo. R. Burton, D. O., President; Frank A. Keyes, D. O., Vice-President; Jennie Stephenson, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer; and C. A. Whiting, D. O., Dean of the Faculty.

During 1903-4 the college was conducted at South Pasadena, but at the opening of the session in September, 1904, it returned to Los Angeles, and is now occupying a building erected for school purposes by the stockholders. (See cut opposite page 96.)

The first class was graduated January 5, 1898. The school has conferred the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy upon 110 students who have taken the full two years' course, and the post-graduate degree of Doctor of the Science of Osteopathy (Dsc. O.) upon four.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF OSTEOPATHY.

This school was established in June, 1896, by Drs. E. C. Pickler, F. D. Parker, and L. M. Rheem. This was the third osteopathic school ever established. With Dr. Pickler, President; Dr. Parker, Vice-President; and Dr. Rheem, Secretary and Treasurer, the school continued till May, 1900, when it was sold to Dr. Rheem, who then became its President. A year later it changed hands again, and Dr. Pickler was re-elected to the presidency. In January, 1902, the school, with its patronage and good will, was transferred to the S. S. Still College, Des Moines, Iowa, with which it was consolidated. The school was continued at Minneapolis till June, 1902.

Drs. L. M. Rheem, D. E. Henry, and E. J. Freeman served successively as Dean. The first class graduated in 1898. About 230 graduated before the consolidation, most of whom are engaged in practice in the north and northwest, and many of whom have done valiant work for Osteopathy in legislative halls as well as in the field of practice.

COLORADO COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Colorado College of Osteopathy, Denver, was organized in September, 1897, as the Western Institute of Osteopathy. In 1899 the name was changed to the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy, and in 1901 it was reorganized as a stock company under the latter name.

Dr. Nettie H. Bolles was President, and Dr. N. A. Bolles was Dean of the school from its organization. The first class, consisting of four students, was graduated in June, 1899. Twenty-one have received the diploma of the school.

The school always maintained a course of four terms of five months each. It was a charter member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, and has held a high place in that influential organization. Although a small school, its efforts were exerted towards the elevation of the standard of osteopathic education, even to the personal sacrifice of those upon whom the work of conducting it fell. It was transferred to the American School of Osteopathy in 1904, and the institution was closed with the graduation of the June class of that year.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. Geo. F. Nason interested the practitioners in the south and the citizens of Franklin, Kentucky, in the organization of the Southern School of Osteopathy. It was established in March, 1898. It was projected especially to accommodate the Southern and Central states. The incorporators were Geo. F. Nason, John S. Oldham, and J. S. Gaylord. The school is housed in a well appointed building, designed and built especially for teaching Osteopathy. (See cut opposite page 152.)

Dr. J. S. Gaylord was the first President. He was succeeded by Dr. J. S. Oldham in September, 1900, who was succeeded by Dr. Robert W. Bowling, the present incumbent. Dr. Bowling has also been Dean of the Faculty since the school was established.

The first class, numbering 26, entered in March, 1898, 21 of whom graduated. At present 225 graduates attest the merits of the Southern School of Osteopathy.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The California College of Osteopathy, located in San Francisco, California, was founded in 1898 by Alden H. Potter, D. O., and Joseph A. Parker, D. O. The college was incorporated March 18, 1898. J. A. Parker was the first President, and Alden H. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer. It was opened in the Pariott Building,

Market Street, San Francisco, but soon moved to 603 Sutter Street. It is now located at 1368 Geary Street. (See cut opposite page 121.)

In March, 1901, Dr. Parker withdrew his interests from the college and W. P. Burke, M. D., D. O., was chosen President. On June 29, 1903, Alden H. Potter, D. O., was elected President, but withdrew from the college before the opening of the next term. and B. P. Shepherd, B. M. E., D. O., Vice-President. These, with Isaac Burke, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer; Mary V. Stuart D. O., Corresponding Secretary; and Agnes G. Madden, D. O. make up the Board of Trustees of the College.

The first class completed the course in June, 1900, seven members receiving diplomas. Sixty-two have graduated from the school most of whom are practicing on the Pacific coast.

MILWAUKEE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Milwaukee College of Osteopathy was incorporated in May 1898, by Dr. L. E. and Dr. Essie S. Cherry, and W. B. Davis, and the Milwaukee Institute of Osteopathy. The name was changed in 1900. The first class, consisting of eleven students, matriculated in September, 1898, and graduated in June, 1900, after taking the full twenty months' course.

The compromise law, as passed in 1901 (Chapter IV, page 126) stipulated a four years' course after the expiration of two years. Thus the college was limited in its life, as the management could not compete with colleges giving the shorter course. Hence arrangements were made with the American School of Osteopathy to take the students of the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy at the expiration of the school year, June, 1901. The total number of graduates was twenty-five.

S. S. STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

In June, 1898, Drs. S. S. and Ella B. Still, Colonel and M. A. L. Conger, W. L. Riggs, and W. W. G. Helm secured articles of incorporation for this institution, located at Des Moines, Iowa. Colonel Conger was a prominent manufacturer of Akron, Ohio, who had been treated at Kirksville, and all the others had been co-

nected with the American School of Osteopathy, either as teachers or students. Dr. S. S. Still was elected President, A. L. Conger, Secretary, and Dr. W. W. G. Helm, Treasurer. About the time of the opening of the school, Dr. A. Still Craig and Dr. J. W. Hofsess were associated with the founders in its conduct.

Colonel A. L. Conger, the Secretary, died within a year of the organization of the college, and his place was filled by Dr. Helm until December, 1899, when his stock was purchased by Colonel A. B. Shaw, who has since filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer.

The college opened for regular work in September, 1898, with a class of more than forty pupils, in a large two-story building on Locust Street, opposite the site of the present building. The college now occupies a substantial brick college building at 1422 Locust Street, with modern conveniences, four floors, 60 by 100 feet in size, and thoroughly equipped. (See cut opposite page 152.) The laboratories are perfectly lighted and ventilated, and the dissecting room, which is 30 by 50 in size, has light and ventilation on three sides, hot and cold water, and cement floor. The main auditorium room has a seating capacity of 500. The demonstration room, etc., are well appointed. In 1903 the college established a hospital in the brick building which had originally been leased for college purposes. It is a well appointed, though small, hospital for acute, bed-ridden, and surgical cases. A complete surgical amphitheater was constructed in connection with it, where the regular surgical clinics are given.

In 1902 the college purchased and consolidated into its organization the Northern College of Osteopathy of Minneapolis. It subsequently merged into its organization the Northwestern College of Osteopathy of Fargo, North Dakota, of which Mrs. DeLencre was President. During the winter of 1903-4, the stockholders perfected a business transaction with Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton, of Kirksville, Missouri, whereby they transferred to the latter their stock in the college. Since then the college has been under the management of the parent school, but has remained at Des Moines. Excluding the schools consolidated with the S. S. Still College, it has 734 graduates.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, Boston, was organized under the name of the Boston Institute of Osteopathy. It was incorporated October 31, 1898, with Dr. C. E. Achorn, President; Dr. S. A. Ellis, Vice-President; and Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Secretary and Treasurer, who were also the incorporators. The name was changed by process of law, January 30, 1903. At that time the old directory resigned, a new one was formed, and the following officers were elected: Dr. W. E. Harris, President; Dr. H. F. Crawford, Vice-President; Dr. F. K. Byrkit, Secretary; and F. M. Slagle, Treasurer. F. M. Slagle has served as Dean since February, 1902. The faculty is composed of local osteopaths.

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was one of the first to recognize the necessity for a longer course of study and put its views into practice. In the spring of 1902, it was decided to change the course from twenty months to twenty-four months, by adding the fifth term of four months. The class of September, 1902, was enrolled as the first class of twenty-four months. In the spring of 1903, the course was again changed to one of three years of nine months each, and the September term, 1903, was the first class enrolled under a regular three years' course of nine months each. The students have access to several local hospitals. The total number of graduates is 127. The school is located at 588 Huntington Avenue. (See cut opposite page 186.)

ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

In the autumn of 1898, Drs. S. C. Mathews and V. A. Hook, located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the practice of Osteopathy. They interested several influential business men in the subject, effected an organization, and secured a charter for the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, February 21, 1899. Dr. V. A. Hook, Mr. J. C. Bell, and Dr. J. W. Banning, in turn, served as President. The first term opened in February, 1899. The school first occupied rooms in the Simon Long Building. The increasing attendance soon made it necessary to secure more commodious quarters. In 1900, the directors purchased the property of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, which they remodeled and added to so as

to adapt it to the requirements of the school. Night classes, which had been conducted several years, were discontinued in 1903. The first class to complete the full course graduated in February, 1901, with 26 to receive diplomas. In all there are 184 graduates, most of them practicing in the East.

In order to secure the greater advantages of a large city, the college was moved to Buffalo, New York, the latter part of 1904, between the closing of one term and the opening of the next. It is now located at 1331 Main Street. (See cut opposite page 96.) Its faculty has been enlarged and strengthened, and the school seems to have been put upon a better business and professional footing. Dr. C. W. Proctor is President.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy was established by Drs. O. J. Snyder and Mason W. Pressly in the early part of 1899. The college opened in the Stephen Girard Building, but soon removed to the Witherspoon Building. Its accommodations there became too limited, and it was removed to a much more desirable location at Thirty-third and Arch Streets. (See cut opposite page 186.)

In August, 1904, the school was reorganized. Drs. Snyder and Pressly retired and the management was placed under the control of the alumni of the college, with an enlarged faculty composed of practitioners in the city, graduates of several different osteopathic colleges. Most of the members of the old faculty remain. The college has maintained a two years' course from the beginning. It also conducted night classes for a while, but they were discontinued in 1903.

Dr. O. J. Snyder was President from 1899 to 1903. Since then Drs. J. A. Burt and C. W. McCurdy have served in turn as Dean of the Faculty. The college has 78 graduates.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

This college was organized in May, 1900, by Drs. J. M., J. B., and D. Littlejohn. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. The college buildings are located at 495-497 West

Monroe Street, Chicago. (See cut opposite page 121.) An annex in the rear is used for laboratory purposes.

It has been the aim of the school to give special attention to surgery under osteopathic supervision. The regular course was two years till 1904, when it began its three years' course. Provisions are made for a fourth year, a post-graduate course, which includes major surgery. The students have access to the clinics at Cook County Hospital, the same as students from medical colleges.

Dr. J. M. Littlejohn has been President of the college from its beginning. The faculty is composed of local osteopaths and several M. D.'s, who present special subjects. There are 114 graduates, six of whom have taken the four-year course.

CHAPTER IV.

OSTEOPATHIC LEGISLATION.

A man ought to be as free to select his physician as his blacksmith, for he alone is to profit or suffer by his choice. The responsibility is his.—GLADSTONE.

The desires of the people upon most subjects of public concern generally become crystalized in legislation. The purpose of those urging legislative enactment should be to secure the rights of the people, but it often is designed to protect or otherwise advance the interests of a class. The first purpose is commendable, but should not be invoked unless certain "inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are threatened. The second should never be an end in itself, but may be the result of the adoption of means necessary to secure the greatest benefit to the greatest number. Another principle that should be kept in mind in all legislation is that no power of government should ever be used to perpetuate fraud, deception, or any form of injustice; or to protect one interest to the sacrifice of another.

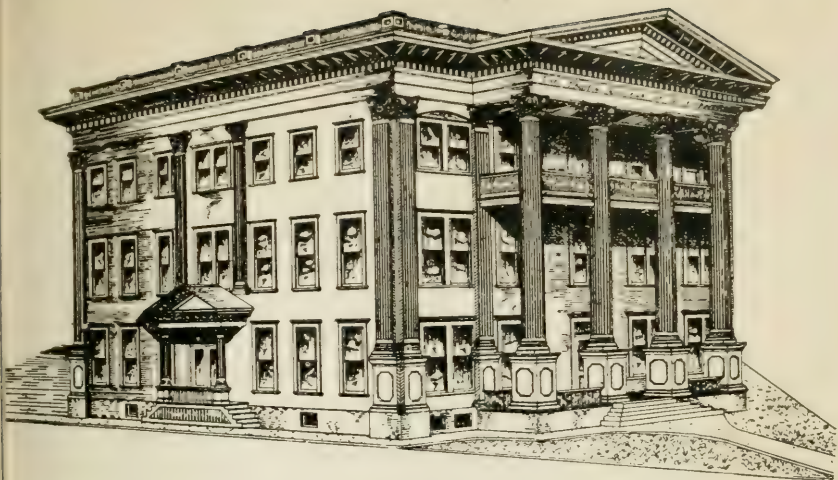
This has been the spirit in which osteopaths and the people have asked recognition by act of our state legislatures. In almost every state osteopaths were thrown upon the defensive. As shown in Chapter V, the reception often given the osteopath was threatened arrest, and, as the records show, the threats were often executed unless the osteopath quickly surrendered his inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, or the people, the patients of osteopaths, quietly surrendered their hope of relief from suffering through osteopathic ministrations. But neither the osteopaths nor their patients were to be intimidated by threats or turned from their purpose by ridicule. They stood their ground, knowing that their cause was just; and almost without exception, they have succeeded

in getting the laws they have asked for, although not without a contest. In some states osteopaths are protected by court decisions instead of by legislative enactment. Thus it appears that about nine-tenths of the states and territories have established the legal status of Osteopathy either by acts of their legislatures or by decisions of their courts. All these victories have been won upon merit alone, absolutely without monetary influence. In the others, osteopaths are not molested. In fact, there are graduates practicing their profession in every state and territory of the union.

To one not familiar with the influences brought to bear upon members of a legislature, both individually and collectively, it would seem as if almost everything asked for by the osteopaths would have been willingly granted; but, on the contrary, certain conditions existed which rendered the desired legislation either difficult or impossible of attainment. Foremost among the forces very naturally arrayed against Osteopathy were the members of the medical profession, generally acting collectively and under the guise of enforcers of the law and protectors of the people against impostors. They sometimes tried to wield their influence by such flagrant misrepresentations that the result was more favorable than injurious to the cause of Osteopathy; but generally they have used more discreet measures, such as are employed by those who are adepts at securing the support of the people, by appealing to their pride or prejudice, or by pleading policy or personal interest.

For years, the medical fraternity has had almost complete control of all matters pertaining to the practice of the healing art. Had their concern always been for the public weal, the people should not object to this condition of affairs. Had they not undertaken to block advance in their art, they might have remained masters of the situation. Had they followed any fixed principle based upon eternal truth and undisputed facts, they would have enforced the respect of the scientific world, and maintained their influence with the people. As it is, all is chaos. Dr. Alexander Wilder said in the *Arena* for December, 1901:

“Medical legislation as a general fact is but meddling and muddling whenever it interferes. It can not be intelligent, and therefore can not be just. For medical men seldom agree, and none of



THE PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, LOS ANGELES, CAL. (See page 87.)



THE ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, BUFFALO, N. Y. (See page 92.)

them are experts in matters of legislation: hence, it is not possible to obtain the requisite knowledge to legislate to any right purpose. The legislators who vote for such enactments are little else than dupes of those who seek them; and unfortunately medical men have a great pecuniary interest in disseminating exaggerated notions about infection and other matters. If there was no pecuniary interest involved, I do not believe that such legislation would be sought; and, indeed, medical men in the first class in their profession are seldom found seeking to obtain it."

Many proofs of the statements just made and the extreme measures to which they often resort, are at hand. The following resolution, unanimously passed by the Miami County Medical Society at Piqua, Ohio, March 6, 1902, will serve for illustration:

"WHEREAS, There is now pending in the Ohio Legislature a bill known as the 'Brown Bill,' to establish a board of examiners to legalize a pretended system of curing disease by rib adjustment, spine setting, bone pulling, nerve pressing, and pipe adjusting, claimed to have been discovered by H. E. Still, of Baldwin, Kansas, in 1894, known as Osteopathy,

"WHEREAS, This class of men and women are manifestly ignorant of the first principles of a medical education and totally ignorant of the nature of disease, especially the class known as contagious diseases, which require early recognition to prevent epidemics. Be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Society that to legalize this class of pretenders, thereby opening the doors of the sick room to them, would be a serious menace to the health of the community by scattering diseases of this class broadcast and imposing upon the credulity of the sick. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That it is the consensus of opinion of this Society that the system has no foundation based on experience or good sense, and therefore to be classed with the Indian Hoo-doo or Dowsyite, or Christian Science pretenders, wholly unscientific and therefore dangerous to the commonwealth.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Representative and Senator with a request that they use their influence to defeat the bill."

Comment is hardly necessary. It may justly be said that the medical profession of Miami County, Ohio, probably had as good a chance to know something about Osteopathy as any other in the

United States. It was in the adjoining county that Dr. Gravett was arrested in 1900. (See Chapter V.) There a relentless war was waged against Osteopathy till the passage of the osteopathic amendment to the medical law in April, 1902. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that they were wholly ignorant of what was being done by osteopaths right in their midst, or of the methods or procedures by which cures were effected. Such statements as those quoted above would excite mirth if they did not arouse the higher feeling of pity that a noble profession should be so willing to prostitute the truth. The last resolution was carried out and doubtless did Osteopathy good rather than harm by its reactionary effect.

In marked contrast with the above, the following is given as a sample of hundreds of letters that were sent in favor of the passage of the proposed bill, not one of which, so far as known, resorted to abuse or misrepresentation:

"Chairman Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Columbus Ohio.

"DEAR SIR,—I am informed that the Osteopathic House Bill Number 170 is soon to be acted upon by your committee.

"That this bill may receive its just and full consideration, I, as an advocate of this particular school of treatment, knowing it to be a distinct and independent method of healing, respectfully ask you to give it the recognition it deserves.

"As a beneficiary of this form of treatment, I consider myself in a position to better judge its merits and its rights to recognition than the misinformed who are opposing it.

"Your favorable consideration therefore would be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Another favorite mode of trying to prevent osteopathic legislation was through purely political influence. There are always a number of medical men in legislatures, and they lead the opposition to Osteopathy. Sometimes it is done by fair means; sometimes by foul. But whenever, through their strength of numbers and power of controlling votes, they can bring pressure to bear, they are not slow in doing it. The following case is cited by way of illustration. Comment is not necessary to make the meaning of these telegrams clear:

"Cleveland, Ohio, April 13, 1900.

"*Senator J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C.:*

"Eight thousand physicians in the state of Ohio will hold you responsible if the osteopathic bill, to be voted upon by the State Senate at ten o'clock Saturday morning, becomes a law.

(Signed) "WM. EWERT, *President*; T. C. TAYLOR, *Secretary*;
RALPH J. WENNER, *Treasurer, Physicians' Municipal League.*"

"Washington, D. C., April 14, 1900.

"*Wm. Ewert, President; T. C. Taylor, Secretary; Ralph J. Wenner, Treasurer, Physicians' Municipal League, Cleveland, Ohio:*

"Your telegram received. I know nothing whatever about the matter to which it refers. I was not aware that such a bill as you mentioned was pending, much less that it was to be voted upon to-day. All this I greatly regret, because, if I had been advised, I might possibly have helped to pass it, as I would have gladly done for the good of suffering humanity, who should somehow find release, as I did for my son, from some dependence on such bigotry, impudence, and plantation manners as your telegram manifests.

(Signed)

"J. B. FORAKER."

The above incidents are taken from osteopathic experience in Ohio. They could be almost duplicated by quoting from the records in many other states, notably Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Colorado. That the State Medical Association of West Virginia also proposes to enter the political arena is shown by the following excerpts from a letter sent out by Dr. T. L. Barber, President State Medical Association, dated Charleston, West Virginia, March 17, 1904:

"I hope that every physician who gets this letter will consider himself a committee to call upon those in his county who are seeking nominations for the legislature, and learn how they stand on the enactment of laws to elevate the standards of knowledge of persons who seek to practice the healing art in this state, and secure a flat promise to favorably consider any legislation emanating from the State Medical Association bearing upon this matter. It is very necessary to impress upon them the fact that the organized societies in the state and counties are going to stand solid in the support of candidates whom we can depend upon, and to oppose those who are loose in their ideas and who are the suspected tools of the aforesaid ignoramuses, charlatans, and quacks. * * *

"The time for effectual work in which the whole profession can take a hand is in the nominations and the elections. So I earnestly appeal to you to be on the alert now, when nominating conventions and primaries are being held, and then during the campaign to find what nominees are favorable to our legislation."

Here we see the climax of "boss rule." The boss in this case is a so-called "learned" and "noble" profession, "learned" indeed in the methods of the "boss" in many of our larger cities. It is gratifying to know that some of the high medical authorities are cognizant of the character of the medical politician and hold them in supreme contempt. *American Medicine*, January 7, 1905, contained the following scathing arraignment:

"Unfortunately, many of our state boards have in their membership men who are merely medical politicians.

"Men who are puffed up with their newly acquired importance, and who seldom fail to act arbitrarily when they are in a position to do so.

"Men who either could not be fair if they tried to, or who are not by nature disposed to be fair.

"Men who, when placed in positions of authority, are not liberal, or even decent to their fellowmen who happen to be within reach of their power.

"Men who can not see things from the ordinary viewpoint of humanity and liberality.

"Men who conceive it their duty, or exercise it as their pleasure to down the competent and decent, as well as the incompetent and indecent, when they can find any excuse for so doing.

"Men who split hairs, either knowingly or unknowingly, in order to inflict pain or injustice.

"Men who will invariably sacrifice unfairly any other person's interests when they fancy these interests may or do in any way conflict with their own—no matter how remotely.

"What a train of evils may, and does, follow in the wake of such conditions! It is bad enough when injustice occurs unavoidably."

Each system of treating diseases of the human body ought to be able to stand upon its own merits. Place them side by side and let results tell. Osteopathy does not fear competition. Its foundation is secure; its results are positive. It wants no favors. Hence it has never called upon any one to help overthrow rival systems. There have been three purposes in view in every contest it ha

waged; namely, protection of the people in their rights, defense against assaults by rival systems, and a demand that those professing to practice Osteopathy show reasonable qualifications. The moment any class of men asks protection at the expense of rivals, they acknowledge their own weakness. The moment they use their influence to stay progress, they become an incubus upon society. The moment they threaten the people or their representatives with vengeance if they do not accede to their demands, they become the foes of liberty. The moment they lose interest in the welfare of the people, they cease to be patriotic. The moment they throttle domestic, religious, or political independence in a country like ours, they become traitors. Society puts the stamp of disapproval upon all such.

Credit may be due the enemies of Osteopathy in several instances for valuable aid in securing high standards of qualification for Osteopathy; but their efforts were generally against Osteopathy or in favor of a minimum of qualifications which would tend to bring Osteopathy into disrepute. Reference need only be made to the contests in Ohio, Alabama, and many other states, and the present law in Illinois, with recent efforts to improve it, in proof of these points.

There is more or less similarity in all osteopathic laws as to certain features. Nearly all of them provide for licensing graduates of reputable schools who were practicing in the state prior to the passage of the act; for punishing by fines ranging from \$25 to \$500, or imprisonment 10 to 90 days, or both, upon conviction of violations of the law; for recording certificates; for organizing state boards when provided for in the law; and for all the minor details necessary to make the law effective.

The essential features of the laws thus far enacted are given below by quoting the words of the statutes of the several states. Only so much is given as pertains directly to the purposes of the laws and shows the steps by which the present high legal standing of the science in some of the states was reached. A study of these quotations will also show how carefully the welfare of the people has been safe-guarded by those who were instrumental in passing these laws; and that osteopaths have demanded and secured a

standard of qualifications for their practitioners, hitherto unsurpassed and in many cases unequaled by the practitioners of other schools. It will be seen that some of the earlier statutes were crude but they met the exigencies of the time. For example, when the first Vermont law was passed there was but one school of Osteopathy in existence; hence that school was mentioned.

MISSOURI.

Missouri is the birthplace of Osteopathy, hence its legal status there has always excited unusual interest. It is not a common occurrence for anything new to receive marked recognition at once where it has its origin. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Osteopathy was an exception to the general rule. As shown in Chapters I and II, Dr. Still had been going about from place to place doing good so long that he had become well known in many parts of his home state. His work was too successful, and it had made too deep an impression upon the people for it to be ignored by the general assembly when a bill was presented. The first attempt to legalize Osteopathy was made in the Missouri General Assembly in 1895. Notwithstanding the fact that the bill passed both branches of the legislature, Governor Stone vetoed it. The full text of the veto appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy* for March, 1895, and its fallacies were clearly pointed out in the same issue. The governor did not intimate that the bill was unconstitutional or against public morals. His principal objection was that Osteopathy is a secret. While he offered no valid objections to the bill, the friends of Osteopathy have rejoiced that the first bill passed by any legislature did not become a law. It served its mission by introducing Osteopathy to law-making bodies, and revealed to osteopaths what would be necessary in future legislation. Governor Stone vetoed the bill at 4.45 P. M., Saturday, March 23, 1895, and the legislature adjourned at 8 P. M., making it impossible for further action for two years.

The will of the people and the law-making power were not to be thwarted by the caprice of one man, so a bill was introduced at the next meeting of the general assembly. It passed the house February 25, 1897, by a vote of 101 to 16; the senate, March 3

1897, by a vote of 26 to 3; and was approved by Governor Lon V. Stephens, March 4, 1897, at almost the minute Wm. McKinley took the oath of office as President of the United States. Both events were prominent in marking an "era of expansion." Governor Stephens was assailed most unmercifully by the medical association for his approval of the bill (page 205). In his reply to the criticism of the association he spoke of his predecessor's veto, and then said:

"The proposition then went before the people. A new legislature, the thirty-ninth, was elected, and this bill was again introduced and passed overwhelmingly by both branches. In the house the vote stood 101 for the measure, 16 against, and 18 absent from the roll call. Of the 101 voting for the bill, there were two regular physicians. Six regular physicians voted against the bill and four regular physicians were among those who did not vote on the measure at all. In the senate the vote stood 26 for the bill, 3 against, and 5 absent. The total vote for the bill was 127.

"From this it is a clear indication, in my opinion, that the people of Missouri were for giving the friends of Osteopathy the protection of our state laws. The science of Osteopathy, as far as it has come under my observation, assists in relieving suffering humanity, and I do not think I erred in signing the bill. In view of the fact that such a majority of the General Assembly favored it, it would more than likely, had I withheld my approval, been passed over a veto."

Senator A. N. Seaber gives the following account of that first defeat and the subsequent victory:

"In spite of the opposition of the 'regulars' and the Board of Health, the osteopathic bill was passed by an overwhelming vote in the senate, and having passed the house previously, awaited only the governor's signature to become a law. This was in the session of the 38th General Assembly. The governor was an ardent politician; the drug doctors got in their work on him; and the result was a veto that was sent in just in the closing hours of the session, when many of the members had gone home, thus making it impossible to pass the bill over the veto. And so the work had to be done over.

"In the 39th General Assembly the friends of Osteopathy began early. A new legislature with many new men had to be reasoned with and informed upon the matter. The former governor's veto had some weight, as quite a number of members disliked to an-

tagonize one who was a powerful factor in his party as well as an astute politician. However, all obstacles were overcome, and once more the house and senate of Missouri recorded their faith in the good old Anglo-Saxon principle of fair play, by passing the Osteopathic bill by a decisive majority. The new governor, having himself been benefited by osteopathic treatment, signed it, and it became a law.

"Thus this grand old state, the cradle of Osteopathy, gave the new science the recognition it so justly deserved."

The first legal definition of Osteopathy appeared in Section 1 of that law, and the minimum time for graduation from an osteopathic school was established by Section 2. The law read in part as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

"Section 1. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as Osteopathy, and as taught and practiced by the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery within the meaning of article 1, chapter 110, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, of 1889, and not subject to the provision of said article.

"Section 2. Any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, after having filed such diploma, etc.
* * * Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from curing or relieving disease, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated."

The late Dr. H. E. Patterson and Dr. A. G. Hildreth probably deserve more credit than any others for their work in securing the passage of this bill; but it is no discredit to them or any one else to say that their efforts would have been futile if Osteopathy had not already had a host of friends throughout the state in the persons of those who had been brought back to health through the treatment of Dr. Still and other osteopaths; and if it had not been

freely and ably championed by many of the brightest members of both houses of the legislature, the labors of these two men in securing early recognition would have been in vain. It is also worthy of note that Dr. Hildreth was afterward chosen to represent his native county, the home county of Osteopathy, in the legislature of Missouri. He served two sessions, both of which he was a member of the Public Health Committee, which was composed almost entirely of M. D.'s. That committee, in Dr. Hildreth's absence, recommended the present osteopathic law. Even when the M. D.'s wanted to change their own law, they sent for him so it might be arranged satisfactory to the osteopaths as well as the older schools of practice.

The present Missouri osteopathic law was passed and approved at the spring session of the legislature in 1903, only five votes being cast against it. Even the State Board of Medical Examiners recommended the passage of the bill, showing that the feeling of animosity against Osteopathy which had existed so long, was dying out where it was best known; at least the active opposition did not exist. The Board of Examiners provided for in Section 1, consists of five reputable osteopathic physicians appointed by the governor. All applicants for a certificate must be not less than 21 years of age and hold a diploma. The act does not say whether Osteopathy is or is not the practice of medicine and surgery, as stated in Section 1 of the act of 1897, and does not exempt "any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery" from the requirements or penalties of the act. Concerning the educational qualifications the law says the applicant for a certificate must possess a diploma,

"Granted on personal attendance and completion of the course of study of not less than four terms of five months each, and such other information as the board may require. The board may, in its discretion, subject all applicants to an examination in subjects of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, and toxicology, osteopathic pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology, minor surgery, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require; provided that any person having a diploma from a legally chartered school or college of Osteopathy, in good standing as such at the time of issuing such diploma, and who shall meet the requirements of the board in other respects, who is in active practice in this state at the time of the

passage of this act, may be granted a certificate by the board to practice Osteopathy in the state without examination and upon the payment of a fee of one dollar to said board for said certificate; provided further, that the board may, in its discretion, dispense with an examination in the case, first of an osteopathic physician duly authorized to practice Osteopathy in any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, who presents a certificate of registration or examination by the legally constituted board of such state, territory, or the District of Columbia, accorded only to applicants of equal grade with those required in Missouri." * * *

"Section 4. Osteopathic physicians shall observe and be subject to the state and municipal regulations relating to the control of contagious diseases, the reporting and certifying of births and deaths, and all matters pertaining to public health, and such reports shall be accepted by the officer or department to whom such report is made."

VERMONT.

The honor of enacting the first law regulating the practice of Osteopathy and securing the rights of the people in employing osteopathic physicians, clearly belongs to Vermont. While a student at Kirksville, Missouri, George J. Helmer was called to treat Mr. A. C. Mills, a prominent clothing manufacturer of St. Louis, Missouri, and later, in the summer of 1895, accompanied him to his summer home in Chelsea, Vermont, that the treatment might be continued there. The citizens of Vermont had never heard of Osteopathy; but they were inclined to regard it favorably since it was introduced by a man of Mr. Mills's standing. Colonel Curtis S. Emery, clerk of Orange County, and prominent in the politics of the state, was the first to test its merits. His little son was cured of asthma, the news of which spread through the state.

Before leaving for Kirksville to finish the course of study, Mr. Helmer promised to return in the summer of 1896, which he did, taking with him as assistant Dr. Charles Corbin. Dr. Helmer expected to treat but a few people, but as the results were permanent in the cases treated the preceding summer, the enthusiasm of the Vermonters seemed to know no bound, and Chelsea, although fourteen miles from a railroad was crowded to overflowing with representative people of that and other states.

The success of Osteopathy at Chelsea aroused the antagonism

of the local physicians, who drove in a body to Strafford, Vermont, the home of State-Attorney Hon. Daniel Hyde, and entered two complaints. First, that Dr. Helmer, unlicensed, was treating a large number of weak-minded people; second, the impropriety with which he treated ladies. An investigation immediately followed. Mr. Hyde found the charges without foundation, and instead of "weak-minded people" he discovered men prominent in the state and many of his own friends receiving treatment. The people of Chelsea were thoroughly aroused; and, wishing to show their enthusiasm for Osteopathy and disapproval of the action taken by the medical doctors, they held a public banquet on the north common in which nearly every citizen and all osteopathic patients participated. In the midst of the festivities a message was received and read from State-Attorney Hyde, in which he congratulated the people of Chelsea for having in their community a science that could do so much good to mankind.

At the opening of the State Legislature in September, 1896, the medical men, having failed to check the osteopathic practice in Chelsea, repaired to the capitol and there entered a bill, the terms of which would exclude Osteopathy from the state. In order to be on the ground to protect the science, Dr. Helmer moved his office to Montpelier, September 15, and in a short time Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, Hon. Olan Merrill, State Senator Ward, and Ex-Governor Wm. P. Dillingham were among his patients, with the result that all became interested in Osteopathy and readily entered the lists to fight for it. Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham took charge of the osteopathic affairs in the legislature and a bill was introduced to legalize Osteopathy. The cause was championed by hundreds of Vermont's best citizens. Among those to whom Osteopathy is most indebted for its success are Senator Dillingham, Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, Hon. Olan Merrill, Judge Watson, Hon. R. Harvey, Colonel C. S. Emery, Mr. Wm. Brock, Judge Michols, Mr. J. Denison, Mr. Louis P. Gleason, Mr. B. Ferrin, Mr. O. D. Tracy, and Messrs. Oscar and Herbert Cross. The osteopathic bill was referred to the joint committee of public health of the assembly and senate, several of whose members were physicians of the old school. The committee refused to report it, and the last day of the session

the president of the senate called for the osteopathic bill. The rules had been previously suspended for the purpose of hurrying through important matters before the session closed. When the osteopathic bill came up, it passed both houses and was signed by Governor Grout in one hour and fifteen minutes. Thus the first complete victory for Osteopathy was won in the Green Mountain State, in November, 1896.

The law was as follows:

"An act relating to the practice of Osteopathy in Vermont.

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont

"Section 1. It shall be lawful for the graduates and holders of diplomas from the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, a regularly chartered school under the laws of Missouri, to practice their art of healing in the State of Vermont."

The above bill was amended at spring session, 1903, to include also graduates of Boston (Massachusetts) school.

In 1904, a new law was passed almost without opposition. It provides for a state board of examiners appointed by the governor. Applicants must be graduates of recognized schools requiring at least three years of nine months each. An examination with a minimum grade of seventy per cent is required in anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, pathology, urinalysis, histology, neurology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may direct. The law contains a reciprocity clause.

MICHIGAN.

The third state to recognize the new practice was Michigan. In order that no time should be lost, Senator More introduced, by title, "a skeleton bill" to regulate the practice of Osteopathy, because he had read an article about what had been done for Senator Foraker's child by Osteopathy. Hon. —. —. Carroll, postmaster at Grand Rapids, had been taking treatment in Chicago, and he introduced "a skeleton bill" in the house in order that he might get some one to give him treatment at home. The vote was as follows: Senate, yeas, 24; nays, 1; house, yeas, 72; nays, none. The bill

was approved by Governor H. S. Pingree, April 21, 1897, and took immediate effect. Section 2 was the same at Section 1 of the Missouri law, and Section 1 was similar to the former Section 2, with the enumeration of three subjects studied by students of Osteopathy:

"Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact that any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Missouri, or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as student of anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the human structure, in such school, for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized to treat diseases of the human body according to such system, without the use of medicine or surgery after having filed such diploma for record, etc."

A new law was passed and received the approval of Governor Aaron T. Bliss, May 28, 1903. It is much more rigid than the first:

"Section 2. Any person before engaging in the practice of Osteopathy in this state, shall, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, make application for a certificate to practice Osteopathy to the Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, on a form prescribed by the board, giving, first his name, age—which shall not be less than twenty-one years—and residence; second, evidence that such applicant shall have, previous to the beginning of his course in Osteopathy, a diploma from a high school, academy, college, or university, approved by aforesaid board; third, the date of his diploma, and evidence that such diploma was granted on personal attendance and completion of a course of study of not less than three years of nine months each, and such other information as the board may require; fourth, the name of the school or college of Osteopathy from which he was graduated, and which shall have been in good repute as such at the time of the issuing of his diploma, as determined by the board. * * * If the facts thus set forth, and to which the applicant shall be required to make affidavit, shall meet the requirements of the board, as laid down in its rules, then the board shall require the applicant to submit to an examination as to his qualifications for the practice of Osteopathy, which shall include the subjects of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and

such other subjects as the board may require. If such examination be passed in a manner satisfactory to the board, then the board shall issue its certificate granting him the right to practice Osteopathy in the State of Michigan. Any person failing to pass such examination may be re-examined at any regular meeting of the board within a year from the time of such failure, without additional fee." * * *

The law provides for issuing certificates to persons engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in the state at the time of the passage of the act, without examination; also for licensing osteopaths authorized to practice in any other state or territory, or the District of Columbia requiring equal grade with those required in Michigan, and osteopaths who have been in practice five years, at its discretion.

The law goes into details as to the manner in which it shall be made effective, and draws a clear line of distinction between Osteopathy and other systems of healing, as shown by the following:

"Section 7. This system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body known as Osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, or surgery within the meaning of act number 237 of the public acts of 1899 of the State of Michigan, and not subject to the provisions of said act: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any legally qualified medical practitioner practicing medicine and surgery, under act number 237 of the public acts of 1899, or acts amendatory thereto, nor shall this act apply to masseurs or nurses practicing massage or manual Swedish movements in this state."

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota was the fourth state to recognize the practice of Osteopathy by legislative enactment. An attempt was made to prevent osteopaths from practicing in the state, and Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of Fargo, went before the legislature single-handed and plead for justice. As a result of her work an osteopathic bill was passed in the senate by a vote of 22 to 5, and in the house by 43 to 16. It became a law July 1, 1897. It was an exact copy of the Missouri law of March, 1897, except that section 1, given above, was omitted.

IOWA.

Iowa was the fifth state to drop into the osteopathic line. Adjoining Missouri, many people in the state became interested in Osteopathy, and it proved to be a good field for the practitioners before 1897. But the medical law of that year was especially favorable to the drug doctors and was worded so that it was next to impossible for any one not licensed to administer drugs to make use of any means whatever for the cure or alleviation of disease. Many osteopaths were compelled to leave the state before the people arose in their majesty and demanded their constitutional rights. As a result an osteopathic bill was introduced at the next meeting of the legislature and passed the senate, yeas 27, nays 20; the house, yeas 51, nays 30. It was approved March 31, 1898, by Governor L. M. Shaw. It contained the following provisions:

"Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instructions in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Medical Examiners, and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such board a certificate, etc."

* * *

The State Board of Health refused to comply with these provisions until forced to by the decisions of the courts as shown in Chapter V. The high-handed methods pursued by the M. D.'s aroused osteopaths and the people to renewed activity, which culminated in a law passed at the spring session of the General Assembly of 1902, which was promptly signed by Governor A. B. Cummins. Its most significant provisions are as follows:

"Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated school of Osteopathy, recognized as of good standing by the Iowa Osteopathic Association, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty months, or four terms of five months each, in actual attendance at such school, and which shall include instruction in the following branches, to-wit: Anat-

omy, including dissection of a full lateral half of the cadaver, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory of Osteopathy and two full terms of practice of Osteopathy, shall, upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Medical Examiners and satisfying such board that he is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such board an examination on the branches herein named (except upon the theory and practice of Osteopathy, until such time as there may be appointed an osteopathic physician on the State Board of Health and of Medical Examiners). The fee for said examination, which shall accompany the application, shall be ten dollars, and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner, and at the same place and on the same date that physicians are examined, as prescribed by section twenty-five hundred seventy-six of the code. The same general average shall be required as in cases of physicians. * * *

"Section 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform major or operative surgery."

Section 5 provides for licensing itinerant osteopaths. It will be observed that there is no independent osteopathic board, but that the certificate is issued by the State Board of Medical Examiners with provisions for an osteopathic physician on that board. Osteopaths in the state at the time of the passage of the act were licensed without examination.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The sixth state to officially recognize Osteopathy was South Dakota. A bill passed the senate by a vote of 25 to 13, and the house by 49 to 15; but it was vetoed by Governor Andrew E. Lee, March 10, 1897. Two years later a bill of the same character was passed and received the approval of the same Governor Lee, March 8, 1899. It says:

"Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and a regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such and wherein the course of study comprises a term of twenty months, or four terms of five months each in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instructions in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall, upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of

Health and satisfying such board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the State of South Dakota upon payment to the said board of a fee of ten dollars." * * *

"Section 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe the use of drugs in his practice nor to perform major or operative surgery."

"Section 5. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of section 14, chapter 53, of the laws of 1885, of the Territory of Dakota, being section 205 of the compiled laws."

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was seventh to drop into line. Authority to practice Osteopathy there is given by the law passed early in 1899, to regulate the practice of medicine. There are three classes of practitioners of medicine recognized by the law, viz.: (1) Medicine and surgery in all their branches; (2) midwifery; and, (3) any other system. The following quotations give the essential features of the law in so far as it relates to Osteopathy, but the term Osteopathy does not appear.

"Section 2. No person shall hereafter begin the practice of medicine or any of the branches thereof, or midwifery, in this state without first applying for and obtaining a license from the State Board of Health to do so. * * * The examination of those who desire to practice any other system or science of treating human ailments who do not use medicines internally or externally, and who do not practice operative surgery, shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualifications as practitioners. All examinations provided for in this act shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the board, which shall provide for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination. Provided that graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the board, may be granted certificates without examination.

"Section 3. If the applicant successfully passes his examination or presents a diploma from a legally chartered medical college in Illinois in good standing, the board shall issue to such applicant a license authorizing him to practice medicine, midwifery, or other system of treating human ailments, as the case may be: Provided, that those who are authorized to practice other systems

can not use medicine internally or externally or perform surgical operations: Provided, further, that only those who are authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors; and provided further, that those who are authorized to practice midwifery shall not use any drug or medicine or attend other cases than labor." * * *

"Section 5. The fees for examination and for a certificate shall be as follows: Ten dollars for examination in medicine and surgery, and five dollars for a certificate if issued. Five dollars for an examination in midwifery, and three dollars for a certificate if issued. For all other practitioners ten dollars for an examination and five dollars for a certificate if issued."

The provisions for the enforcement of the law apply to osteopaths the same as to other physicians. It will be noticed that the law does not specify the subjects in which applicants for a license shall be examined. The board has examined osteopaths in anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, histology, pathology, and hygiene; but not in any subject that would test the applicant's knowledge of Osteopathy or his qualifications to engage in its practice. The law is therefore a travesty upon justice and has been unsatisfactory to the osteopaths and to the people.

The events connected with the adoption of the above law make one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of medical legislation. A bill was agreed upon by the contending factions of the medical profession represented respectively by the State Board of Health and by Dr. T. A. Bland. A bogus bill was presented instead and passed before the fraud became known. Senator B. L. Hussman said "that the medical practice act was sneaked through the senate when everything was being crowded in the closing hours. It was not read at large, as the constitution of the state provides, but only by title, which makes the act unconstitutional." Dr. Bland exposed the treachery and fraud in Springfield and Chicago papers, and in his pamphlet giving a history of the American Medical Union.

An attempt was made in the spring of 1903 to get a law that would meet the requirements. It passed both houses of the legislature, but Governor Richard Yates vetoed it. It is quite generally conceded that Governor Yates acted upon the advice and at the earnest solicitations of the M. D.'s. The following section contains

the pith of the bill vetoed. A comparison of it with the part of the law given above, will reveal the fact so often made apparent in securing legislation that real, practical efforts to establish a high educational standard for Osteopathy were again defeated by those who, professedly, were clamoring for better professional qualifications.

"Section 2a. That licenses to practice Osteopathy shall be granted by the State Board of Health to all applicants of good moral character who pass the regular examination of such board, in anatomy, histology, physiology, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, urinalysis, toxicology, hygiene and dietetics, diagnosis, theory and practice of Osteopathy, and present to said board a diploma from a regular college of Osteopathy maintaining the standard of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in its requirements for matriculation and graduation, and requiring personal attendance for at least four terms of five months each." * * *

The following quotation from Governor Yates's veto message contains its salient features:

"My especial reason for withholding approval from this bill, however, is that it compels the State Board of Health to grant a license to practice to every osteopathist who shall have been a graduate of a regular college of Osteopathy and who shall have been practicing in this state on the first day of March, 1903, who shall be recommended to said board by the executive committee of 'the Illinois State Osteopathic Association.' This is simply another of those attempts at law, so noticeable and so numerous at the last session, which seek to run the entire machinery of state government by societies, or at least, seek to subordinate the entire machinery of state government to societies.

"I am far from any intention of casting any reflections or aspersions upon the practice of Osteopathy or the practitioners thereof. I believe that those who pursue the practice are doing great good, and are rapidly earning and justly earning the confidence of the people."

As the purpose of the provision for licensing osteopaths practicing in the state before March 1, 1903, was to avoid the enactment of a retroactive or ex post facto law, which would be unconstitutional, it is difficult to see the force of the governor's reasoning; and how a recommendation by the State Osteopathic Association could mean "to run the entire machinery of state govern-

ment by societies, etc.," is not clear. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* perhaps unconsciously answers the above objection of Governor Yates in speaking of a similar veto of the nurses' bill: "The governor objects to this as taking from the executive his prerogative, and we might add, political perquisites. Why otherwise he should object to the assistance of a qualified organization in the selection of persons for a purely professional function is a little difficult to see from our point of view, though probably clear enough from his."

This all reminds one of the old fable which illustrated the difference as to whose bull was gored.

A bill was proposed by some of the osteopaths early in 1905, which was vigorously opposed by others. It passed the senate by a vote of 26 to 5, but was slumbering in a committee at last account.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee became the eighth osteopathic state by the approval of a bill which passed each house of the legislature by unanimous vote. It is sometimes spoken of as the Friday bill, because it passed the house Friday, April 7; the senate, Friday, April 14, and was signed by Governor Benton McMillan, Friday, April 21, 1899. The law was practically the same as the first Missouri law given above, with the omission of section 1. Credit for the passage of the act is due the osteopaths in the state and such prominent men as Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor, Mayor D. H. Dudley, of Nashville; C. E. Powell, of Chattanooga, and other enthusiastic friends who had received benefits from Osteopathy.

At the meeting of the legislature in 1901, the "regulars" made a desperate effort to get a bill passed to repeal the osteopathic law but the osteopaths were present to meet all arguments and offer reasonable amendments to the proposed law, which resulted in another defeat for the M. D.'s.

In order to raise the standard the osteopaths proposed a new law in 1905. It is almost identical with the Missouri law of 1903 given above. What opposition developed against the bill came from what may be termed "political doctors," the better class of physicians offering no objections. It passed the senate by a vote of 2

to 6, and the house by 65 to 26. The opposition tried to influence Governor John I. Cox to interpose in their favor with his veto, but to no avail. He signed it April 11, 1905.

It provides for a Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration composed of five osteopaths appointed by the governor, has a reciprocity clause, etc., and contains the following important clauses:

"The board shall subject all applicants to an examination in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, physiological chemistry and toxicology, osteopathic pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics and gynecology, minor surgery, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require.

"Provided, further, that after June, 1907, no holder of a diploma issued after said date, shall be admitted to an examination, nor shall a certificate to practice Osteopathy be otherwise granted by said board, to any such person, unless said person shall have graduated after personal attendance from an osteopathic school of good repute, as such, determined by said board, wherein the course of study shall consist of at least three years of nine months each.

"Section 4. Be it further enacted, that osteopathic physicians shall observe and be subject to all state and municipal regulations relating to the control of contagious diseases; the reporting and certifying of births and deaths; and all matters pertaining to public health; and such reports shall be accepted by the officer or department to whom the same are made."

MONTANA.

Montana came into the osteopathic ranks by act of her legislative assembly at the spring session of 1901. The law became operative by reason of the governor's signature, February 26, 1901. It provided for a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of three osteopaths to be appointed by the governor, which board was named March 27, 1901. The law contained the following important sections:

"Section 5. All persons after March 1, 1901, commencing the practice of Osteopathy in this state, in any of its branches, shall apply to said board for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and place designated by said board, shall submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory and prac-

tice of Osteopathy, and such other branches as are taught in well regulated and recognized schools of Osteopathy, and deemed advisable by said board, and shall present evidence of having actually attended for at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, a legally authorized and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, recognized by said Board of Osteopathic Examiners. All examination papers on subjects peculiar to Osteopathy shall be examined, and their sufficiency passed upon by the members of said board, and said board shall cause such examination to be scientific and practical but of sufficient severity to test the candidate's fitness to practice Osteopathy. * * *

"Section 6. The certificate provided for in Section 5 of this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in the practice of Osteopathy, or to perform major surgery or operative surgery; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any legalized osteopath in this state from practicing major or operative surgery after having passed a satisfactory examination in surgery before the State Board of Medical Examiners in the State of Montana."

"Section 11. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery within the meaning, etc."

Amendments were made in 1905 in regard to the practice of minor surgery, a three years' course of nine months each, the privilege of reciprocity with other state boards, and the use of the title osteopath, etc. It is now one of the best laws yet passed. The amendments met with but little opposition in the house. On account of a misunderstanding on the part of some of the senators they were vigorously opposed in the senate, but the opposition was so completely overcome that the amended bill finally passed the body unanimously. Not only was a positive victory gained for Osteopathy, but a negative one also. The legislature refused to pass a bill, introduced by a drug doctor, the purpose of which was to prevent osteopaths from treating contagious diseases, or serving on boards of health.

KANSAS.

The law governing the practice of Osteopathy in Kansas was approved March 1, 1901. It mentions three kinds of practice, medicine, surgery, and Osteopathy, and creates a board composed

wholly of M. D.'s. It requires an examination for the practice of medicine and surgery, but not for Osteopathy; but did require, prior to April 1, 1902, two months more study of the D. O. than of the M. D. The arbitrary action of the board in refusing, for more than three years, to license osteopaths locating in the state, was in keeping with the conduct of the Iowa and Indiana boards. *The Topeka Daily Capital* of February 12, 1904, said:

"The board claimed that the osteopathic colleges were not 'regular,' but Dr. C. E. Hulett, of Topeka, President of the Kansas Association of Osteopaths, made a talk this week which convinced the board that the colleges are entitled to recognition. Licenses to osteopaths will issue, therefore."

The most important provisions are as follows:

"An act to create a State Board of Medical Registration and Examination and to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery, and Osteopathy in the State of Kansas. * * * The members of the board shall be physicians in good standing in their profession, and who shall have received the degree of doctor of medicine from some reputable medical college or university not less than six years prior to their appointment." * * *

"Section 3. All persons intending to practice medicine, surgery, or Osteopathy after the passage of this act, and all persons who shall not have complied with section 2 of this act shall apply to said board at any regular meeting or at any other time or place designated by the board for a license. Application shall be made in writing, and shall be accompanied by the fee hereinafter specified together with the age and residence of the applicant, proof that he or she is of good moral character, and satisfactory evidence that he or she has devoted not less than three periods of six months each, no two within the same twelve months, or if after April 1, 1902, four periods of not less than six months each, no two in the same twelve months, to the study of medicine and surgery. All such candidates, except as hereinafter provided, shall submit to an examination of a character to test their qualifications as practitioners of medicine or surgery; * * * provided further, that any graduate of a legally chartered school of Osteopathy wherein the requirements for the giving of a diploma shall include a course of instruction of not less than four terms of five months each, in two or more separate years, shall be given a certificate of license to practice Osteopathy upon the presentation of such diploma; provided, further, that the board may, in its discretion, accept in lieu

of examination or diploma, the certificate of the Board of Registration and Examination of any other state or territory, of the United States or any foreign country whose standards of qualification for practice are equivalent to those of the state. * * * All persons who practice Osteopathy shall be registered and licensed as doctors of Osteopathy, as hereinbefore provided, but they shall not administer drugs or medicines of any kind nor perform operations in surgery."

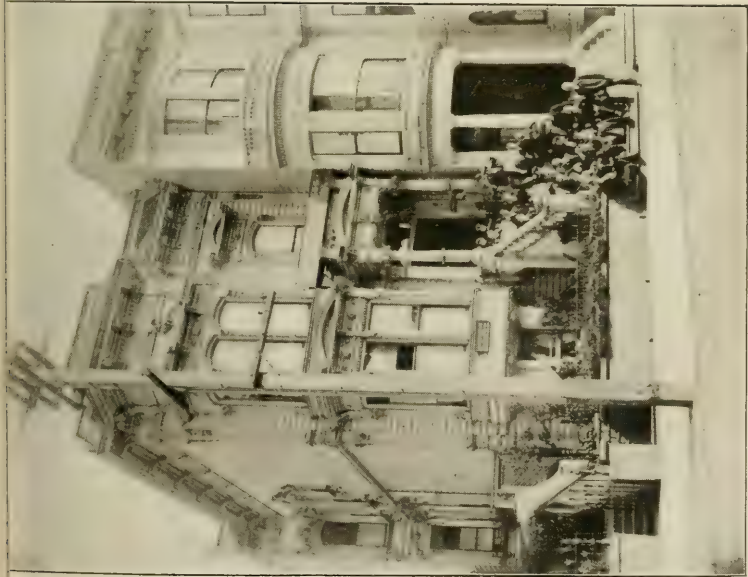
CALIFORNIA.

California has a special law governing the practice of Osteopathy passed at the spring session of the legislature in 1901. The vote stood as follows: House, 46 yeas, 9 nays; senate, 23 yeas, 10 nays. It became a law March 7, 1901, at 3.20 P. M., under the statute of limitations without Governor Gage's signature. Owing to some doubt as to the reckoning of time under the statute of limitations, the bill was credited as law March 9, on the state licenses. The board was organized April 21, 1901. It now recognizes only those colleges that maintain a course of not less than three years of nine months each.

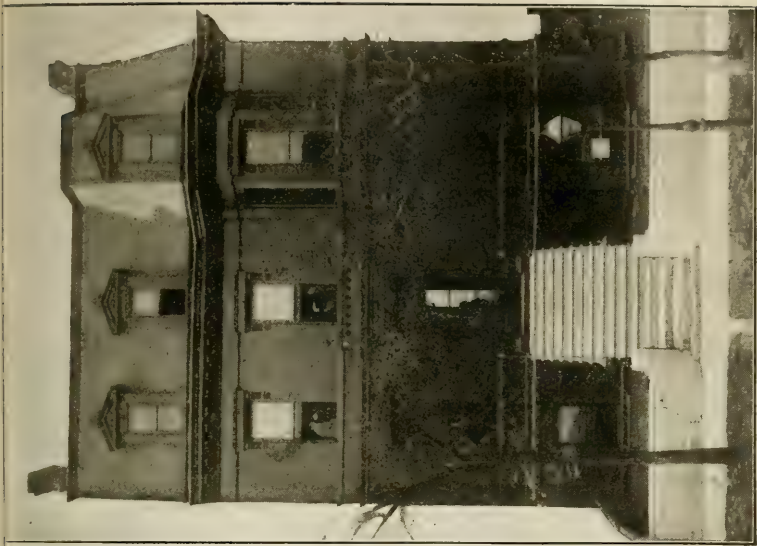
The law was not secured without a struggle. The medical men had introduced a bill which would have been absolutely prohibitive of Osteopathy. The osteopaths, with the aid of Hon. G. L. Johnson, so marshalled the friends of Osteopathy in the legislature that they were able to hold up the medical bill, unless its friends would support the osteopathic bill. Dr. Hasson, the author of the medical bill, agreed to recommend that the osteopathic bill do pass, but the M. D.'s of the committee said they could not stultify themselves by reporting it favorably. But the will of the legislature was not to be thwarted by obstructionists. The law provided for licensing those practicing in the state at the time of the passage of the act. It contains the following important provisions:

"Section 2. The Osteopathic Association of the State of California, incorporated under the laws of the State of California shall appoint a board of examiners as soon as possible after the passage of this act, to be known as the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. This board shall consist of five qualified practicing resident osteopaths, each of whom shall be a graduate of a legally authorized college of Osteopathy." * * *

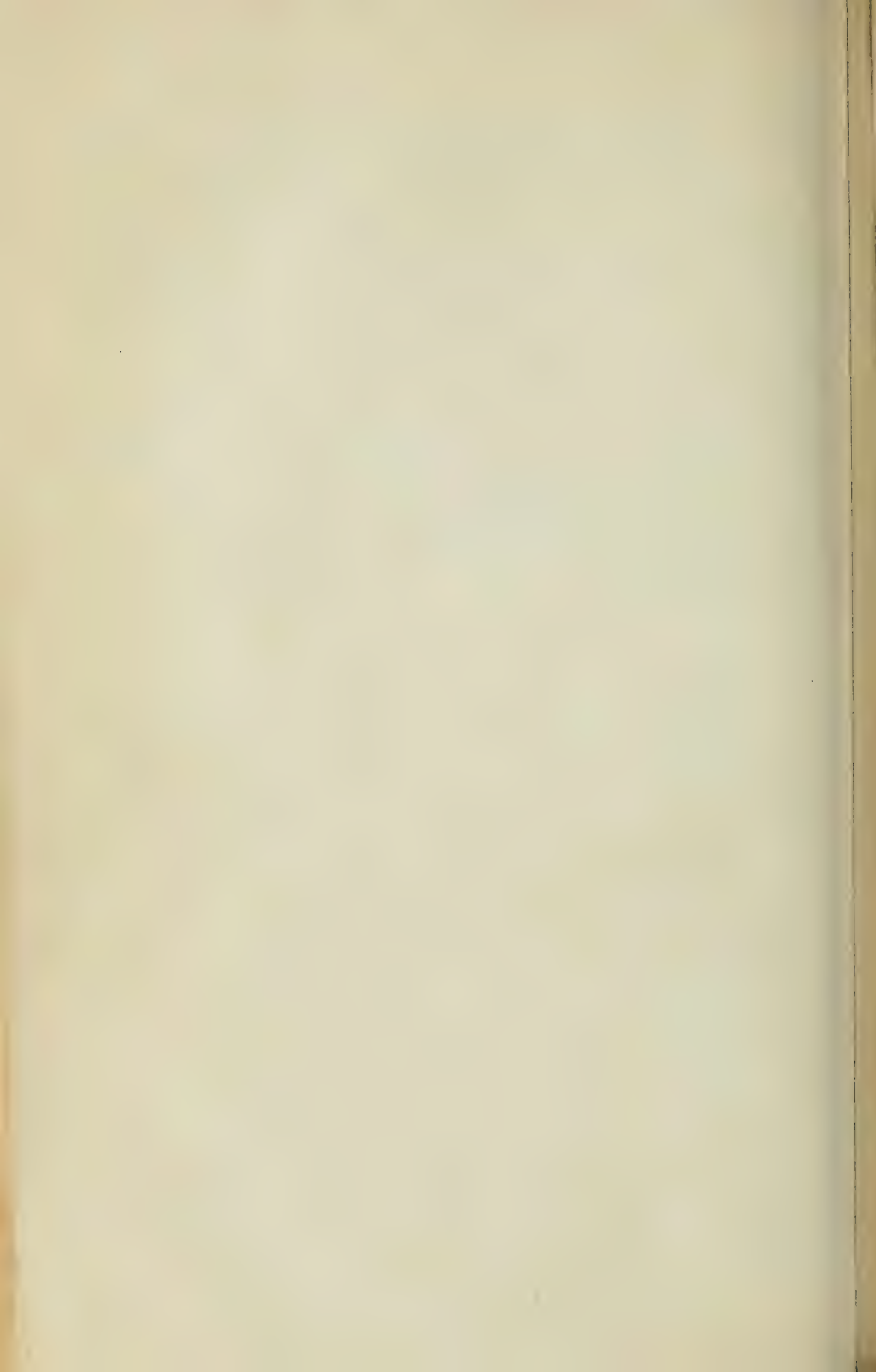
"Section 4. * * * All persons, after August 1, 1901, do



THE CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY,
SAN FRANCISCO. (See page 89.)



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDI-
CINE AND SURGERY, CHICAGO. (See page 93.)



siring to commence the practice of Osteopathy in this state, shall apply to said board for a license to do so, and such applicant at the time and place designated by such board, or at a regular meeting of said board, shall submit a diploma from a legally incorporated college of Osteopathy, recognized by the board of examiners. Having complied with the requirements of this act, said board shall grant a license to such applicant to practice Osteopathy in the State of California, which license shall be granted by the consent of not less than three members of said board and attested by the seal thereof." * * *

"Section 5. The certificate provided for in section 4 of this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs, nor to perform major surgery.

"Section 9. The system, method, and science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery, within the meaning of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of California,' approved April 3, 1876, or any of the acts amendatory thereof."

INDIANA.

Osteopathic practice in Indiana is controlled by the provisions of an act concerning the practice of medicine and surgery, and an amendment regulating the practice of Osteopathy, passed March 4, 1905. The original act became a law March 11, 1901, without the governor's signature. It is very long, yet is not specific as to the scope of examinations, leaving that to the board.

The board issued certificates to those who were practicing in the state at the time of the passage of this law, but for two years it refused to examine osteopaths who entered the state after the passage of the law. Its excuse for doing so was that osteopathic colleges were not equal to recognized medical schools in the scope and thoroughness of their teaching, and therefore no graduate in Osteopathy was eligible to take the examinations. After the board was convinced of its error it proceeded to license four osteopaths in four years; only those who had matriculated prior to March 11, 1901. They were examined in physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, surgery, chemistry, medical jurisprudence, obstetrics, dermatology, laryngology, histology, hygiene, gynecology, otology, and ophthalmology. All others were refused examination by the board. An

attempt was made in 1903 to pass a law providing for an osteopathic board of examiners; but for reasons not inimical to good will towards Osteopathy it did not pass.

The following quotations give a general idea of the most important features of the law, especially that part of it relating to Osteopathy.

"The State Board of Medical Registration and Examination shall from time to time establish and record in a record, kept by them for that purpose, a schedule of the minimum requirements which must be complied with by applicants for examination for license to practice medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, before they shall be entitled to receive such license. The said board shall also, in like manner, establish and cause to be recorded in such record a schedule of the minimum requirements and rules for the recognition of medical colleges, so as to keep these requirements up to the average standard of medical education in other states. * * * Said board shall not, in the establishment of the aforesaid schedule of requirements, discriminate for or against any school or system of medicine, nor shall it prescribe what system or systems or schools of medicine shall be taught in any of the colleges, universities, or other educational institutions of the state. * * * The applicant shall have the right to designate, in writing, at the time he files his application, the member of the board who shall conduct his first examination in materia medica, therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology." * * *

The contest was resumed in 1905. Over 7,000 medical men in the state, with the aid of their state and national organizations, were against a handful of osteopaths. The osteopaths presented a bill in the senate providing for an osteopathic board. This was referred to the Committee on Public Health, composed of seven members, four of whom were regulars. The committee reported in favor of indefinite postponement. In spite of the adverse report, the senate, by a vote of thirty-two to twelve, sent the bill to the printer and made it a special order for the following Tuesday. A compromise bill was finally adopted, and signed by Governor J. F. Hanly, March 4, 1905. It does not say that the new member of the board shall be an osteopath, but that is the understanding, and the governor has appointed Dr. J. E. P. Holland to that position. The law is as follows:

"A bill for an act in regard to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination and concerning eligibility to examination before the board.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana that within sixty days after this law goes into effect, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint an additional member of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, which board shall thereafter consist of six members; each of whom shall serve a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. The additional member so appointed shall be a reputable practicing physician and a graduate of a reputable school or college of the system by which he practices, and shall belong to some school or system of practice other than those which are now represented upon said board, and his successors shall in the future always be of some school different of that of the remaining members: Provided, that any osteopathist now practicing in and resident of the State of Indiana, and holding a diploma from a reputable college of Osteopathy, as determined by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, shall be eligible to an examination on proper application to the said board, and should he pass the examination, he shall be granted a certificate for a license to practice Osteopathy in the State of Indiana."

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska entered the osteopathic ranks by the passage of a special osteopathic law, approved April 1, 1901, at 12.23 A. M. After the decision of the Supreme Court in the Little case (Chapter V) the current of public opinion set in more strongly than ever towards Osteopathy, and it was evident that the next legislature would have to take action. But the M. D.'s were alert, and set to work to manipulate political wires. "They even went so far," said Dr. M. E. Donohue, "as to issue a circular letter here in Omaha asking the doctors to do all they could to defeat certain candidates for the legislature whom they knew to be friendly to Osteopathy, foremost among whom was Senator Frank Ransom, who was elected by the largest majority on his ticket, and to whose untiring efforts is largely due the passing of our bill in the senate."

During the discussion before the senate committee, which lasted about two hours, Dr. Crummer proposed a compromise law, requiring all applicants for a license to take an examination. Dr. Little

promptly accepted the proposition and every osteopath present gave his approval. Later at a meeting for consultation, Dr. Crummer announced that the M. D.'s could not unite in any action on a bill requiring examinations.

Under the law a certificate was granted by the State Board of Health to "any person holding a diploma from a school or college of Osteopathy in good standing," without examination. The following were its most important provisions:

"Section 2. The term school or college of Osteopathy in good standing shall be defined as follows, to-wit:

"A legally chartered osteopathic school or college requiring before admission to its course of study a preliminary examination in all the common branches. It shall further require as requisite for granting the decree of diplomate, or doctor, in Osteopathy an actual attendance at such osteopathic school or college of at least twenty months or four terms of five months each, its course of study to include anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, histology, hygiene, pathology, symptomatology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, medical jurisprudence, osteopathic therapeutics, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, and especially requiring clinical instruction in the principles and practice of Osteopathy of not less than four hours per week in the last ten months of its course, and having a full faculty of professors to teach the studies of its course. The foregoing requirements shall be regularly published in each prospectus or catalogue of such osteopathic school or college.

"Section 3. The certificate provided for in section 1, shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his or her practice; nor to perform operative surgery. * * *

"Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency, and this act shall not apply to physicians or surgeons regularly registered in this state or to United States navy or army surgeons.

"Section 8. All laws, rules, and regulations now in force in the state, or which shall hereafter be enacted, for the purpose of regulating the reporting of contagious diseases, deaths or births, to the proper authorities and to which the registered practitioner of medicine is subject, shall apply equally to the registered practitioner of Osteopathy.

"Section 9. The system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery, or obstetrics

within the meaning of sections 17 and 18, article 1, of chapter 55, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1899, entitled 'Medicine.'"

But the M. D.'s were not content to let well enough alone. The following from Dr. E. M. Cramb, in the April *Journal of Osteopathy*, explains the situation in 1905:

"At the beginning of the present session of the legislature at Lincoln, a bill known as House Roll No. 165, was introduced in the House of Representatives, purporting to be an anti-Christian Science measure. This bill was hurried through the house and the M. D.'s hastened to announce to us that it did not affect the osteopaths as we were given protection by previous special legislation. But upon careful perusal and assimilation of this bill we found that technicalities were prevalent which would have invalidated our present license and prevented others from coming into the state. * * * When the bill was sent to the senate we went to work—about a half a dozen of us, and called the senators' attention to this treacherous clause and soon found that the senate, as a body, was nearly unanimously with us, and its members promised to see that we had fair play. We also called the medical lobby's attention to this section of the bill, and they declared in very religious terms that the bill did not affect us, but was aimed at the Christian Scientists. Nevertheless we demanded an amendment to this bill and insisted upon it. Therefore knowing that we were in earnest about the matter and that they would be hopelessly defeated unless they abided by our demands, they very graciously added the desired amendment in the medical committee, which is made up entirely of M. D.'s and druggists."

The medical bill, as amended, passed the legislature and was vetoed by the governor. Meantime, the osteopaths were active and secured the passage of a bill of their own with representation on the State Board of Health. Dr. Cramb continues:

"Some of the D. O.'s being alarmed after this bill first passed the house and before it was amended in senate, caused the introduction in the senate of a purely osteopathic bill which gave us the right to practice and required an examination in certain branches before the State Board. This bill passed the senate by the following vote, 26 yeas, no nays. It passed the house with 87 yeas and no nays, and has been signed by the governor."

Governor Mickey, in vetoing the medical bill, said:

"Without in any degree reflecting upon the motives of the legislature it is difficult, too, to avoid the conclusion that the bill was

conceived in a spirit of professional intolerance. As originally introduced, the measure bore upon osteopaths with the same rigor that it does upon Christian Scientists, and when it is recalled that homeopaths, eclectics, and other now well recognized schools of healing, as well as osteopaths, have had to fight their way to existence over legal barriers raised by their professional brethren who happened to be within the pale of the law, the suspicion may be pardonable that there is more at issue than a consuming zeal for the public health."

WISCONSIN.

The first law relating to Osteopathy in this state was approved May 6, 1901. It was the first in any state to provide for an osteopathic physician upon the State Board of Medical Examiners.

The law was the result of a compromise. The osteopaths had introduced a bill which passed the senate, but it was ascertained that it could not pass the assembly. They then rallied their friends in the legislature and succeeded in defeating the medical bill which would have forced Osteopathy from the state. Then the chairman of the medical committee suggested the propriety of a compromise. The bill as agreed upon and passed contained the following pertaining to Osteopathy:

"There shall be added to said board an eighth member, to be appointed by the governor within ninety days from the passage of this act, from a list of five names to be furnished him by the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association, who shall be an osteopathic physician heretofore licensed in accordance with the provisions of this section, and who shall not in any way be connected with any osteopathic school. * * * Said board shall grant license to practice Osteopathy to all applicants of good moral character who pass the regular examination of such board in anatomy, histology, physiology, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, urinalysis, toxicology, hygiene and dietetics, diagnosis, theory and practice of Osteopathy, and present to said board a diploma from a regularly conducted college of Osteopathy maintaining the standard of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in its requirements for matriculation and graduation and requiring personal attendance for at least four terms of five months each. * * * Provided, further, that the osteopathic schools to be recognized by the board, shall after September, 1903, maintain the same standard as to elementary education and time of study before graduation, as is required of medical colleges by this act. Graduates of such osteopathic school

shall be entitled to take the full examination of said board, which shall, if it find the applicant qualified, grant a license to said applicant to practice medicine and surgery in this state." * * *

By consent of all interested parties a new law was enacted and was approved by Governor R. M. LaFollette, May 22, 1903. All agreed that the old law ought to be revised, and Dr. Currens, the president of the medical board, took the steps necessary towards framing a suitable bill satisfactory to all schools. Thus all differences were adjusted and no real contest took place in the legislature. The new law contains important features not hitherto incorporated in osteopathic laws. Here are its most important provisions:

"Section 1. The governor shall appoint a board of medical examiners to be known as the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners, consisting of eight members. Such appointments shall be made from separate lists presented to him every second year, one list of ten names presented by the Wisconsin State Medical Society, one list of ten names presented by the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin, one list of ten names of the Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society, and one list of five names of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association. * * * Three members of said board shall be allopathic, two shall be homeopathic, two eclectic, and one osteopathic, and all shall be licentiates of said board and no member shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. * * *

"Section 3. A preliminary education [is required] equivalent to that necessary for entrance to the junior class of an accredited high school in this state, including a one year's course in Latin, or qualifications equal to those adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges, and that shall after the year 1906 require for admission to such school a preliminary education equivalent to graduation from an accredited high school of this state, or qualifications equal to those adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges. * * *

"If the applicant be an osteopath he or she shall present a diploma from a regularly conducted college of Osteopathy maintaining a standard in all respects equal to that hereby imposed on medical colleges as to preliminary education, said college after 1904 to give three courses of eight months each, no two courses to be given in any one twelve months, and after the year 1909 such college shall give four courses of seven months each, as hereinbefore provided for medical colleges, and shall pass the regular

examination of such board in anatomy, histology, physiology, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, urinalysis, chemistry, toxicology, dietetics, physical and general diagnosis, hygiene, and theory and practice of Osteopathy. The examination in materia medica, therapeutics, and practice shall be conducted by members of the board representing the school of practice, which the applicant claims or intends to follow. * * *

"Osteopaths, when so licensed, shall have the same rights and be subject to the same laws and regulations as practitioners of medicine and surgery, but shall not have the right to give or prescribe drugs or to perform surgical operations. * * *

" * * * Any practitioner of medicine or Osteopathy holding a certificate from any other state board imposing requirements equal to those established by the board provided for herein, may, on presentation of the same with a diploma from a reputable medical or osteopathic college, be admitted to practice within this state without an examination, at the discretion of the board, on the payment of the fee fixed by the board, not exceeding the sum of \$25. * * *

"Section 6. Every person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or Osteopathy within the meaning of this act, who shall append to his or her name the letters 'M. D.,' 'M. B.,' or 'D. O., Doctor, Dr., or any other letters or designation with intent to represent that he or she is a physician, surgeon, or osteopathist, or who shall for a fee prescribe drugs or other medical or surgical treatment or osteopathic manipulation for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture, bodily injury, infirmity, or disease; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to apply to any dentist engaged in the practice of his or her profession."

TEXAS.

Texas has no law governing Osteopathy, but the medical law contains the clause, "osteopaths are exempt from the provisions of this act." By implication, at least, osteopaths have a right to practice their profession without let or hinderance. Three unsuccessful attempts have been made to pass an amendment to the law which would repeal the clause under which osteopaths have a right to practice. The osteopaths have also asked for an amendment giving them a separate examining board and confining the practice to those duly qualified, but they have not been successful in securing it. Each time the M. D.'s showed their opposition to a high standard of qualification for osteopathic physicians.

The latest contest was early in 1905. The osteopaths proposed a law providing for an independent board of five osteopathic examiners to be appointed by the governor. It would have restricted the practice to graduates of reputable schools, and also required applicants to pass an examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, histology, neurology, pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and dietetics. A reciprocity clause was inserted. The bill passed the senate February 5, 1905, but by the usual delay tactics the house failed to reach it on the calendar before adjournment, April 15, 1905. The general result was a drawn battle, after much good work on the part of the osteopaths in educating the people upon the subject. The most effective weapon used by the 6,000 M. D.'s was the Judge Toney decision (see page 179), which was overthrown five years before. Hence the contest was mainly between antiquated falsehood and everlasting truth, with public sentiment decidedly in favor of the latter.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut also has a special osteopathic law. It was secured with comparatively little opposition. It passed the senate without a dissenting vote and the house by a large majority; and received the governor's approval June 17, 1901, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Its salient features are as follows:

"Section 1. The governor shall appoint on or before the first day of July, 1901, and biennially thereafter, three persons who shall constitute a State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination. * * *

"Section 2. The members of said board shall be resident osteopathic physicians of good standing in their profession and graduates of legally chartered colleges of Osteopathy.

"Section 9. All applications for such license shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, upon blanks furnished by the said board, setting forth such facts concerning the applicant as said board shall require, and no license shall be granted to any person unless he shall have received a certificate of graduation from some reputable college of Osteopathy, duly recognized by the laws of the state wherein the same is situated, or unless he shall have spent as

pupil or assistant at least two years under the instruction and direction of some reputable practitioners of Osteopathy, or unless he shall have been actually engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in this state at the time of the passage of this act.

"Section 11. Any person who, subsequent to the passage of this act, shall desire to commence the practice of Osteopathy in this state, shall make application to the board as provided in section 9 of this act. Upon the receipt of such application, the said board shall require the applicant to submit to an examination as to his qualifications for such practice, which examination shall include the subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the principles and practice of Osteopathy. If such examination shall be passed to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall issue its license to the said applicant. A license, however, may be granted without such examination to any person who has been in active and continuous practice of Osteopathy for three successive years in any other state, who shall satisfy the board as to his fitness to engage in such practice.

"Section 15. The license provided for in section 8 of this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform surgical operations. Osteopathic physicians shall be subject to the same rules and regulations that govern other physicians in the making and filing of certificates of death, in the control of contagious diseases, and other matters pertaining to public health."

OHIO.

The following account of the legal battles in Ohio is taken, with a few slight changes, from an article prepared by Drs. H. H. Gravett, President, and M. F. Hulett, Secretary, of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, in May, 1900. It was published by the society and distributed quite extensively throughout the state. The opponents, as well as the advocates of Osteopathy, had every opportunity to read it and disprove its statements. It stands as an authoritative account of one of the most vigorous fights yet waged against Osteopathy, yet one in which Osteopathy vindicated itself in every particular. The history of the contest in Ohio is given more attention than in other states, not because Ohio osteopaths deserve more credit than others, but because the contest is typical of what has occurred in more than thirty states.

"There was introduced in the forepart of the session of the General Assembly [1900] what is known as the Dr. Love Medical Bill, to amend the medical practice act of the state. In this bill the definition of the practice of medicine was changed, with the very evident intention of getting a statute which would bar the osteopath, to read as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery or midwifery within the meaning of this act who shall use the words or letters 'Professor,' 'Dr.,' 'Doctor,' 'M. D.,' 'M. B.,' or any other title in connection with his name, or who shall recommend for a fee for like use any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation, or treatment of whatever nature, for the cure of * * * disease."

"In this bill were conditions with which the osteopath could not comply, because involving matters wholly foreign and irrelevant to his system—"a diploma from a reputable medical college in good standing as defined by the board," and required examinations in materia medica, medical therapeutics, etc. So it was evident, taking into consideration the above facts, as well as the conditions cited in the law, that it was the purpose of the framers of this bill to prohibit the practice of Osteopathy. In fact, not only is such an inference justifiable, but definite statements of this kind were repeatedly made by those high in authority among the medical men.

"Previous to the time of the introduction of the Love Bill, it had been the intention of the osteopaths to remain inactive as far as legislative matters were concerned, feeling that they were not yet strong enough in the state to obtain special legal recognition. But since the Love Bill would exclude them if it became a law, it was necessary to make some kind of a demand for their own preservation. A measure was therefore drafted similar in general to the laws enacted in several of the other states that would regulate the practice and make it independent of the medical law. Before this measure was presented, however, an effort was made to obtain such amendment to the Love Bill as would give them equal rights with other schools of practice. Or, failing in this, to simply ask for exemption from the provisions of the bill, as dentists are exempted. These requests were made to the medical committee of the house—committee composed entirely of medical men—but were received with frigid refusal. It was stated by them that the propositions were not deemed worthy of any consideration whatever, and that it seemed to be the desire of the 8,000 physicians of the state that Osteopathy be shut out. This is the substance of an expression made by Dr. Love, Chairman of the House Medical Committee, and reputed author of the bill, and his position was evidently en-

dorsed by physicians generally, judging from their activity against the osteopathic measure.

"Failing in this—just what was expected, judging from previous treatment, both in this state and in others—the osteopathic measure was introduced in the house. In due time it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On the 20th of March, 1900, that committee, by a unanimous vote—eight of the eleven members being present—recommended it for passage.

"When the Love Medical Bill came up for final disposition in the house, on the argument that the Supreme Court had declared that the practice of Osteopathy was not the practice of medicine, and that the osteopaths would be provided for in their own bill, it was passed by a vote of 67 to 36. * * *

"In the Senate Medical Committee there were several friends of Osteopathy, and much argument was raised as to what effect the medical bill would have on the practice of that method of treatment. * * * Dr. Love made a strong plea for the bill without amendment. He stated that there was pending in the house an osteopathic measure which would give the osteopaths their rights, and that 'it had no opposition,' and he saw no reason why Osteopathy should be tangled up with his bill. Upon this understanding his bill was reported out without amendment.

"On Thursday, April 12th, about five o'clock in the evening in the closing days of the session, when business was rushed through without that careful attention that should guard all law-making bodies, the bill came up for final passage. The friends of Osteopathy, fearing that the osteopathic bill might be delayed and therefore fail to become a law—there being only two more days in the session—still insisted upon the exemption amendment. And the medical men saw that the osteopaths had the strength to carry their point, if they were forced to it by a continual refusal of any recognition. Seeing defeat for their bill unless made to accord with the demands to exempt the osteopaths as it does the dentists—who have a separate law—the friends of the measure resorted to their old ally, misrepresentation. The president and secretary of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination were called into service, together with whatever other help from the local force could be hastily summoned, the result of which was the drafting of an amendment in its provisions as follows:

"* * * This act shall not apply to any osteopath who holds a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in four separate years. Providing that the said osteopath shall pass a

examination satisfactory to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination in the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physical diagnosis; provided, that said osteopath shall not be granted the privilege of administering drugs nor of performing major or operative surgery.'

"This amendment was then presented with the implied explanation that it was agreeable to both the osteopaths and the medical men as a compromise measure (but no osteopath ever saw the amendment until after it had been voted upon), and upon such representation it passed with practically no opposition. * * *

"The osteopathic measure came up for final vote in the house a few hours after the passage of the medical bill in the senate. Notwithstanding their previously reiterated statements that they were not opposing it, a strong effort was now made by the medical men to have the bill withdrawn on account of the amendment which had been made to their bill. But the friends of Osteopathy, seeing the evident deception and injustice in that amendment, and the means by which it was brought into existence, stood firmly for a fair consideration. It was the evening session, at which there was never a full attendance. It was hazardous at such times to attempt to pass a bill of general interest, unless no opposition appeared. But as only two more working days of the session remained, the friends of the measure took the risk. The vote stood sixty to three—three physicians being present. The bill was messaged over to the senate that night and placed on the calendar for next day's second reading.

"Fearing that the chairman of the medical committee of the senate—who had shown more adverse feeling toward the bill—would attempt to delay it if sent to his committee, it was decided to have it referred to a committee of one to expedite its passage. This particular one had been a staunch friend of Osteopathy from the beginning of the session. His wife had some time before received osteopathic treatment with gratifying results, and was an enthusiast. The friends of the measure were confident that no influence could turn him. But in this they were mistaken.

"The corrupting and intimidating power behind public servants was here well illustrated. Being an ardent supporter of Osteopathy, our friend incurred the wrath of the medical lobbyists. Bringing to bear all the argument and abuse at their command, and finding him firm, they resorted to the baser and more effective persuasion known only to corrupt politicians. Learning that he was a candidate for congress, and that two of the delegates to the nominating convention from his home district were physicians—and one of them a relative—it is reported that they were imme-

diately sent for. The senator was then given to understand that he must drop the osteopathic bill or they would 'knife' him in the convention. With this powerful whip held over him he weakened, and the bill was quietly passed over to the chairman of the medical committee, where the opposition thought it would be put to sleep, the sleep that knows no waking. To this may be attributed our defeat, as the bill was thereby delayed at least twenty-four hours.

"Hearing of this piece of treachery, the friends of Osteopathy became indignant, and, upon demand by motion, the committee was relieved of further consideration of the bill. An attempt was then made to have an immediate hearing; but as a two-thirds vote was required to take it out of its regular order, it could not be done. So it was of necessity placed on the calendar to wait its turn. This was on Saturday afternoon, April 14, 1900; and as the following Monday at noon was the time set for adjournment, it could not be reached.

"One of the characteristics of the campaign throughout, from the side of the osteopaths, was their indifference to the passage of a medical bill to regulate the practice of medicine, realizing that they were not the ones to judge of the required qualifications of applicants to practice that branch of therapeutics. Indeed, they heartily concur in the wisdom of requiring that the man who administers dangerous poisons shall be thoroughly conversant with their nature and effects. The only reason for their opposition was that in their judgment the bill would interfere with the practice of Osteopathy. Whatever other grounds of opposition there may have been to the bill, these features were not entered into, because they had no desire to oppose the elevation of the medical standard.

"We notice on the other hand, that the medical men made prominent so long as their bill was pending and when talking with the friends of Osteopathy, that the osteopathic measure would give the osteopaths all they needed. Dr. Love, in his argument in favor of his bill in the house, when an osteopathic exemption amendment was pending, made the statement that 'the osteopaths had a bill of their own; let them stand on their own merits.' Later, in the senate committee, he held that the osteopathic bill had no opposition in the house, therefore he hoped the committee would not attach the osteopathic amendment. But after the passage of the measure, a great change seemed to come over the medical men. They threw off their mask of lofty indifference and grudging tolerance toward Osteopathy and revealed the real animus which was prompting their efforts, and swooped down upon the senate with all the intrigue and political power they possessed, or could obtain by misrepresentation, to defeat the osteopaths. * * *

"It was to the vigorous and continued support of its friends that the measure of success that was attained, was due. With less than half a hundred osteopaths in the state, without political affiliations or influence of any kind, Osteopathy could have hoped for nothing at the hands of the legislature had it not been for the imperative demand for its recognition on the part of a multitude of Ohio's best citizens who had seen and realized the good following its practice.

"It will no doubt be a source of gratification to all friends to know that the campaign of the osteopaths in the legislature was a clean one, from beginning to end. There was absolutely nothing in their relations with the legislature that would be, in any way, a cause of reproach to them, or that would give them reason to feel that their recommendation or endorsement of Osteopathy had been unworthily or improperly used. Osteopaths do not exploit their 'professional ethics' of a certain kind so prominently as does the medical profession, but in all the history of their relation with legislatures, in nearly one-half the states of the Union, there yet remains to be recorded against them the first departure from the highest standard of ethics, of honesty and integrity, and the representatives of the profession in Ohio do not want to be guilty of beginning such a record, or of abusing the confidence of its friends and supporters by any course that would be unworthy of them."

* * *

No osteopath applied for license under the Love law, and the State Board of Medical Examination and Registration undertook to enforce it. An account of the Gravett case is given in Chapter V. As no question is settled till it is settled right, the contest was renewed in the General Assembly in 1902. This time the osteopaths took the aggressive. They prepared a bill similar to those enacted in many other states, which was presented early in the session. It met with vigorous opposition; but it was evident that all the objections to it had their origin in the fertile brains of a few members of the medical fraternity. The resolutions on page 97 are referred to as evidence of this fact. These were printed and at opportune moments placed upon the desk of each member of the General Assembly, and otherwise given a wide distribution.

But this was not all. The same tactics used in 1900 were resorted to again to defeat the osteopaths, and the will of the people. On one occasion the M. D.'s secured a time for a hearing of arguments before the Judiciary Committee of the house, which had

charge of the osteopathic bill, without letting the osteopaths know of their intentions. About forty of the ablest doctors of the state constituted the committee to represent the opposition to Osteopathy on that occasion. Among its members were Dr. C. A. L. Reed, ex-President American Medical Association; Dr. Charles Walton, ex-President Homeopathic Association; and Dr. David Williams, ex-President American Eclectic Association. The committee presented its claims in an able manner. It was given all the time it wanted. Drs. Hildreth and M. F. Hulett having heard of the intended meeting about an hour before the time for assembling were present, and ably presented the osteopathic side of the question in the few minutes allotted them. Later the osteopaths were given a brief hearing.

Those familiar with the facts could hardly help pitying the members of the Judiciary Committee. They were evidently harassed by the importunities of both sides. The demands of the doctors could not be ignored, and the wishes of the osteopaths could not be slighted. So by excuses and dilatory tactics the bill was never reported.

Then came the supreme moment. The osteopaths proposed an amendment to the medical law instead of the one passed in 1900, given above. It practically accepted all that had been embodied in the former bill, and demanded a great deal more, in fact, all the essentials asked for in the proposed osteopathic bill. The following quotations contain the salient points in the law as it now stands. It passed the house unanimously, encountered only three dissenting votes in the senate, and became a law April 21, 1902:

"This act shall not apply * * * to any osteopath who shall pass examination in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, and physical diagnosis in the same manner as is required of other applicants before the State Board of Medical Registration and examination, and who has thereupon received a certificate from the board, which, when filed with the probate judge, as is required in the case of other certificates from the board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice Osteopathy in the State of Ohio, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery. Provided, that all applicants to practice Osteopathy shall, before being admitted to examination before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, file with the board, ac-

accompanied with a fee of twenty-five dollars, evidence of preliminary education as required by section 4403c, and a certificate from the osteopathic examining committee as hereinafter provided, showing: First, that he holds a diploma or a physician's osteopathic certificate from a reputable college of Osteopathy as determined by this committee; second, that he has passed examination in a manner satisfactory to the committee in the subjects of pathology, physiological chemistry, gynecology, minor surgery, osteopathic diagnosis, principles and practice of Osteopathy. The State Board of Medical Registration and Examination shall within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint, upon recommendation of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, three persons, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and their successors to be appointed for three years each, who shall constitute the osteopathic examining committee. Each person so appointed shall file with the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination a certificate of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, setting forth that the person named in the certificate is a graduate of a reputable college of Osteopathy; that he has been engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Ohio for at least one year; that he is of good moral character and that he is in good standing in his profession."

The clause in section 4403c relating to the preliminary education required of all applicants to practice the healing art in Ohio is as follows:

"The applicant shall file with the secretary of the board a written application on a form prescribed by the board, verified by oath, and furnish satisfactory proof that he is more than twenty-one years of age, and is of good moral character. In the application, as a condition of admission to the examination, he shall produce either of the following credentials: a diploma from a reputable college granting the degree A. B., B. S., or equivalent degree; a diploma from a normal school, high school, or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study; a teacher's permanent or life certificate; a medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any state board; a student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college; or a certificate of his having passed an examination conducted under the direction of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination by certified examiners, none of whom shall be either directly or indirectly connected with a medical college; said examination to be held simultaneously in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colum-

bus, and Toledo, and the questions submitted to be uniform at such places."

While the above preliminary qualifications seem to be rather formidable, it will be seen that they are really no higher than the lowest requirement for admission to the freshman class of any reputable literary or scientific college, and as low as the lowest requirement "upon examination by any state board." The proposed independent osteopathic bill was more rigid, showing that the lower standard was secured by the M. D.'s and not by the D. O.'s.

MINNESOTA.

The work for legislative action began in Minnesota in 1899. At that time there were not over thirty practitioners in the state, but their work had rapidly turned the attention of the people to the new science. The fact that there were so few osteopaths in the state, and that they were not united, was the most potent cause of failure in legislation at that time. A second attempt was made in 1901. Meantime the opposition had not been idle, and Osteopathy had been growing in popular favor. When the issue was made before the legislature the situation was peculiar. Dr. G. L. Huntington describes it in the following words:

"In both the first and second efforts we encountered a character of opposition which, to my knowledge, has never been duplicated. In nearly all appeals to legislative bodies in other states the osteopathic argument has been opposed with open hostility to the science. Not so in Minnesota. Our opponents posed as our friends. Osteopathy was spoken of in terms of the highest praise by our most ardent haters."

The result was a drawn battle and action on both the medical and the osteopathic bills was indefinitely postponed. Early in 1903, the subject came up for the third time. The State Osteopathic Association at its meeting in October had decided upon action and appointed a legislative committee composed of Drs. Young, Pickler, Gerrish, Camp, Bottenfield, Bemis, and Upton. Public sentiment had been aroused and public opinion enlightened by the agitations of the last four years. Final and conclusive action was hastened by the conduct of the medical profession in the Young diphtheria case (pages 171-3). Able champions for both sides

entered the contest and the medical men succeeded in holding the bill in the health committee a long time, from which it was returned to the house without any report. This threw the fight directly into the house, and when the vote was taken 64 were recorded for and 38 against the bill. The senate was too favorable to Osteopathy to permit dilatory tactics, and an early vote showed 34 for and 16 against it. It was approved by Governor S. R. Van Sant, April 21, 1903.

The passage of the bill called forth the following passionate lament from Dr. Andrews, President of the State Medical Society, in his annual address:

"We now approach a subject with shame and disgust, not for the medical profession, but for the State of Minnesota. The osteopathic bill is rank class legislation, and it passed both houses and was signed by the governor. It is a great calamity and a blot upon the fair name of the state."

The following are the important features of the bill:

"Section 2. Any person engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in this state prior to March 1, 1903, shall within sixty days from the passage of this act, make application to the Board of Osteopathic Examiners and Registration for a license to practice, and shall exhibit to said board a diploma issued by a legally incorporated and regularly conducted school of Osteopathy, and such applicant shall pass an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, urinalysis, symptomatology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, chemistry, toxicology, minor surgery, hygiene, dietetics, diagnosis, and theory and practice of Osteopathy. * * *

"Section 3. Any person desiring to commence the practice of Osteopathy in the State of Minnesota after March 1, 1903, shall make a written application to the secretary of said board for a license, and appear at its first regular meeting thereafter. The applicant shall furnish evidence of having attended not less than four full courses of five months each at a legally incorporated school or college of Osteopathy, recognized by the board, and wherein the curriculum of study shall include instruction of the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, chemistry, including urinalysis, minor surgery, hygiene, dietetics, diagnosis, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, and upon passing an examination in these studies satisfactory to a majority of the board, shall be granted a license to practice Osteopathy in this state.

"Provided that holders of diplomas or certificates issued after September 1, 1905, shall furnish evidence of having attended not less than three full courses of eight months each, no two of which shall be given in any one year; and provided, further, that such examination may be waived as to any person or persons who have duly graduated from and hold a diploma from any legally incorporated school, or college of Osteopathy recognized by said board having the curriculum of study herein specified, and who have duly practiced their profession in some other state or territory for a period of not less than two years preceding the date of their application. * * *

"Section 5. The license provided for by this act shall not authorize the holder thereof to give or prescribe drugs for internal use nor to perform major surgery. Osteopathic physicians shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, both municipal and state, that govern other physicians in the control of contagious diseases, and shall be entitled to all privileges of other physicians in matters pertaining to public health.

"Section 8. The science of treating diseases, known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine or surgery, within the meaning of existing medical laws of the state."

GEORGIA.

The legislative contest in Georgia was short but indecisive. Dr. M. C. Hardin went to Atlanta in April, 1899, to practice Osteopathy. Its favorable reception by the people induced him to assume the aggressive. Accordingly a bill was introduced in the senate December 4, 1899. Every inch of the ground was contested by the M. D.'s in the committees to which it was referred in both houses. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition, it passed the senate by a vote of 26 to 5, and the house by 102 to 19. The doctors then appealed to the governor to veto it. Telegrams and letters poured in from all over the state, till, as he said, his desk was two feet high with them. Delegations of doctors waited upon the governor and urged him to veto the bill. The array of professional opposition was more than he could withstand, so he vetoed the bill contrary to the wish of the people.

VIRGINIA.

After the defeat of the M. D.'s in the Shackelford-Fout case (pages 188-9) the Medical Society of Virginia undertook to accom-

lish its desire by legislation in the spring of 1902. Accordingly their attorney prepared a very carefully worded amendment to the medical law, which, if it had passed, would have effectually barred Osteopathy from the state. The proposed amendment was as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing as a physician or surgeon, within the meaning of this section, who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon and shall offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for the sick, or those needing medical aid, or who shall in any way practice the art of healing human disease or infirmities, whether any drug or medicine is administered or not, and who shall receive therefor money or other compensation directly or indirectly."

When an opportunity was given for a hearing before the committee to which it had been referred some of the ablest men of the state argued the question pro and con. It was during the hearing before this committee that the late Dr. H. E. Patterson appeared on behalf of Osteopathy. He was more than a match for his opponents, according to a Richmond daily paper, and was a perfect "live wire," as one of the committee remarked. The committee recommended by a vote of 7 to 1, "that it do not pass." Notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee, a strong lobby was kept at the capitol working for the passage of the bill. Another amendment was also proposed, action upon which the committee postponed indefinitely, thus effectually ending all action for that session. The osteopaths had prepared a bill creating an examining board of osteopaths, but it was decided that it would be better to wait for a year or two and the bill was withdrawn. Thus defeated, in defeat, the second attempt of the medical doctors to bar osteopathy out of the state.

In April, 1903, a new medical law was passed which was amended by the friends of Osteopathy so as to exempt osteopaths practicing in the state before January 1, 1903, from the examination; all other osteopaths must pass the regular medical examination excepting in materia medica. In June, 1904, the Medical Examining Board examined applicants in the following subjects: chemistry, anatomy, practice, surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics,

gynecology, physiology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, medical jurisprudence.

ALABAMA.

The fight for osteopathic recognition in Alabama has been one of the most vigorous yet waged. It began by the passage of an autocratic medical bill by the house of representatives, February 9, 1901. It was evident that the chief purpose of that bill was to drive osteopaths from the state. An M. D. was heard to say that they "had the osteopaths about fixed," and another, showing his ignorance of what Osteopathy is, said, "Well, the days of faith cure in Mobile are about numbered." The movement in favor of the proposed medical bill was so quiet, that the osteopaths hardly knew what was being done till after it passed the house. Then such a storm of opposition to the bill gathered under the leadership of Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, who addressed the senate on the subject, that it was killed in the senate, only one vote being recorded in its favor.

A bill providing for an independent board of osteopathic examiners was introduced into the house January 21, 1903. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Before it was acted upon by the committee, the osteopaths saw that it would be impossible to get a favorable report upon the bill, and prepared a substitute which provided for the examination of osteopaths by the medical board to which was to be added one osteopath, who should examine osteopathic candidates on obstetrics, gynecology, and osteopathic principles and diagnosis. The committee reported the substitute favorably and it passed the house February 5, by a vote of 70 to 29. The bill then went to senate and was referred by the president, an M. D., to the Public Health Committee, consisting of seven members, six of whom were known to be hostile to Osteopathy. The friends of Osteopathy promptly asked that it be given to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. That was done by a two-thirds vote, showing the real strength of Osteopathy in the senate. That committee submitted a majority report favoring the osteopathic bill and a minority report favoring a substitute which would leave the law practically as it then stood.

Then came the cry of the drug doctors that the proposed law would lower the standard. Just how an examination by a medical board of all applicants, including osteopaths, in the same subjects, and of osteopaths in four special subjects, would lower the standard, does not appear clear. There are said to be 1,800 M. D.'s in the state, and most of them, practically all, it is claimed, either went to the capitol or wrote their senator and representatives urging the defeat of the bill. The opposition also worked upon the credulity of the people in a most shameless manner. They informed the common people that the passage of the bill would result in the state's being overrun with yellow fever. How the presence of a few osteopaths would set free all the mosquitoes of that flowery state and load them with an unusual supply of yellow fever microbes is scarcely apparent. But the agitation had the desired effect, for it won over to the medical side, when the vote was taken, a few friends of Osteopathy, and the result, on February 19, was a tie in the senate. Of course, the president of the senate cast his vote against the osteopaths, and thus the bill was defeated by the smallest possible margin.

The battle was continued in September, 1903. The osteopaths presented a bill in the senate which was defeated by a vote of 17 to 12. The M. D.'s had done their work so thoroughly in electing members of the legislature, that those on the ground saw that the defeat of the osteopathic measure was a foregone conclusion. But the agitation served the purpose of putting the opponents of Osteopathy fairly on record in opposition to progress and against requiring those who would practice the healing art to show qualification in the system which they use. The following from an able speech delivered in the Alabama senate, September 19, 1903, by Hon. John A. Rogers, is cited:

"Osteopaths should be examined in the things they profess and practice. We ask for this law in Alabama because the existing law does not in any way test the qualifications of the osteopath from the standpoint of their therapeutics or treatment. The object or purpose of all examinations are supposed to be, and should be, to test the qualification of the one examined to do the thing he claims to be able to do. We assert the existing law does nothing of the kind; we do not object to taking the present examination. We

wish to add to it, not to take from it, but we do assert that the qualifications of the examined should be tested by those who are familiar with and have full knowledge of the subject upon which they propose to examine.

"At present the law in the state of Alabama affords no protection against fake or quack osteopaths, nor indeed does it afford any against any kind of quackery. To take up the first of these propositions, I desire to say that I have now in my possession a copy of a contract made as between an osteopath and a medical licensed doctor of this city, in which, for a certain moneyed consideration the M. D. guarantees to the osteopath immunity from the operation of the law forbidding the practice of Osteopathy in the state of Alabama." * * *

That the medical law as it now stands is little less than a farce is evident from the above quotation, as well as the facts cited in Chapter VII, page 239. Dr. Ellen B. Ligon, of Mobile, and Dr. Bowling, President Southern School of Osteopathy, have been given special credit for their good work before the legislature.

The drug doctors evidently do not consider the contest ended and the following from *The Daily Medical*, February 9, 1904, shows that they propose to continue their former tactics:

"Birmingham, Alabama, February 8, 1904. (Special Dispatch.) —President Cameron, of the State Medical Society, in speaking to the Medical Society of Jefferson County, advanced the broad proposition that the physicians of the state should go out into politics, so that the influence they have can be directed in the right channel and aspirants for office who do not favor laws tending to the preservation of the health of the state and who guard the interests of osteopaths and other specialists not approved by the regular physicians, may be eliminated from attendance in the halls of the legislature.

"This pronouncement by Dr. Cameron has caused a sensation as it appears to presage an organized effort on the part of the physicians of the state to see that the measures they desire passed shall be favored by legislators before they are elected."

WASHINGTON.

Soon after osteopaths first entered Washington, a vigorous attempt was made in the legislature to rule them out of the state. A bill was passed which would have had that effect; but it was

vetoed by Governor J. R. Rogers, February 26, 1901. The governor had been a druggist and could speak as one having authority. The following quotations show the fearless stand he took:

"This bill appears to be an attempt to prevent the practice of the art of healing by the graduates of a new school of practitioners known as 'osteopaths,' who do not prescribe medicines to be taken into the stomach, and to prevent the use of the title of 'doctor' by members of this school. It is objected to by them and by a large and apparently growing class of our best and most intelligent citizens that the enactment into law of these provisions would be an unwarranted interference with the constitutional right of the citizen to teach and proclaim truths regarded as of the utmost importance to the well-being of society. Such vital truths the graduates of this new school claim to be in possession of, and to be able to substantiate by the most convincing proofs. They argue that if their faith is founded upon a fallacy or a falsehood that it must shortly fall of its own inherent weakness, and ask merely a trial that their theories may be subjected to the most searching tests. To this the believers in free government can only reply that if it can be shown that their teachings are not inimical to the public welfare they should not be denied the opportunity to announce their discoveries.

"We can not suppose that all of truth has yet become known or that wisdom will die with us. Truth is eternal and progressive, and new truths have always risen from without the specially favored circles of recognized belief. Always it has been decried and persecuted. Galileo recanted, it is true, but the truth he taught still lives. Luther, the poor and friendless monk of Erfurt, launched truth upon the world and thrones and dynasties still totter with the resulting conflict. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was denounced and decried with utmost bitterness by the medical fraternity. Jenner, the originator of vaccination, was regarded as little better than a criminal by orthodox physicians of his time.

"Indeed it is undeniably true that the practice of medicine and the art of healing has advanced only by the innovations of those who were looked upon with extremest disfavor by members of the regular schools. Truth is mighty and will prevail. God forbid that we of Washington should attempt to stay its progress. * * *

"And yet in our day, physicians of the bluest blood and the highest attainments are guilty of poisoning the springs of life. The contents of the drugstore are perhaps more dangerous to the future well-being of the race than those of the saloon. 'Dope

fiends' are thus created by thousands. Morphine powders, administered to patients, bring forth their natural fruit even to the third and fourth generation of descendants.

"Thus a great evil threatens us: druggists and physicians know its source and lament the ever increasing demand for narcotics and intoxicants. The wise among them do not themselves partake. Everybody knows that the lawyer who pleads his own case has a fool for a client, and object lessons are not wanting in proof of the opinion that the physician who takes his own pills or the saloon-keeper who drinks his own whiskey, will shortly heed an urgent call to go hence and be here no more.

"If the osteopaths can show us a better way and deliver us even in the smallest degree from enormous, admitted, and increasing evils, let us not deny them the poor boon of the title of teacher or doctor."

Another attempt was made in 1903 to drive the osteopaths out but the bill was defeated and at the same time the special osteopathic bill failed to pass. A renewal of the contest in 1905 resulted in another drawn battle.

NEW MEXICO.

Osteopathy had to fight for its rights in New Mexico. (See Chapter V.) The opposition of the M. D.'s doubtless had much to do with hastening satisfactory legislative action. A fairly good law was passed in 1903, and a much better one in 1905. It provides for a Territorial Board of Osteopathy consisting of three osteopathic physicians. The following relates to the requirements of applicants for a certificate:

"1st, Evidence of good moral character; 2d, preliminary education equal to a high-school diploma or teacher's certificate; 3d, the name of the school or college of Osteopathy from which he or she was graduated, and which shall have been in good repute at such at the time of the issuing of their diploma, as determined by the board; 4th, the date of their diploma and evidence that such diploma was granted on personal attendance and completion of course of study of not less than three full terms of nine months each in three separate years. Provided, however, that the board may, in its discretion, receive applications for the examination from osteopaths who have graduated from a reputable osteopathic college of not less than two years' course and furnishing evidence of five years' practice of not less than one year, and such other information

the board may require. And such applicant shall at the regular meeting of the board submit to an examination in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry and toxicology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, diagnosis, hygiene, dietetics, surgery, and theory and practice of Osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require."

COLORADO.

The field of therapeutics has been fought over several times in Colorado. No opposition was shown to osteopaths at first, but as soon as the medical board began to see the success of Osteopathy it proceeded to harass those practicing that system. (Chapter V.) A bill was passed by the General Assembly in 1897, legalizing Osteopathy. Governor Adams vetoed it, giving as his reasons that there was no law in the state to interfere with the osteopaths, and that the science was too new to ask for special legislation.

A bill passed in 1899 designed to limit the practice of the healing art to three schools. Governor C. S. Thomas promptly vetoed it in a message of about four thousand five hundred words, in which he fully set forth its objectionable features. The following quotations show the trend of the entire message:

"Whatever may be the design of the bill it will not protect the public health. If statistics are to be relied on the death rate in Colorado is as low as it ever was, and lower than in some of the states which have enacted measures of legislation similar to this. The department of surgery excepted, medicine is not a science. It is a series of experiments more or less successful, and will become a science when the laws of health and disease are fully ascertained and understood. This can be done, not by arresting the progress of experiment, and binding men down to hard and fast rules of treatment, but by giving free rein to the man who departs from the beaten highway and discovers hidden methods and remedies by the wayside. It is through these means that the public health is promoted and thereby protected that the members of the medical profession are enabled to minister with success to human ailments and bodily suffering. Nearly every advance in the treatment of diseases, in the methods of their detection, and in the prevention of their occurrence, has been made by physicians in disregard of the regulations of the order; and the great body of their brethren, after denouncing and enduring, have ultimately accepted the unquestionable results of these researches and discoveries, and made them re-

spectable by adding them to the category of the recognized and the regular. But for this, the leech, the lancet, and the pill box would still be the regulators of the public health, and licenses to practice would be confined to these, and those only who used them. This is but to say that medical progress in general has not been made by, but notwithstanding, the great body of its professors.
* * *

"The true intent and purpose of the bill is to restrict the profession of medicine to the three schools therein mentioned, and then limit the number of practitioners to suit the judgment of the composite board. People desiring medical or surgical service may employ its licentiates or die without the consolations of the healers. This is but to say that a medical trust is to be established which shall regulate demand and supply by absolute control of the product which forms its basis, the General Assembly furnishing the appliances whereby the trust shall become effectual. * * *

"The fundamental vice of the bill is that it denies absolutely to the individual the right to select his own physician. * * *

"The bill, like all kindred forms of paternalism, assumes that the citizen can not take care of himself. The state must lead him as a little child lest he fall into trouble unawares. He must be guided and chided, limited here and licensed there, for his own protection. Such a system, born of the union of church and state, crumbled into ashes in the crucible of experience. It can not flourish though disguised in the garments of an alleged public necessity. The privilege of choosing one's own physician is a positive essential to the public health. Confidence of the patient in the healer does more to restore him than all the drugs that ever medicined man." * * *

A medical bill passed in 1901, was designed to interfere with Osteopathy; but the osteopaths were on the alert and succeeded in having a clause inserted stating specifically that it was inoperative so far as Osteopathy was concerned. In 1903, the medical men brought forward another bill. While it was under discussion, Dr N. A. Bolles asked Dr. Van Meter, who had the bill in charge, if the osteopaths could have representation on the board. He said "Yes." He was then asked, "Are you willing that the osteopathic representative should examine osteopathic qualifications of osteopathic applicants?" "No," was his reply. Thus did the M. D.'s of Colorado, as in several other states, refuse to give their consent to have osteopaths tested in the system they practice. In fact the

bill did not provide for any examination in materia medica or therapeutics. It was promptly vetoed by Governor Peabody. In the veto message the governor said:

"A careful consideration of the bill meets with the conclusion that many of its provisions are unjust and oppressive, and that its general effect would be to curtail rather than to expand the means applied to the alleviation of the ills human flesh is heir to.

"Guided by the late experience of similar legislation in other states, the conclusion is irresistible that all such legislation has a tendency to restrict the citizen in the employment of whomsoever he pleases in the treatment of his disease, and it also has a tendency to build up under the protection of the state a trust or combination of certain schools or systems of medicine, to the exclusion of all others, equally meritorious.

"In my judgment, this [bill] invests the board with powers which might, and probably would, become autocratic and oppressive."

An osteopathic bill was introduced at the same session of the legislature, but failed to pass; thus leaving both sides in substantially the same position, so far as the law is concerned, as when the contest began; but the sentiment in favor of Osteopathy had grown steadily all the time.

Both sides were prepared for the fray in 1905. The corrupt and unwarranted methods employed by the M. D.'s in many other states, were resorted to, as will be seen from the following from the *Denver Times*, February 23, 1905:

"Never since the legislature convened has more disgraceful activity on the part of the lobby been displayed than this forenoon, when Dr. S. D. Van Meter, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, showing his absolute contempt for the rebukes and the scourging which members of the house have given lobbyists, rushed on to the floor and even while the count was being taken by the clerk of the house, sought to pull into his seat a member who was voting contrary to the wishes of the physician.

"For the past ten days a corps of lobbyists, under the direction of Dr. Van Meter, has maintained headquarters in the house of representatives where the medical bill had been under consideration. A former bill introduced in the interests of the same classes who are behind this bill, was defeated by the house, and the lobby determined, if work could accomplish it, that the present bill would not suffer a like fate.

"After talking for a week a vote was taken this forenoon on the bill, resulting in its passage by a vote of 32 to 29.

"Speaker Dickson arrived early in the house this forenoon and was soon actively engaged with the members of his party who are opposed to his medical bill. Mr. Dickson personally visited nearly a dozen of the members, laboring to explain away their objections to his bill.

"His movements were jealously watched by the friends of the osteopaths, Representatives Church, Frewen, Breckenridge, and Alexander, and they constituted themselves into a committee which followed the trail of the speaker. * * *

"During the course of the debate, Representative Breckenridge delivered a hot scourging to the lobbyists. 'We have been harassed and impeded in our work for more than a week by a lobby of physicians standing around the members' desks,' he said. 'I think it is a shame and a disgrace that this thing is allowed to continue. I for one want to see an end put to the practice. I am with Governor Folk, of Missouri. I believe that when this legislature rids itself of the lobby that the people will have some show for the enactment of just and equitable laws, and not until then.'"

The bill, after passing the house by a vote of 32 to 29, was also acted upon favorably by the senate, and became a law by the governor's signature, April 21, 1905. Dr. N. A. Bolles writes as follows concerning the law:

"The amendments affecting us provide that nothing in the act shall be construed to prohibit the practice of Osteopathy when not prescribing medicines nor administering drugs. Every applicant for a license to practice medicine (broad definition) shall name his system of practice, and no person shall use the name of any system except upon possession of a certificate from the State Association of such system. These amendments give us our freedom almost absolute, together with protection in the use of the name. This board will prosecute all healers using the name of Osteopathy without the certificate from the trustees of our State Association.

OKLAHOMA.

In 1901, the osteopaths of Oklahoma had hard work to prevent the passage of a medical bill aimed to exclude them from the territory. In 1903, they secured the passage of an osteopathic bill by a vote in the upper house of 11 to 1, and unanimously in the lower house. It was approved promptly by the governor. The law has

reciprocity clause providing for licensing osteopathic physicians duly authorized to practice elsewhere in the United States and those who have been in actual practice five years, who desire to change their residence to Oklahoma. The following are its essential features:

"Section 1. There shall be a Territorial Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor. * * * Each person appointed as a member of the board shall, before receiving his certificate of appointment, file with the governor a certificate of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association, signed by its president and secretary, setting forth that the person named in the certificate is a graduate of a reputable school of Osteopathy, that he has been engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in the Territory of Oklahoma for two years or more, and is of good moral character, and that he is in good standing in his profession. * * *

Section 2 requires "evidence of preliminary education equal to a high school diploma or a teacher's certificate" and "an examination as to his qualifications for the practice of Osteopathy, which shall include the subjects of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, and toxicology, osteopathic pathology, osteopathic diagnosis, hygiene, osteopathic obstetrics and gynecology, minor surgery, principles and practice of Osteopathy, and such other subjects as the board may require."

ARKANSAS.

In Arkansas, as in most other states, the osteopaths were placed on the defensive by the aggressive action of the M. D.'s. The latter had worked very quietly for a bill that had for its purpose the exclusion of the osteopaths from the state. They succeeded in having their law enacted early in 1903, but the sentiment in favor of Osteopathy became so strong that even many of the friends of the medical law voted for the special osteopathic bill. The osteopathic bill passed the house March 30, by a vote of 59 to 7; the senate, April 15, 1903, by 17 to 12. In the spirited discussion it was shown that there were about one thousand three hundred allopaths in the state licensed to practice medicine who had never graduated from any school of medicine, and less than three hundred who had never spent more than eighteen months in a medical college. On the other hand there were no members of the State Osteopathic As-

sociation who had spent less than twenty months in actual attendance in an osteopathic college. May not these facts have been the impulse that caused the opposition to the osteopathic bill? The following are its most important provisions:

"Section 1. That the governor of this state shall appoint a board, as soon after the passage of this act as possible, to be known as the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. Said board shall consist of five qualified resident practicing osteopaths, each of whom shall be a graduate from a legally chartered school of Osteopathy, wherein the course of study shall not be less than four terms of five months each. * * *

"Section 3. Every person residing in this state who is not a graduate of a reputable osteopathic school, as provided in section 2, or any person coming into this state of the age of twenty-one, making application to register under the provision of this act for the purpose of practicing Osteopathy in this state, shall first make application to the secretary of the board and his application shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars, this fee being for examination and registration before this board. Such examination shall be written and shall be elementary and of a practical character, including anatomy, physiology, chemistry, symptomatology, physical diagnosis, toxicology, urinalysis, theory and practice of Osteopathy. If in the opinion of the board the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications, the board shall issue to him a certificate.

"Section 6. The certificate provided for in this act, shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in the practice of Osteopathy, or to perform major or operative surgery; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as to prohibit any legalized osteopath from using drugs and performing surgical operations after having obtained a license from a board of medical examiners, authorized to issue such license."

KENTUCKY.

Several attempts were made between 1898 and 1904 by the drug doctors to secure legislative action that would drive Osteopathy from the state, but without success; and counter attempts were made by the osteopaths to secure the passage of a bill that would secure them against annoyance and protect the people against incompetents, but they also failed. Some idea of the vigor of this long contest can be obtained by reading the history of court proceedings against osteopaths in the state in Chapter V.



THE SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, FRANKLIN, KY. (See page 89.)



THE S. S. STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, DES MOINES, IA. (See page 90.)

The contest was brought to a happy termination in February, 1904, by the passage of a bill which had the approval of almost all parties concerned. Dr. J. N. McCormack, who had led the opposition to Osteopathy through the long contest, gave his approval to the bill. It will be seen that the act declares the practice of Osteopathy to be the practice of medicine. The most important provisions of the law bearing upon Osteopathy are as follows:

"Section 2. Examinations shall be held at least semi-annually at Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington, or other centrally located places, and on such days as the board may deem will best suit the convenience of applicants. The questions for all examinations in the branches common to all schools or systems of practice shall be prepared by a committee of the board, to consist of five members, one of whom shall be a homeopath, one an eclectic, and one an osteopath, and said committee shall conduct all examinations and grade the same, and when any applicant has made the average prescribed by law and is so graded, the Board of Health shall admit such applicant to the practice of his or her profession in this state. * * *

"Section 4. Any person engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in this state prior to February 1, 1904, * * * shall receive a certificate, * * * but it shall not permit him to administer drugs, nor to perform surgical operations with the knife. The words, 'practice of medicine,' in this act, shall be held to include the practice of Osteopathy. But no person shall be permitted to practice Osteopathy in this commonwealth without an osteopathic diploma and certificate as provided in this section.

"A board to be known as the State Board of Health is hereby established. It shall consist of eight members. * * * One member of the board shall be a homeopathic, one an eclectic, and one an osteopathic physician, and the appointive members shall be regular, or allopathic physicians, all to be appointed by the governor from lists of three names for each vacancy, furnished respectively by the state society or association of such schools or systems of practice as are entitled to the member, and the successors of such members shall be appointed in the same manner." * * *

Governor J. C. W. Beckham, in his message approving the bill, said:

"Osteopathy has earned its place in the world as a humane and successful art of healing, and I take pleasure in affixing my name to the statute which puts it upon a firm basis and at the same time

surrounds its practice with proper safeguards in the state of Kentucky."

PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1903, Pennsylvania M. D.'s introduced a radical measure in the hope of driving Osteopathy from the state. To counteract the effect of the medical bill and enable them to make an aggressive as well as a defensive campaign, the osteopaths introduced a bill of their own. Both bills were defeated, which left the osteopaths in the state unmolested. The contest was renewed in 1905. Unfortunately the osteopaths were not all satisfied with their own bill. It provided for a four years' course after 1907, and for a course after 1910 of four separate years of at least eight months each. The other provisions of the bill, such as the osteopathic board, the examination, etc., were satisfactory to all. After a thorough consideration by the legislature, it passed the senate by a vote of 36 to 1, and the house by 105 to 50; but it was vetoed by Governor Pennypacker. It would be interesting to present that entire veto message, but lack of space forbids. The governor evidently does not appreciate Dr. Still's jokes, or he is perpetrating a huge joke himself. As proof that Dr. Still claimed to possess the power of clairvoyance and clairaudience, the governor quotes him as claiming to have been able to see and hear his father, twenty miles away, preparing to punish him and his brother Jim if they did not do their work. But the veto was surely justifiable from the governor's standpoint, as it was urged by some osteopaths as well as by M. D.'s.

LOUISIANA.

A bill passed both branches of the legislature in 1898 which would have shut Osteopathy out of the state, but it was promptly vetoed by Governor Taylor. Again in 1904, the M. D.'s undertook to pass a stringent medical law, but the friends of Osteopathy were active and amended it while in the hands of the committee so as not to interfere with Osteopathy.

MARYLAND.

In 1903 the legislature passed a medical law with an amendment which exempts those using manipulations from its provisions

FLORIDA.

The medical men made an attempt in 1904 to amend their law, ostensibly to raise the standard, but really to make it osteopathic proof. There were only about half a dozen osteopaths in the state, but they succeeded in defeating the amendment.

MISSISSIPPI.

An osteopathic bill was presented to the legislature of Mississippi in 1904, but failed to get out of the committee. As the courts of the state have declared Osteopathy not to be the practice of medicine, within the meaning of existing statutes, osteopaths have a good foothold in the state.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Osteopathy has been before the West Virginia legislature twice; first in 1903 and again in 1905. In both cases it was a defensive campaign on the part of the osteopaths, and resulted in preventing adverse legislation, but failed to get an independent osteopathic law.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There is no law in North Carolina relating to Osteopathy. Both sides introduced bills in 1905, but they did not pass beyond committees. The committee to which the osteopathic bill was referred said, "Do n't argue the case, our minds are made up."

DELAWARE.

Dr. Arthur Patterson is the only osteopath in Delaware. Early in 1905 a bill which would have prevented any osteopath from practicing in the state was very quietly introduced and even passed the house before Dr. Patterson knew anything about it. He engaged an attorney, went to Dover, and succeeded in having the bill recalled from the senate and recommitted in the house for a hearing. Amendments were proposed which were satisfactory to all parties concerned. A strange turn took place which is explained by the following from a letter by Dr. Patterson to the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*:

"In the meantime a certain optician in Dover who has some sort of a school for the teaching of the correction of errors of refraction of the eyes, took advantage of my having held up the bill and held it up himself, after I had been settled with, to enable him to confer the degree of 'Doctor of Refraction' upon his graduates; to which the doctors objected. After several hearings the bill passed the house unamended and the senate amended it to suit the optician, and the doctors had the bill recommitted, which killed it, as the legislature adjourned to-day. I have lost practically all after I had made a complete victory."

UTAH.

Two attempts have been made to get an osteopathic law in Utah. In 1903 and in 1905, the friends of the science succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature, but both of them were vetoed by the governor. The last bill, which provided for an osteopathic examining board, passed the senate by a vote of 12 to 7, and the house by 41 to 1. This showed clearly the sentiment in favor of Osteopathy in the state. In the last veto, Governor John C. Cutler said: "Since the present law seems to me sufficient, I am led to withhold my approval from this act."

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey, in 1904, a very harmless appearing amendment to the existing medical law was proposed which was intended to force every osteopath in the state to take a medical examination. The osteopaths were on the alert and put the bill to sleep in the committee. February 21, 1905, the osteopaths introduced a bill in the senate providing for an independent board, but it was not reported out of the committee. The bill was then reconstructed so as to give the osteopaths three representatives on the State Board of Examiners, with all the rights and privileges of other members of the board. They were to examine osteopaths in the theory and practice of Osteopathy. The bill was reported favorably by the committee March 28, 1905, passed the senate March 29, only two senators voting against it. The legislature adjourned March 30 without taking further action. This was a great campaign of education, and the osteopaths more than held their own.

NEW YORK.

During the session of the legislature 1897-8, with only four osteopaths in the state, a bill was introduced to regulate the practice; but, as it was only a defensive measure to counteract a drastic medical bill, it was never reported by the committee. It served its purpose, however, for the obnoxious bill was also killed. Again, in 1900-1, a bill was introduced, on the defensive as before, and it shared the same fate, as did the medical bill also. The following in regard to the medical bill appeared in *Case and Comment*, a lawyer's journal, published in Rochester, N. Y.:

"A half-witted hoodlum with a loaded machine gun is not more dangerous than a reckless legislator with a copious vocabulary. The astounding possibilities of a blunderbuss enactment are vividly shown by a proposed law, which the press reports say has been introduced into the New York legislature at the request of the medical societies, to amend the statutes relating to the unlawful practice of medicine, so as to include this provision:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall prescribe, direct, recommend, or advise for the use of any other person, any remedy or agent whatsoever, whether with or without the use of any medicine, drug, instrument, or other appliance, for the treatment, relief, or cure of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, infirmity, physical or mental, or other defect or disease."

"If this becomes a law, it will be a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, for one friend to advise another that a hot lemonade will be good for his cold. An anxious mother would violate such a law every time she gave her child honey for hoarseness, or put goose grease on its nose for the snuffles. It would be a crime to recommend larger shoes for corns. Such a law making it an offense to give gratuitous advice from parent to child or friend to friend, respecting the use of common and simple remedies, would make the legislators who should so enact the targets of caustic ridicule."

The following winter a very fair bill was introduced. The hearing before the judiciary committee, to which it had been referred, was set for January 29, 1902. Unfortunately no one on the committee was familiar with Osteopathy, and as only one hour was allowed each side, it was difficult to enlighten the committee on the subject. The annual meeting of the State Medical Society was

held the same day, and nearly five hundred M. D.'s crowded into the senate chamber to influence adverse action. The bill failed to pass.

The subject was up for decision in 1903 and 1904, and the contest was renewed with accumulated vigor in 1905. An osteopathic bill meeting the requirements of the Regents, the same as all medical laws in that state, was introduced. The medical society of the State of New York led the opposition, issued the following circular letter February 1, 1905, and had it placed in the hands of every member of the legislature, the governor, and the lieutenant-governor.

"SIR,—At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York the following resolutions were adopted and it was directed that a copy be sent to you.

"WHEREAS, Information from reliable sources has been received that certain people employing as therapeutic agents, methods to which have been given the names of massage, therapeutic gymnastics, Swedish movements, osteopathy, mechano-neural, somatopathy, seismo-therapy vibration, vibrassage, and other terms, desire at the hands of the legislature the legal right to diagnose and treat diseases of the human body; and

"WHEREAS, We believe that the greatest latitude consistent with the necessary and proper protection of the people, should be given all who practice the healing art, and that the medical laws of the State of New York are elastic enough to permit the practice of any and all methods which have or can be desired for the prevention or relief of disease. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this society deprecates these efforts of incompetent people to secure the privilege to prey upon the community, and respectfully petitions the legislature to refuse to sanction any efforts such as herein enumerated.

"*Resolved*, That the Medical Society of the State of New York petitions the legislature to refuse to enact any laws which will in any way discriminate either for or against any class of people who claim to have any peculiar methods which may or may not be valuable for the treatment of diseases or of errors and anomalies of the human body.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the president and secretary of this society, be placed in the hands of every member of the legislature, including the governor and lieutenant governor. Very respectfully,

H. D. WEY, *President*.

"F. G. CURTIS, *Secretary*."

The climax was reached by the learned Medical Society of the State of New York when it protested against any but it having the "*right to diagnose* and treat diseases of the human body," when it claims that within its ranks may be evolved "any and all methods which have or *can be desired* for the prevention or relief of disease;" when by implication it says that all but it are "incompetent people" who "prey upon the community;" when it demands that none but it should have the privilege of doing anything now or hereafter "*which may or may not be valuable* for the treatment of diseases or of errors or anomalies of the human body." Veritably, that society is "IT."

The New York Osteopathic Society, through its president, Dr. R. H. Williams, and its secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, made a reply to the resolutions in which they showed that the proposed law would not interfere with existing laws governing the practice of medicine; that Osteopathy is established as an independent system, as complete as the allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic schools; that the education required by osteopathic physicians is equal to that of the practitioners of medicine; that Osteopathy has absolutely nothing in common with massage, Swedish movements, etc.; that the opposition comes not from the public but from the New York Medical Society; and that it affects no other profession or system of treatment.

In 1903, Dr. Robert T. Morris appeared before a legislative committee with a section of a child preserved in a formalin solution and challenged the osteopaths present to move ribs, vertebræ, or other bones. March 1, 1905, he brought a section of a lamb before the senate committee when a hearing was given on the osteopathic bill, and renewed the challenge. As osteopaths do not pretend to restore the dead to life, or exercise their curative powers upon the dead, none of them accepted the challenge. Concerning the first incident, C. E. Fleck, D. O., wrote an article published in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* in May, 1903, from which the following is an excerpt:

"The absurdity of such a test, coming from an educated physician, is astounding, and the argument drawn from it baseless, for

it disregards the fact that bodily function is dependent upon life; an axiomatic truth.

"The function of an articulation is motion, and this function begins and ceases with life. Even laymen can see that forced motion between the bones of a cadaver, though possible, has no connection with any test of a theory that deals with life. Even the clever ingenuity of Dr. Morris himself would, I fear, be taxed in endeavoring to demonstrate on his dead baby the result of a cathartic or the healing process of wounds."

April 25, 1905, the senate vote upon the measure was yeas, 24; nays, 19. The constitutional requirement was 26, hence the bill did not pass.

OREGON.

An independent osteopathic bill was introduced in the senate January 19, 1905. It was referred to a committee composed of three allopathic physicians, which did not report the bill. After much delay it was then introduced in the house and passed by a vote of 35 to 16. The fight was renewed in the senate, and the bill was indefinitely postponed, thus defeating it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The situation in Massachusetts is peculiar. The medical law is very liberal, and until recently there has been practically no examination in therapeutics. It is not necessary to be a graduate of a medical college in order to take the examination. Thirty-five osteopaths have passed the examination and been registered the same as other physicians. The law says:

"Section 7. Examinations shall be wholly or in part writing in the English language, and shall be of a scientific and practical character. They shall include the subjects of anatomy, surgery, physiology, pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine and hygiene, and shall be sufficiently thorough to test the applicant's fitness to practice medicine. * * *

"The provisions of the eight preceding sections shall not be held to discriminate against any particular school or system of medicine. * * * They shall not apply to * * * osteopaths, pharmacists, clairvoyants, or persons practicing hypnotism, magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, Christian Science, or cosmopathic method of healing, if they do not violate any of the provisions of section eight."

The osteopaths attempted legislation in 1905. They proposed an amendment to the law which would have placed them on the same footing as other physicians and would have ruled incompetents out of the state. As it is, there are twenty-four or more non-graduates who claim to be osteopaths in the state who are permitted to impose upon the people and who have the same protection as those who are thoroughly qualified. Unfortunately, the profession was divided, a few opposing the bill, and it was defeated. The *Boston Transcript* contained a good editorial on the subject, from which the following quotations are made:

"The interest felt in the hearing upon the osteopathic bill, which was given at the State House yesterday, was unusual and unexpected, so much so that it made an adjournment to larger quarters than those first provided, necessary. There was naturally some opposition, but the sentiment of the gathering was upon the whole apparently very favorable to the new legislation sought. By the vital provision of this bill Osteopathy would take its place among the legitimized schools of healing where it properly belongs. It has not made its demand until it was ready to meet the tests that are imposed upon general practice. It represents a well-defined system, and it can show results. If it can not do all that it claims, it hardly differs in that respect from some of the older schools of the healing art.

"The osteopathic schools have been steadily improving, until now, with three-year courses, they can claim, in most respects, an equal standing with those that have been much longer established. The purpose of this bill is to protect this branch of the profession, and the public as well. It will shut out the 'fake' osteopaths and give credentials only to those who can prove themselves entitled to them. This recognition of the claims of the new school would be no more than just. If it is not given now it must be given later."

HAWAII.

Dr. Carrie A. Gilman, Honolulu, is the only osteopath in Hawaii. Her skill as a physician and her influence as a citizen has placed those islands of the sea in the osteopathic column. The law was approved by Governor G. R. Carter, April 21, 1905. It requires osteopaths to obtain a certificate from the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the State of California, until such time as there is an osteopathic board appointed for the Territory of Hawaii.

CHAPTER V.

OSTEOPATHY AND THE COURTS.

*Those love truth best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do.*

—LOWELL.

Courts are intended to interpret laws; not to make them. Three factors enter into the considerations of a court: (1) The law governing the case; (2) court decisions in like cases; and, (3) the application of justice between man and man. In case there is no statute law that applies, the court is guided by prior decisions or wholly by equity.

The conditions in most of the states when Osteopathy became an issue were without precedent. The only laws that would apply were those governing medical practice or those intended to conserve the public health. As the former were passed at the instigation of the medical profession, they were very naturally so framed as to secure and advance the interests of those who belonged to that profession. Thus the practice of medicine became hedged about in most states so that it was thought that no one could enter that profession except by way of already established medical colleges. Formerly there was only one entrance to the profession of medicine that was the "regular" way. Later the homeopaths, the eclectics and the physio-medics in some states, secured a passage of their own, but only after a long and hard-fought battle.

There were also numberless court decisions which were invoked in all cases. These were so specific and so generally in favor of only the schools of medical practitioners named or implied in the laws that the profession came to believe that both law and precedent were unalterably in their interests. Indeed, it is true that no other class of persons is so well protected as doctors. In most states they may kill their patients by poisoning, bleeding, cutting or almost any method, except hanging or shooting, without fear of

punishment. Many of them naturally became arrogant, and the people began to take exceptions to their methods. This brought into the field the third element mentioned; that is, the rights of the people and the question of equity independent of all precedents.

But courts have no power to institute action. That can be done only by some one with a grievance, or in a friendly way to determine, for the satisfaction of all parties concerned, the legal status of a question at issue. The history of Osteopathy shows a great many actions in courts against it as a rival of old methods of healing. Most of the suits, at the instigation of the M. D.'s, have been brought by state boards intrusted with the enforcement of the medical laws. In some of these such an utter disregard for truth and equity was shown in the conduct of the opponents of Osteopathy as to carry the conviction to an unprejudiced mind that the proceedings partook more of the nature of persecutions than prosecutions. The case of the State Board of Health of Kentucky against Dr. Harry Nelson, of Louisville, is a good illustration of this method. On the other hand, occasionally, to prevent such suits or to obtain equitable dealing, osteopaths have brought suits against state boards. Dr. Nelson's mandamus suit, cited below, is a noteworthy example of this method of procedure.

In general, but little fault can be found justly against decisions in which Osteopathy has been interested. In practically all, the letter or the spirit, or both, of the law has been upheld. Public opinion has, in many cases, so forced the attention of judge or jury to the merits of Osteopathy that they were inclined to give prosecuted osteopaths the benefit of all doubts; and in other cases, tempered justice with mercy. The condition was clearly shown by the President of the Ohio State Board of Medical Examination and Registration in his report on "How the Medical Practice Act in Ohio can be most Efficiently Enforced," at the meeting of the State Medical Society in Cincinnati, in May, 1901. The speaker read extracts from reports of boards in most of the other states as to the difficulties they encountered in enforcing medical laws. Three facts were very patent from the reports read; namely, (1) the people do not want laws inimical to Osteopathy enforced; (2) the M. D.'s are afraid to try to enforce such laws; and, (3) the courts

and juries are disposed to give the "irregulars" the benefit of all doubts. Kentucky reported that the courts were prejudiced in favor of Osteopathy. That "prejudice" of the courts seems to have permeated every influence in the state so that in 1904 scarcely a corporal's guard could be arrayed against Osteopathy.

No apology is offered for the greater space given below to court proceedings in Ohio and Kentucky. These were typical cases, known and read by all men, and do not differ materially from the contests in many other states.

OSTEOPATHY AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

It will be seen by reading the opinions cited below of decisions in the several states that there is a difference of opinion as to what Osteopathy really is from a legal and historic point of view. Some have decided that it is the practice of medicine according to the law, others that it is not. As many of the laws were enacted before Osteopathy gained its present prominence, the law-makers evidently did not have it in mind in voting for the bills then presented; and as Osteopathy is different from all other methods of treating diseases, the courts have generally decided that it could not be subject to the same statutes. Hence the declaration that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine. On the other hand, it has been urged that the laws were intended, even if not clearly so worded, to cover the entire healing art. Hence the claim that it is the practice of medicine. Both views are tenable.

Many Osteopaths, taking a scientific and historic view of the question have persistently contended that the practice of Osteopathy is the practice of medicine in its broadest and most correct sense. The following, presenting that view, is taken from a paper read by the present writer before the Ohio Osteopathic Society in 1901.

"Are osteopaths engaged in the practice of medicine? This question may be answered either affirmatively or negatively, depending upon the point of view from which the subject is considered. The most common source of error in the answer lies in the fact that the term medicine is used in two widely different senses and many do not distinguish between them. Its first and best established use is clearly indicated by the derivation of the word medicine, and the definitions of it as given in the best dic-

tionaries. The word has been evolved by the following steps: Medicine, from old French *medecine*, from Latin *medicana*, *medicus* (a physician), *medeor* (to heal). It, therefore, means literally the work of healing through the agency of a physician. Note the following definitions by recognized authorities: 'The art of healing, the science of the preservation of health, and of treating disease for the purpose of cure.'—Standard Dictionary. 'The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating diseases and remedying, as far as possible, the results of violence and accident.'—Century Dictionary. 'The science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease.'—International Dictionary. 'The science and art of preserving health, and preventing and curing disease; the healing art, including also the science of obstetrics. In a more restricted sense of the word surgery is excluded.'—Gould's Dictionary of Medicine. 'The healing art; physick. A science the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to surgery and obstetrics.'—Dunglison's Medical Dictionary. 'The science and art of preserving the health of the animal organism, of assisting it to recover, when injured or diseased, of promoting the comfort and prolonging the life of the sick or injured, and of superintending and aiding in the process of parturition; in a restricted sense the same science or art exclusive of surgery.'—Foster's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary.

"The above are all leading definitions of medicine as given by recognized literary and medical authorities. Of course the term is often used in the sense of drugs, and is so given in the dictionaries, but it is not the generally accepted sense in which the word is used, and is not warranted either by the etymology or the most common use of the word, nor by the history of medicine.

"Let us also note the meaning of the word physician. It is derived from old French *physicien*, Latin *physicus*, Greek *physikos* (scientific, natural), *physis* (nature), *phyo* (to produce). A physician is, therefore, one who produces natural results in the treatment of diseases in accordance with scientific principles. Here again we find that the authorities support our view. 'One who practices the art of healing disease and of preserving health; a prescriber of remedies for sickness and disease; specifically, a person licensed, by some competent authority, as a medical college, to treat diseases and prescribe remedies for them; a doctor; a medical man.'—Century. 'One versed in, or practicing, the art of medicine, or healing bodily diseases by administration of remedies.'—Standard. 'A person skilled in physick or the art of healing; one

duly authorized to prescribe remedies for, and treat, diseases; a doctor of medicine.'—International. 'One who professes, or practices medicine, or the healing art; a doctor.'—Worcester. 'Properly, one who has received his degree from an incorporated institution as a doctor of medicine or has been licensed to practice medicine; but often applied in the United States to any one who practices physic.'—Dunglison. 'One who practices medicine.'—Gould. 'A practitioner of medicine.'—Foster.

"All the above are accepted definitions and not one of them shows that the work of a physician is only or chiefly the prescribing or administering of drugs.

"The word doctor is also worthy of consideration. It is derived from the French doctem, Latin doctor (teacher), doceo (teach). Nothing in the derivation of the word gives us a clue as to the meaning now generally assigned to it. Its present significance is a result of a development through common usage. Note what the authorities say: 'A practitioner of medicine or surgery. (1). (United States) A person empowered by a regular technical school to practice medicine or surgery. (2). In looser language, any person whose occupation is medical practice.'—Standard. 'A person duly licensed to practice medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.'—Century. 'One duly licensed to practice medicine; a member of the medical profession; a physician.'—International. 'A physician, one whose business is to cure disease; one who practices medicine.'—Worcester. 'A physician licensed to practice medicine.'—Gould. 'Frequently applied to any one practicing medicine, although properly confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. "To doctor" is sometimes used, vulgarly, for "to treat with drugs."'—Dunglison 'In common parlance, a practitioner of medicine or surgery (especially in Great Britain, a physician as distinguished from a surgeon).'—Foster.

"As with the words medicine and physician, so with the word doctor; we do not find any justification in the restriction of the use of the word to one who administers drugs in the practice of medicine."

MINIMUM COURSE ESTABLISHED.

Not only has the medical fraternity through the state as plaintiff often made osteopaths the defendants, but osteopaths by the same use of the courts in the name of the state have made violators of law defendants. In 1898, the Attorney General of Missouri

brought suit in the Kansas City Court of Appeals against the National School of Osteopathy at Kansas City, in which the "object of the proceeding was to take away the corporate franchise of the respondent, because of an alleged abuse thereof." The transaction giving rise to that litigation occurred in August, 1897. Dr. Wm. Smith, alias Dr. G. H. B. Stewart, was for the prosecution, and E. D. Barber, Helen M. Barber, and one McCormack were for the defense. Dr. Smith secured a diploma from the school, upon payment of \$150 as a graduation fee, without attendance, which diploma certified that its holder had "completed the full course of study prescribed by the National School of Osteopathy." The court, among other things, said:

"In order to protect the public from frauds and quacks it was in effect here provided that the diploma of one of these schools of Osteopathy should not be issued except to a person who had devoted not less than twenty months to the study of said science, and that diploma has been furnished the party bears evidence of that fact. The diploma is made a voucher to the holder's proficiency.

"We think we give effect to the legislative intent by holding that a school of Osteopathy, chartered under the laws of this state, shall not issue a diploma, except in a case where the diplomat has, in the language of the act, 'been in personal attendance as a student in such school for at least four terms of not less than five months each before graduation.'

"Under the view we take of the statute before quoted, the defendant, by issuing a diploma to Smith, alias Stewart, did an unlawful act, but that defendant's officers did this under a mistaken view of their duties, is made plain by the testimony in their behalf.

"The evidence on defendant's part was to the effect that its officers, in good faith, pursued that course in the matter of Smith's application. He was examined and found, not only to be a physician learned in all the branches of medicine and surgery, a graduate of two of the most noted colleges, but besides, was found thoroughly educated and equipped in that peculiar system, or science, called Osteopathy. If this testimony is to be given any weight at all, then the act of graduating Smith, alias Stewart, was done in good faith; and if so, then we think the harsh remedy of forfeiture ought not to be visited on the defendant. At all events, the case made by the testimony is not of that clear and convincing character as to justify the revocation of the defendant's corporate franchise.

"The judgment, then, will be for the defendant. All concur."

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dr. Florence L. McCoy enjoys the distinction of being the first osteopath to give expert testimony in a court of justice. On July 9, 1901, Mrs. Mary J. Hyatt, of Toledo, Ohio, was injured while getting off a street car. Suit was brought against the Traction Company and the case was heard in May, 1902. Mrs. Hyatt had been a patient of Dr. McCoy, who was sent for after the injury consequently she was called to testify in the case. The attorney for the Traction Company objected to her testimony on the ground that osteopaths were not of a school recognized by law. Judge Barber asked Dr. McCoy if she was a graduate of a school of Osteopathy, to which she replied in the affirmative. He then asked if osteopaths were recognized by law; to which she replied "Yes. The attorney for the defendant said "I guess not." Dr. McCoy called attention to the fact that the legislature had passed a bill about three weeks before legalizing Osteopathy. The legal status of Osteopathy and the right of the witness to give expert testimony being established to the satisfaction of the court, Dr. McCoy was heard. The *Toledo Times* of May 14, 1902, said:

"The point was raised as to whether an osteopath could give expert medical testimony, the same as a physician, and Judge Barber allowed Dr. McCoy, a lady osteopath, to give such testimony thus placing osteopathic science on an equal basis with the other departments of medical science, as far as the courts are concerned.

In a suit against an osteopath for malpractice in Kirksville, Missouri, the home of Osteopathy, it was decided that a drug doctor was not competent to testify against an osteopath. This was the first case in which a court had ever passed upon this question. The *Journal of Osteopathy*, November, 1902, said:

"In the case of Goldie Granger vs. Dr. C. E. Still, recently tried in this county, a suit for damages for alleged malpractice, the court instructed the jury to find for the defendant. The court sustained defendant's demurrer and gave a ruling on two points. First, plaintiff's evidence was not sufficient to establish malpractice; second, the physicians who testified as experts were not competent because they were from a different school of practice than the defendant. Medical doctors, according to this ruling, are o

more competent to testify in regard to correct osteopathic treatment than a committee of Baptists are qualified to try a Methodist for heresy."

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and its decision was rendered early in 1905. The court reversed the former decision on a technicality and ordered another trial; but it sustained the ruling of the circuit judge that one school of practice is incompetent to testify against another.

Early in 1904, Dr. Homer Woodruff, of El Paso, Texas, was called upon to give expert testimony in a damage suit against the G. & H. Railroad. He was the last witness for the plaintiff, Mr. Fritzpatrick, and stated that an injury existed between the eleventh and twelfth dorsal vertebræ, and testified as to its effects. That injury had been entirely overlooked by the other physicians. They insisted that Dr. Woodruff was mistaken, and demanded that the court appoint a committee of three competent surgeons to examine the plaintiff and determine whether the osteopath's diagnosis was correct. The committee concurred in Dr. Woodruff's diagnosis in every detail, which, of course, brought consternation to the defense and its expert witnesses.

Courts are not often called upon to decide suits brought against a person for being cured. Such a case occurred at Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, in 1901. Mr. M. A. Fisher, a resident of that county was injured January 2, 1900, by being thrown from a defective county bridge. The fall completely paralyzed his lower limbs. He was treated about eleven months by Drs. Dauthett and Parrish, and examined in consultation by Drs. Holland, Landis, and Lawrence, reputable physicians and surgeons, all of whom pronounced him incurable. His attorneys brought suit against the county for damages in the sum of \$10,000. By agreement between the attorneys on both sides, three disinterested physicians and surgeons determined the extent of the injuries. The attorneys for the county proposed a compromise and agreed to settle by paying \$3,000 damages, which was an admission that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. About December 1, 1900, Mr. Fisher went to Des Moines, where he received osteopathic treatment. He was also treated at Kirksville about one month. Col. A. B. Shaw continues

the story in the following words found in the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* of January, 1902:

"Now comes a recital that is as remarkable in legal annals as the recovery has been in medical history. Early in March, 1901, after the first wonderful steps to recovery on the part of Mr. Fisher, the news was conveyed to Clarke County of his improved condition, and at the solicitation of the county attorney, Mr. Fisher was arrested and indicted by the grand jury of that county for having obtained the \$3,000 of damages under false pretenses. This assault was not unmixed with politics, owing to the prominence of attorneys in the case and Senator Jamison, who had acted for Mr. Fisher, was joined by Representative M. L. Temple, who had originally acted for the county in volunteering to defend Mr. Fisher. The case recently came to trial.

"In the meantime, Drs. H. W. Forbes and R. W. Bowden, of the Still College, had made the most thorough tests as to the possible simulation of disease and injuries on the part of Mr. Fisher, and they were called to Osceola to give expert evidence in the case.

"After hearing the evidence of the prosecution, Judge Parrish, of the District Court, took the case from the jury and brought it to an abrupt termination, saying that the county was fortunate in having made the settlement it did with Mr. Fisher, and that the injuries which still remained with him were not fully compensated by the money received.

"All persons familiar with the case have been loud in the praise of the system of medical practice which is responsible for so great a restoration of Mr. Fisher toward the normal condition. It is doubtless the first indictment of a man that has ever been known in history, for having been cured by a new and not orthodox therapy, and it is hoped it will be the last."

MINNESOTA.

The osteopaths of Minnesota have been compelled to carry on their contest against a united opposition in the halls of justice as well as in the halls of legislation. One of the earliest and most sensational attempts to drive them from the state occurred at Red Wing, in November, 1893. Dr. Charles E. Still was practicing Osteopathy there during an epidemic of diphtheria. His first experience was in a poor Swede family where two children had died under medical treatment. Dr. Still was called by Mr. August Peterson to see two others who were stricken with the same disease

saved their lives by osteopathic treatment, and was promptly arrested for doing so by order of the State Board of Health. When the question of giving bond was raised, State Senator Peter Nelson said, "If you want it, Dr. Still can give bond for fifty thousand dollars with the governor of Minnesota on it," but the court did not think any bond necessary. When the case was called for trial the M. D. who had made the complaint was not present and the prosecuting attorney wanted to dismiss the case. Dr. Still's attorney, Hon. F. M. Wilson, objected, saying he wanted to see if his client was the villain the prosecution represented him as being; but the case was dismissed at the cost of the city. The State Board of Health then appealed to the governor to order the prosecution; but, upon advice of the attorney general, he refused. During that winter Dr. Still treated about seventy cases of diphtheria with only two or three deaths.

Early in 1903, Dr. C. W. Young had to bear the brunt of persecution by the health department of St. Paul.

December 31, 1902, Dr. Young was called in by Thomas Poucher to treat his daughter, Ethel, who had been sick for a week with diphtheria. The regular physician, Dr. Metcalf, had been called in a few hours before and refused to have anything to do with the case, if he could not administer antitoxin, and the father refused to have this remedy used. He reported to the health department and the house was quarantined. Dr. Young treated Ethel up to the sixth of January, 1903, when she seemed to have made a very nice recovery. She subsequently had some trouble with her eyes, but it was never of a serious character. January 2, another child, Douglas, came down with the same disease. Dr. Young reported the case to the health department and continued to go to the house while still under quarantine. He treated the child for two weeks, when he made a fairly good recovery. His throat was swollen and weak for a time, and for several weeks after he was out of bed his legs were weak. January 22, Dr. Young began treatment of Helen Poucher. She was a weak and sickly child. At one time she had been in a hospital for twenty-two weeks. She had had three surgical operations. January 24, her tongue was black and at 5 P. M. a homeopathic physician came in at Dr. Young's re-

quest, with the consent of the father. January 25, at 8 P. M., the child choked to death while the nurse was attempting to force her to swallow a spoonful of medicine. Few physicians ever have more unpromising cases than this. January 26, there was a column article in the *Evening Dispatch*, wherein the Health Commissioner, Dr. Ohage, declared, "I find that the parents of this child neglected to secure proper treatment for it. They turned away a competent physician, because he sought to administer a treatment which is invariably successful in dispersing diphtheria germs." He was quoted as stating his purpose to arrest the responsible persons on charges of manslaughter, and that "A human life had been, in this day of enlightenment, and in the midst of civilization, sacrificed on the altar of superstition and ignorance."

January 28, Dr. Young was tried before a coroner's jury. The homeopathic physician signed the death certificate, but the Health Commissioner arbitrarily refused to accept this certificate. The coroner's jury found as follows: "We find the cause of the death of Helen Poucher was diphtheria. We find that C. W. Young had no right under the laws of Minnesota to treat the said Helen Poucher. We find that in endeavoring to treat her that he was criminally responsible. We recommend that the proper authorities investigate and take such action as they may think just and proper." In the *Pioneer Press*, January 29, the Health Commissioner is quoted as saying that he would ask for the arrest of Dr. Young for violating the quarantine laws, for practicing medicine without a license, and for manslaughter.

The county attorney assured Dr. Ohage that no prosecution could be brought for manslaughter. Three prior prosecutions had been attempted against other osteopaths for practicing medicine without a license. The grand jury refused to indict, and the city attorney refused to prosecute. So he was accused of breaking quarantine under a statute admitting only "medical attendants and spiritual advisers" in quarantined homes. The judge, a personal friend of Dr. Ohage, found Dr. Young guilty and fined him \$25 the maximum penalty. The Minnesota State Osteopathic Association employed the best legal talent procurable. They took a stay of proceedings and used the prosecution as a lever in submitting

the matter to the legislature (See Chapter IV). After the passage of the law, they applied for a remittance of the fine. After conferring with Dr. Ohage, the judge reduced the fine to \$10, which was paid by the State Association. Shortly after the coroner's verdict a morning paper contained a true account of the death of four children of diphtheria, one after the other, in Minneapolis, though antitoxin had been administered to all of them. Why the antitoxin "treatment which is invariably successful in dispersing diphtheria germs," according to Dr. Ohage, was not successful in these cases, is left to the reader to decide.

OHIO.

Several cases against Osteopathy in Ohio have been tried in the lower courts and two have run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court. All the decisions of the higher courts have been in favor of the osteopath. The following clear statement of the early legal battles in the state is from an article prepared by Drs. Gravett and Hulett, in May, 1900:

"The struggle for osteopathic existence in Ohio began in the early part of 1897. A few osteopaths had established practices, and were winning enviable reputations—so much so in fact that the jealousies of the medical fraternity were aroused. Feeling the increasing effect of the competition of the osteopaths, they determined upon an attempt to run them out of the state under the medical practice act then in force. Dr. E. H. Eastman (osteopath), then of Akron, was selected as the victim for an example. He was accordingly brought before the mayor's court and there found guilty of 'practicing medicine without license from the State Medical Board of Registration and Examination.' The definition of 'practice of medicine' under the old law was:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. D. or M. B. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct, or recommend for the use of any person, any drug, or medicine, or any other agency for the treatment * * * of disease."

"On the ground that he was not 'practicing medicine' or using any 'other agency,' as intended by the creators of the law, Dr. Eastman appealed to the Common Pleas Court, Judge J. A. Kohler presiding. The argument of the prosecution was that the defendant used an 'agency,' and was therefore amenable to the law. But

Judge Kohler held that the words 'other agency' could apply only to things of 'like kind,' as mentioned in the statute—drug and medicine—and that Osteopathy did not come within the meaning and intent of that law. With this decision the matter for the time being was dropped.

"The next attempt on the part of State Medical Board was to charge the osteopath with practicing 'medicine,' since in the broad definition, 'medicine' includes treatment of, or remedy for, disease. This time, Dr. W. J. Liffing (osteopath), of Toledo, bore the brunt of persecution. His case originated by grand jury indictment. To this charge defendant demurred on the ground of no cause of action, which demurrer was sustained by Judge Pugsley, of the Common Pleas Court for Lucas County. Not being satisfied, the prosecution appealed to the Supreme Court of the state, and here the findings of the lower court were sustained. This decision was reached in November, 1899, and by it the osteopath was allowed simply to exist in the state, having no legal status whatever, and being subject to no statutory restrictions."

An account of the passage of the iniquitous clause of the Love law appears in Chapter IV. The osteopaths, without exception, refused to take steps towards complying with that law; and when notified by the state board to appear for examination, treated the summons with silent contempt or respectfully said that they could not be parties to the violation of a higher law, namely, the constitution of the state, in its guarantee of liberty and the pursuit of happiness to citizens of the state. An excuse for a suit to test the law was soon found. This time, Dr. H. H. Gravett, of Piqua, was the defendant, and the State Board of Medical Examination and Registration was the plaintiff. Dr. Gravett came to the state in October, 1897, at the earnest solicitation of the late Col. A. L. Conger. He opened offices at Piqua and Greenville, living with his family the first ten months at the latter place; since then he has resided at Piqua, but continued to practice at Greenville for some time. One of Dr. Gravett's patients, a Mrs. Huddle, at Greenville, died; but the family and all who were familiar with the case, stood by him through his troubles. The *Troy Daily Herald* of October 22, 1900, said:

"The *Piqua Call* publishes the gist of a letter from E. D. Huddle, of Greenville, in which he says that the item concerning the arrest of Dr. Gravett, did him an injustice, as well as the doctor

He gives a complete history of the case of his wife, saying that after two physicians in that city had failed to benefit her, he employed Dr. Gravett ten days previous to her death, instead of three as stated. Mr. Huddle sincerely believes that had Dr. Gravett had the case a month before his wife would have been living. In conclusion he says: 'It was not the people of Greenville that caused Dr. Gravett's arrest, but it is the work of the medical fraternity for their own selfish interest.'

Another indication that the motive of the Medical Board was jealousy and spite work, is the fact that instead of bringing suit against Dr. Gravett at his home, where he was best known and where most of his patients lived, it was brought in another county where the defendant could be subjected to greater inconvenience. Dr. Gravett gave bond in the sum of \$300.

A demurrer to the indictment brought against Dr. Gravett was filed by his attorney, Hon. A. F. Broomhall. Judge Cole, of the Common Pleas Court of Darke County, sustained the demurrer, thus rendering a decision in favor of the defendant. The two main points in the decision were, first, that Osteopathy was not the practice of medicine under the law; and, second, that by the osteopathic amendment to the law an attempt was made to regulate Osteopathy while in reality it was prohibitive, and therefore unconstitutional.

By consent of both parties, the case was carried to the Supreme Court. December 3, 1901, the highest court in the state handed down its unanimous decision, prepared by Judge Shauck, which sustained the demurrer, thus scoring another complete victory for Osteopathy. *The Columbus Citizen*, December 3, 1901, gives the substance of the decision in the following language:

"The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the State against Henry H. Gravett, error to the Circuit Court of Darke County, held that the Love medical law does not apply to those practicing Osteopathy.

"The decision, as interpreted by one of the members of the Supreme bench, is as follows:

"'1. Medical law includes Osteopathy in the practice regulated.'

"'2. One having an established practice may be required to conform to such standard of qualification as advanced knowledge may suggest.'

"'3. The act is void as to osteopaths because, while giving

them a limited certificate which does not entitle them to prescribe drugs or perform surgery, it requires of them four years of preparatory study, which it does not require of regular practitioners whose certificate authorizes them to engage in the unlimited practice of medicine and surgery.'

"Gravett was acquitted by the lower courts and the prosecuting attorney brought the case up. His exceptions were overruled."

Thus the second case that had been carried to the Supreme Court of Ohio ended in a complete victory for Osteopathy. Unfortunately the decision left the practice unregulated in the state, and that phase of the question had to be settled at the next meeting of the legislature.

In April, 1904, the medical profession was very much elated over a decision in Sandusky, Ohio, which virtually declared the osteopathic law of 1902 unconstitutional. The decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, February 28, 1905. The following dispatches make the case clear:

"Sandusky, Ohio, April 18, 1904.—In Common Pleas Court here, this afternoon, Judge Reed ruled that the Ohio State Medical Registration and Examination Law is unconstitutional because it limits the right to practice the healing art without the use of drugs or medicines to osteopaths, and by the rule of exclusion, Christian Scientists are prohibited from practicing such pursuits. The ruling was made in the case of Oliver W. Marble, of Sandusky, who was convicted some months ago and fined on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. Marble had treated a case of rheumatism according to Christian Science."

"Columbus, Ohio, February 28, 1905.—The Supreme Court today, in the case of the State vs. O. W. Marble, Erie County, held in substance that the practice of Christian Science comes within the scope of the State medical law."

KENTUCKY.

The fight against Osteopathy in Kentucky was one of the most interesting and important. Early in 1896, Dr. W. Ammerman and his wife announced their intention of locating in Kentucky. Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, informed them that under no circumstances would they be permitted to practice without fully complying with the medical laws of the state. The secretary's letter was referred to Judge I. H.

Goodnight, who was requested to inquire what would be considered "complying with the law." The reply was that if the applicants had proper diplomas and were qualified, they would be given certificates to practice massage. They agreed to take the examination provided the secretary would issue them a certificate to practice Osteopathy on passing a creditable examination. This he refused, only agreeing to present the matter to the state board for its action. More of the story is related by Dr. Ammerman in the quotation below. It shows clearly the recklessness and desperation of much of the opposition to Osteopathy.

"To this body [the State Board of Health] Secretary McCormack presented our diplomas with the statement that he had examined us and found us densely ignorant, and about everything else that malice and envy could invent. He also reported a visit he had made to the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. He said that he had gone through it from top to bottom and found an ignorant lot; that Dr. Still was stupid and ignorant; that there were no equipments for teaching, etc., etc. The report of this meeting was taken from the *Courier-Journal's* columns, and stands to-day unquestioned for correctness. * * *

"The board authorized Dr. McCormack to have the common-wealth attorneys take action against us at once. To do this he appeared in Franklin before the grand jury, bringing various charges against us. The jury heard both sides of the controversy and not only refused to indict, but it took a personal appeal from Mr. Goodnight to prevent them from indicting Dr. McCormack for perjury. Beaten in every attempt, the board let their side rest, satisfying themselves with a continuous bushwhacking and abusive misrepresentations of us and all osteopaths, and those who patronized them."

In October, 1898, the State Medical Board sought to revoke the license of several drug doctors who openly espoused the cause of Osteopathy and engaged in its practice. G. N. Murphey, M. D., of Lexington, and P. W. Woodall, M. D., of Bowling Green, were among those threatened. Action was brought against Dr. Murphey by the state board, but Judge Seattle, in the Warren County Court, held that the board had no power to deprive the doctor of his medical diploma because he practiced Osteopathy in addition to medicine.

This decision was in confirmation of the generally conceded

fact that an M. D. has a right to give almost any treatment he pleases without fear of conviction. It furthermore establishes the principle that the practice of Osteopathy is the practice of medicine in its broadest sense, in spite of the contention by the Kentucky State Board that it is not, as evidenced by the bringing of the suit against Dr. Murphey. It likewise establishes the fact that at least one learned and authoritative body of M. D.'s, namely, the Kentucky State Medical Board, did claim, at that time, that Osteopathy is distinct from medical practice and foreign to massage, surgery, etc., with which the medical profession now claims to be familiar, and a knowledge of which so many of the profession now claim to possess and put into practice. Comparing this action of the Kentucky board with the more recent claims of the same class of people when trying to prevent the recognition of Osteopathy by state legislation, we are forced to the conclusion that the old schools can pick up and throw aside what are generally supposed to be fundamental principles almost as easily as the chameleon can change its color. Their one abiding principle in the contest so far has been similar to that of the famous Roman Statesman, Cato, who always closed his speeches with the declaration "Delenda est Carthago" (Carthage must be destroyed). The motto of the M. D.'s has been Osteopathy must be destroyed.

After Harry Nelson, D. O., had been practicing Osteopathy in Louisville more than a year, he was notified, in September, 1898, by the State Board of Health that he must abandon his practice or the board would begin criminal prosecution. He exhibited his diploma from the American School of Osteopathy, demanded that it be recognized, and he be given an examination, and if found qualified that he be granted a certificate to practice Osteopathy. This being refused he brought mandamus proceedings against the board (1) to enjoin it from molesting him in his business or profession and from prosecuting him criminally; and, (2) to compel the board to recognize and endorse the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri.

This was the famous case in which Judge Sterling B. Toney of the Circuit Court, rendered his remarkable decision against Dr. Nelson, which was reversed later by the Court of Appeals, the

Supreme Court of the state. Judge Toney's decision would make about forty pages of this book. It contained many remarkable statements. The following are selected to show the stand taken by the defendant, the State Board of Health, and the character of the testimony presented :

"The defendant further alleges that the said American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and the system or method of healing which it proposes or attempts to teach, or does teach, is not scientific, not based upon scientific principles of medicine or surgery, or any other plan or method of healing the sick, or those suffering from any of the ills that flesh is heir to ; but that on the contrary, the said doctrines, methods, and principles for treating sick and afflicted persons inculcated, taught, and practiced at the said 'American School of Osteopathy' at Kirksville, Missouri, are a complete system of charlatanism, empiricism, and quackery, calculated and designed to impose upon the credulous, superstitious, and ignorant, and fraught with danger to the health, limbs, and lives of the citizens. * * *

"The defendant further avers, that to permit the plaintiff, unprepared, incompetent and unqualified as he is, or any of his associates in the said so-called school of Osteopathy similarly unqualified, incompetent, and unfitted to practice, or attempt to practice, medicine or surgery, or any of the arts of healing, in this state, would be to endanger and to sacrifice the health, limbs, and lives of the citizens of this commonwealth."

"Dr. J. M. Mathews testifies that he understands the theory and practice of Osteopathy, and that Osteopathy is not a system for curing diseases, and is to be feared for dangerous results which would naturally be caused thereby."

"Dr. J. M. Bodine testifies that it would be dangerous to the people of Kentucky to license osteopaths from said institution to practice medicine in this state. He says 'Osteopathy is the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity;' that the doctrines and practices of Osteopathy are utterly preposterous, and would be dangerous and positively hurtful in most diseases to invalids who should receive such treatment. He says that in most of the diseases which the school of Osteopathy claims to cure, manipulation would do no good on earth, but on the contrary would do harm, and in many cases likely kill its victims."

"Dr. J. N. McCormack testifies that the osteopathic treatment of diseases is positively and highly dangerous in most of the diseases which they profess to cure * * * and that in his [Dr. McCormack's] judgment to license Dr. Nelson would be dangerous

to the health, limbs and lives of those citizens who might be treated by him in most instances."

"Dr. A. Morgan Vance testifies that the practice of Osteopathy is not only dangerous to the limbs and lives of the public, but, in many instances, is inhuman and barbarous."

"Dr. Wm. Cheatham testifies that Osteopathy applied as a treatment would be very dangerous and injurious to the eye, and that the treatment of diphtheria by Osteopathy would invariably kill the patient."

"Dr. Chester Mayer testifies that he has read up on Osteopathy and its treatment on diseases, and that the whole osteopathic theory is contrary to accepted medical and surgical science, and that it would be dangerous in its application as a treatment of a great number of diseases."

"Dr. William Bailey testifies that he understands Osteopathy; that he has read what is called its literature, and that Osteopathy, as taught and practiced by graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, unless administered under the supervision and direction of a person learned and skilled in medicine, would be of no benefit to a patient, but on the contrary, would do great harm."

All the above testimony goes to prove that the witnesses did not know what Osteopathy is and that it is not practiced by the drug doctors.

The following is the learned Judge's statement of the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses:

"Plaintiff has introduced several witnesses, not experts, who have received from him this massage treatment called 'Osteopathy,' among them, the Hon. Frank Parsons, who was treated by him for waxen kernels in the throat. Mr. Parsons testified that the plaintiff manipulated the kernels in his throat with his thumbs and fingers around and about his face and neck, and did him much good. Also Mrs. Samantha Field was treated by the plaintiff for neuralgia, and she thinks Dr. Nelson has cured her. Mrs. Fannie McKay Perry was treated by plaintiff by manipulations for liver and stomach trouble and for tonsilitis, and she says he cured her. Mrs. Perry further testifies that the plaintiff cured her little daughter of malarial fever, and her aged mother of rheumatism, by manipulation. She says there was no medicine given and no surgery practiced by him. Mr. Price and Mr. Longest, witnesses for plaintiff, both of whom were suffering from nervous troubles, testify that they were treated by Dr. Nelson by manipulation and were greatly benefited. Mr. Price testifies that he had tried Christian Science

and faith cure, and that the massage treatment of plaintiff did him more good than either of the other treatments."

The reader will see from the following, which appears in the conclusion of the decision, that the Judge becomes both sarcastic and eloquent:

"Gassner was a wonder doctor, a kind of wild medicine man in Switzerland in the eighteenth century. He effected his cures alone and exclusively by manipulation. He was the original osteopath, and were he living could sue Dr. A. T. Still for infringing his patent, or pirating his trade mark. * * *

"Like the Rosicrucians of the seventeenth century, osteopaths claim to possess a secret gift, or method of manipulation, which their witnesses testify, can not be learned from books, by which, however, they claim they can heal the sick. Their professors, on the stand, refuse to divulge what their methods or modes of manipulatory treatment are. Sorcerers and witches used love philters, incantations, and magical talismans, for healing the sick, but refused to divulge what the ingredients were, or how the talisman acted.

"It is singular, indeed, that in an enlightened age like this such schools and disciples can find recognition by the laws of any state. Let the injunction be dissolved and the petition be dismissed."

The above is given to illustrate the extremes to which some people will go in trying to establish a false notion, bolster up a waning theory or practice, or besmirch the reputation of a rival. The reader who knows anything whatever about Osteopathy, will at once see that facts are ignored, arguments are of no avail, and justice gibbeted. The decision proved to be a veritable boomerang, and many osteopaths have had their patients read it that they might see for themselves the extremes to which the opposition has gone. On the other hand, it has been used by the M. D.'s for campaign literature, doubtless to advantage, where Osteopathy was little known.

But in Kentucky, as in Nebraska and other states, truth trampled under foot will rise again. It can not be suppressed. The Nelson case was carried to the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of the state. That court rendered its decision June 20, 1900, granting a perpetual injunction against the State Board of Health, restraining it from interfering with or prosecuting osteopaths for

practicing their profession. The court, among many other excellent things, said:

"Appellant, Harry Nelson, a citizen of this state [Kentucky], filed his petition in equity in the court below in which he alleged that after he had taken a regular course of studies at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term of years, he became a graduate thereof on September 15, 1897; that since that date he has been practicing this system of healing for his support, to the great comfort and relief of disease and sickness, having adopted it as his vocation in life; that Osteopathy is a perfect system, having the approval of skilled and scientific men and schools and colleges in which its doctrines are taught; that appellee was about to have him arrested for practicing Osteopathy, or prosecute him therefor. * * *

"He prayed that appellee be enjoined from molesting him in his business or profession as an osteopath, or pursuing him criminally therefor.

"The proof shows that Osteopathy is a new method of treating diseases, which is said to have originated with Dr. A. T. Still, at Kirksville, Missouri, about the year 1871. * * * At the time the proof was taken in this case there were in attendance at the school established by him, something over 500 scholars from twenty-nine states of the Union and several from Canada. In connection with the school was an infirmary, at which from 300 to 500 patients were regularly treated. There were twelve or thirteen professors in the school. * * * The buildings of the school are shown to be commodious and suitable for its purposes. * * * The patients treated at the infirmary, as well as those treated by appellant, appear to have been satisfied with what they received, and many of them to have been materially benefited. There are four or five other colleges of Osteopathy, which, with the one at Kirksville, form an association, and in five states of the Union Osteopathy has been recognized by statute. The testimony of the witnesses, the character of the professors, and the evident sincerity of their statements, leave no doubt in our minds that the school at Kirksville is a reputable school of Osteopathy; but whether it is a reputable school of medicine within the meaning of our statute, or what are appellants' rights, if it is not, are very different questions, depending upon the proper construction of the act itself. * * *

"The result of the view urged in support of the exception is that by this act the General Assembly has attempted to determine a question of science and control the personal conduct of the citizen without regard to his opinion, and this is a matter in which the public is in no wise concerned. Such legislation would be an as-

astonishing denial of the commonly accepted views touching the right to personal opinion and conduct, which does not invade the right of others. * * *

"The effect of the act would be not to protect the people of this state from the unscientific practice of medicine, but to deny to the sick all ministrations not gratuitous, unless by registered physicians. Thus construed, the act would be for the protection rather of the doctors of the state than of the people, and in view of the general custom before and since this act of hiring nurses and others to care for the sick, we are of the opinion that such a construction would do violence to the actual intention of the legislature. * * *

"Appellant may not prescribe or administer medicine or perform surgery, but so long as he confines himself to Osteopathy, without the use of medicine or surgical appliances, he violates no law and appellee should not molest him. On the return of the case the court below will enter judgment granting appellant a perpetual injunction restraining appellee from interfering with him or prosecuting him for the practice of Osteopathy as above indicated."

In May, 1902, nearly two years after the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals favorable to Osteopathy, the *Western Druggist*, Chicago, published part of Judge Toney's adverse decision, saying, "Following is the text of the decision rendered by a Missouri judge with respect to Osteopathy in that state." Mr. C. O. Goodpasture, Washington, D. C., began an investigation. After much correspondence he found the true source of the decision, but not from the *Western Druggist*, its last letter being as follows:

"Chicago, June 19, 1902.

Mr. C. O. Goodpasture, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR,—Our article regarding Missouri decision on Osteopathy was taken from either the *National Druggist* or *Meyer Bros. Druggist*, both of St. Louis. We are unable to tell which one, as our files are not complete. We have no doubt you can get the desired information from the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court.

"Very truly yours, G. P. ENGELHARD & Co."

The *Western Druggist*, unlike some journals devoted to the interests of drug medication, made amends by publishing the following in its August issue:

"It develops that this was not a Missouri decision, but one rendered by the Jefferson Circuit Court of Kentucky. This de-

cision was reversed June 20th, by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, thus leaving osteopaths free to practice in that state, a perpetual injunction having been issued against the State Board of Health." * * *

Dr. Henry Beates, of Philadelphia, made use of this same antiquated decision by Judge Toney to prove his proposition that "Osteopathy is all bosh" and "nonsense," as quoted by the *Philadelphia North American* in July, 1904; and Texas M. D.'s used it in their legislative contest as late as April, 1905.

In 1904, four years after the reversal of Judge Toney's decision the *Journal of the American Medical Association* was publishing advertising, and distributing that decision without a hint that it had been declared unworthy of credence by the highest court in the state.

NEW YORK.

The first student from the state of New York to begin the study of Osteopathy was Dr. Horton F. Underwood, who entered the American School of Osteopathy in November, 1894; while to Dr. Albert Fisher, Jr., is reserved the honor of being the first to open an office and begin active practice. He located at Little Falls, in May, 1896, and has been in the state ever since.

Opposition took active form when, in June, 1897, a patient of Dr. Fisher died. The coroner asked Dr. Fisher to make out a death certificate, which he did, adding "D. O." to his name, but the health officers held it up and ordered an autopsy, which was made by the leading M. D.'s. At the inquest were the district attorney and president of the medical society to secure evidence against Dr. Fisher to prosecute on the charge of practicing medicine without license. Dr. Fisher had given the cause of death as cerebral hemorrhage, while the medical men had stoutly contended that it was due to other causes. The autopsy proved that Dr. Fisher was right and the case was dropped.

In September, 1902, Dr. W. C. Shipman, of Schenectady, was arrested for practicing medicine without a license, but the case was nolle prossed without being tried in the police court. His attorney thought that the movement was instituted in the hope that Dr. Shipman would leave town. It was found that immunity from

prosecution comes from a decision handed down at the general term of the Supreme Court by Justice Daniels, of Buffalo, declaring in substance, that the statutory prohibition against practicing medicine without a license does not apply to persons who attempt to cure the sick without the use of drugs in any form.

LOUISIANA.

Dr. Anna M. Burke, Shreveport, La., was the first osteopath in the state. In May, 1898, she had a notice served on her by the local medical board of Monroe, La., to quit practicing or she would be arrested for violation of the state medical law. She paid no attention to it, and as the legislature was then in session, the M. D.'s tried to have a bill enacted to shut Osteopathy out of the state. It passed the upper and the lower house, but Governor Taylor vetoed it. Nothing more happened until a year later, when she and Dr. Johnston went to Shreveport. The medical men promptly had them arrested for practicing medicine without a license. When the case came up it was thrown out of court. Efforts have been made since to have a bill passed against Osteopathy, but without success.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Many attempts have been made to drive Osteopathy out of Pennsylvania. In April, 1900, J. A. Thompson, D. O., of Oil City, was indicted, arrested, placed on trial, and acquitted. He was charged with the unlawful practice of medicine and surgery. J. F. Davis, M. D., brought the action at the instance of the Venango Medical Society. The testimony showed that Dr. Thompson had treated successfully rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, and other diseases without the use of drugs. Dr. Jackson, an M. D., said, "I sent several patients to him for treatment because I was under the impression that he could effect a cure more rapidly than I. I consider him an educated anatomist." The *Bradford Era* contained the following:

"A Venango County jury has acquitted an osteopathist of the charge of practicing medicine contrary to the code. No medicine was used by the osteopathist [J. A. Thompson], and this fact was placed before the court by the defendant's attorney. After mature

deliberation, Judge Criswell charged the jury in terms that left no doubt as to his meaning, that the act of 1893 could not be construed so as to have a bearing on the process of healing known as Osteopathy and the costs of prosecution were placed upon the county. The decision was important."

Dr. Gambetta Staff, of Meadville, won a suit in March, 1902 brought by the Board of Health as a test case. The trial lasted three and a half days. The best legal talent in the county was utilized by the prosecution, but without success. The evidence showed that Dr. Staff had cured cases of typhoid fever, reduced dislocated hips, successfully treated cancers and appendicitis, and cured a number of cases where medical science had failed. Judge Thomas said that it was his opinion that Dr. Staff had not violated the law, and instructed the jury to find him not guilty. The following from the *Meadville Republican*, February 20, 1902, is clear:

"The prosecution was founded on an information made by James G. Foster, Secretary of the Meadville Board of Health.

"The question in the case hinged on the interpretation of the act of assembly of 1893, passed to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in this commonwealth.

"The theory of the prosecution was that Dr. Staff had been practicing surgery and medicine without complying with the requirements of the law and without securing a state license to practice as a surgeon and a physician.

"The defense contended that Dr. Staff was practicing Osteopathy, a new science not practiced in the state of Pennsylvania at the time this law was passed, and therefore not contemplated by the law, and that since he had never used drugs or medicine or performed surgical operations with the use of surgical instruments or appliances, he had not been practicing either medicine or surgery.

"The case was in the nature of a test case, and attracted an unusual amount of interest in this city, and, in fact, all over the state."

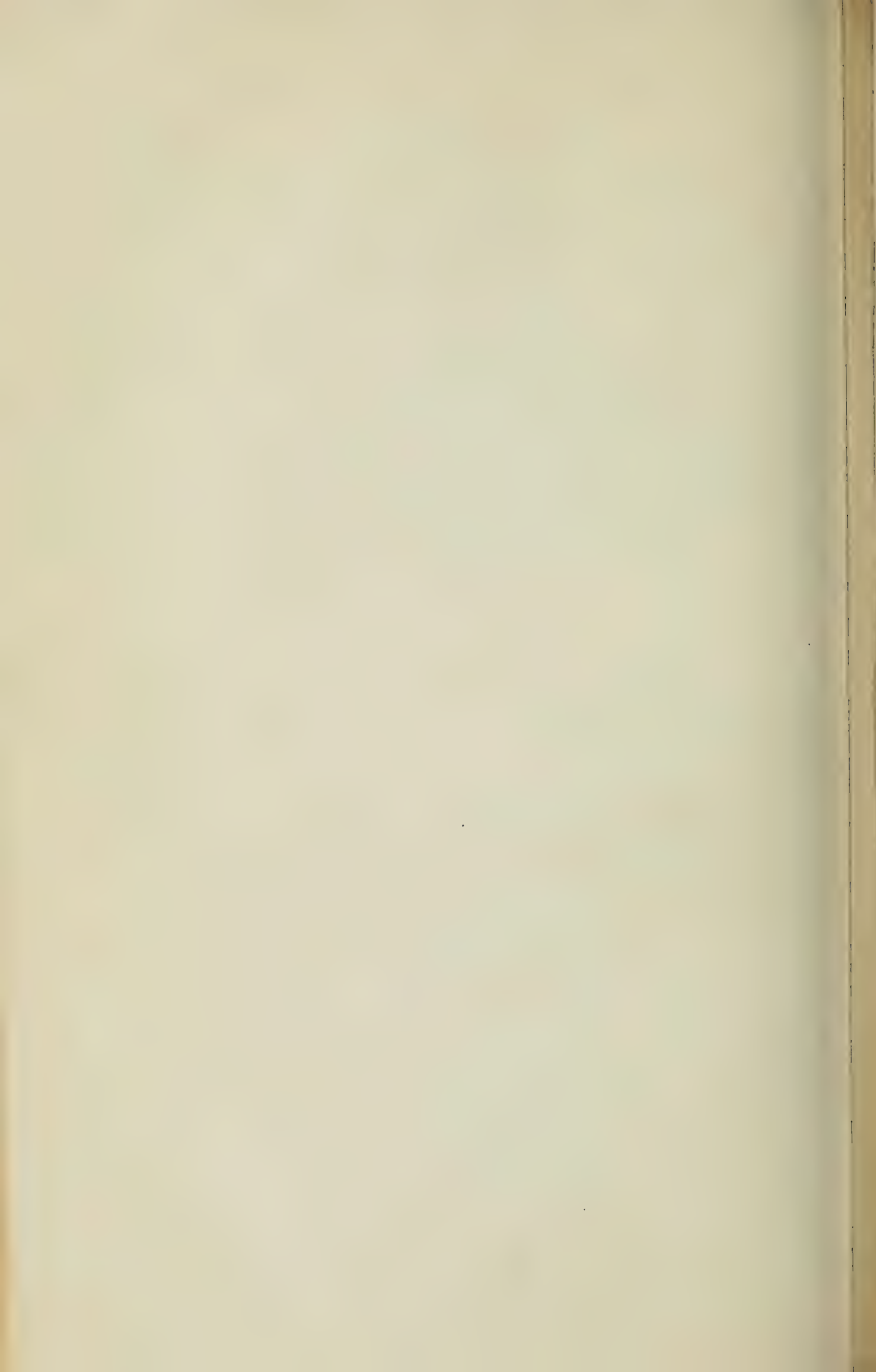
It is always gratifying to know that there are M. D.'s who do not sanction the methods of those who would prevent progress and stifle competition. The following from a Meadville physician concerning the Staff case, shows a spirit of fairness and justice that is indeed refreshing, after the display of so much venom by others:



THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY OF OSTEOPATHY, PHILA-
DELPHIA. (See page 93.)



THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, BOSTON. (See page 92.)



"The personnel of the majority of the board, as at present constituted, and the code of medical ethics which they are supposed to represent, are suggestive, at least that this prosecution has been prompted by a spirit of selfishness, or petty jealousy. * * *

"Because we do not believe his theory regarding disturbed vital action, nor approve his method of discarding internal medication, shall we say that he is a fraud? Let us rather demand proof, and when these are given seek to secure the benefits for medicine.

"If, by using the bones as pulleys and levers, he can relieve pressure on nerves, allowing a free flow of nerve force, and thereby equalize the general circulation, he is as certainly utilizing the forces of nature in the restoration of health and is as deserving of commendation as the practitioner who accomplishes the same results by internal medication.

"I fancy the people are not blind to the real animus which prompts such unwarranted attacks upon the rights of another. They are convinced by observations in the past, that the chief aim is not to protect the public against ignorant practitioners of the art of healing, but rather to put it into the power of a few to sit in judgment upon any medical innovation, and to say who is and who is not a charlatan, and thus to exclude from competition all who refuse to subscribe to a certain dogma. Without freedom there can be no progress. It is highly probable, however, that the most healthful atmosphere for a truthful theory to grow in is one of criticism and persecution.

"What humanity wants, and what the whole medical profession should seek to give it, is the best obtainable system of treatment; the system that does the most good, with the least injury, whether it be with drugs or without them.

"The Supreme Courts of at least two states—Ohio and Kentucky—and the lower courts of this state, have already given favorable decisions legalizing the osteopathic method of treatment, and there is no law in any state which makes specific discrimination against it.

"The people possess an inalienable right to the use of the best methods of healing with which the progress of the age has made us acquainted; and to interfere with the right of every person to decide for himself what the best method is, is an act of tyranny."

NEBRASKA.

Charles Little, D. O., opened an office in Lincoln, in September, 1898. Soon after he was visited by the attorney of the Nebraska Medical League and notified that if he did not depart of his own

accord he would be dealt with according to law and compelled to leave. Three weeks after the first visit by the league's attorney he was arrested on sixteen counts, which meant that if he was convicted on all the counts the minimum fine would be \$800, or a maximum fine of \$4,800. In the district court a jury convicted him on one count and cut out the other fifteen. The judge assessed the minimum fine of \$50. Dr. Little appealed the case to the Supreme Court and it was decided against him in 1901. The decision seemed to be in accord with the law and precedent in Nebraska; but the three judges, knowing the defect of the law, later threw their personal influence in favor of the osteopathic bill. After the decision by the Supreme Court, Dr. Little was visited often by the attorney for the league who threatened him with arrest if he did not stop practicing. This did not deter him, so he was threatened with an injunction suit, which, however, was never brought. This is the first and only case, except in Alabama, ever decided against an osteopath by the highest state court. But the M. D.'s enjoyed the thoughts of their victory for only a brief period. (See Chapter IV.)

In November, 1899, Matthew E. Donahue, D. O., of Omaha, was tried on a charge of practicing medicine without a license, and was acquitted. The hearing was before Judge Baxter of the County Court. Dr. Donahue contended that the practice of Osteopathy was not the practice of medicine. Judge Baxter held that although the evidence showed that Dr. Donahue had violated section 17, still, as no penalty is fixed by the law for a violation of said section, the court was without the power to hold the defendant for trial in the District Court.

VIRGINIA.

Drs. E. H. Shackelford and G. E. Fout opened an office in Richmond in the latter part of 1900. Steps were soon taken by the State Board of Medical Examination to prosecute them under the medical law. Acting under the advice of their counsel they replied that they had made application for license and were advised that they did not come under the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Virginia, but that they were willing to stand an examination in Osteopathy, provided there were osteopaths who could properly examine them. No response was

made to their letter, but the board at once indicted them on the charge of violating the law by not having obtained a certificate. The clause of the law upon which the prosecution depended, read as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon and shall offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for the sick or for those needing medical or surgical aid, and shall charge and receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly."

The case was called April 24, but was postponed to the May term of court, when a trial was had. Ex-Governor C. T. O'Ferrall and James Mullen were the attorneys for the osteopaths. After several hours' argument by the attorneys for both sides, the court instructed the jury that the osteopaths did not come under the law unless they actually prescribed medicine or performed surgical operations, and a verdict was immediately rendered in their favor.

IOWA.

The law passed in Iowa in 1898 (See Chapter IV) seemed to be fair, and would doubtless have proven satisfactory if the State Board of Medical Examination had obeyed its mandates and granted osteopaths certificates to practice. Instead the board ignored the law and made it necessary for the osteopaths to take legal steps to compel it to perform its clearly defined duties. The case was that of C. L. Parsons, D. O., vs. the State Board of Medical Examination in mandamus proceedings to compel the board to issue him a certificate. The district court decided the case February 8, 1902, Judge Holmes on the bench. The court found that the act of the board in refusing the certificate was arbitrary, and that therefore the writ should issue. This was a complete victory for Osteopathy. Dr. Parsons was the "victim," but the S. S. Still College at Des Moines, and the State Osteopathic Association co-operated with him in bringing the suit. While the board was in session on May 15, 1902, the decree of Judge Holmes directing that a certificate be issued to Dr. Parsons was served on the board by the sheriff. Still the board was disposed to resist the inevitable, but upon the advice of Attorney General Mullan it decided to issue the

certificate. Dr. Parsons enjoys the distinction of being the first osteopath to be licensed in Iowa and the only one to receive a certificate under the law then in force. The new law had already been passed. (See Chapter IV.)

WISCONSIN.

September 26, 1900, Dr. S. A. L. Thompson, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was arrested, charged with violation of the State Medical laws providing that a physician must have a diploma from a recognized medical college and a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners before being allowed to practice.

The complaint was sworn to by a member of the State Medical Board. It specified that Dr. Thompson "held himself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, and as a specialist in surgery (the last was dropped when the trial was reached) without having first obtained a license from the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners authorizing him to practice medicine and surgery in the state, and without having recorded such license with the county clerk." It further alleged that he "unlawfully assumed the title of Physician and Surgeon by means of the abbreviations of 'Dr.' and by use of the letters 'D. O.' and the use of the words 'Osteopathic Physician' printed upon the cards and circulars without having received a diploma from a regular incorporated medical society or college."

The trial was before a justice, and he decided against the defendant. He held that the practice of Osteopathy in the state was a violation of the statutes. He said that while Dr. Thompson unquestionably was a thorough student of the science and practiced within what he believed were the limitations placed upon this branch of medical science by the law, yet clearly, if the courts upheld their rights to continue practicing without registration or licensing, there was no check to hundreds of quacks setting themselves up as osteopaths who had absolutely no training or schooling in the science. The merits of the science did not enter into the trial.

In order to be able to appeal the case to the higher courts a fine of \$50 was imposed which never was paid. After the present state law was passed the District Attorney entered a nolle and so the case was ended.

NEW JERSEY.

The medical doctors of New Jersey were persistent in their attempts to drive osteopaths from the state. Dr. J. C. Howell, of Vineland, was made the subject for arrest on several occasions. He claimed that the law respecting licensing physicians was passed previous to the discovery of Osteopathy, and consequently he had no means of obtaining a license. Concerning the first arrest, *The Record*, Philadelphia, contained the following:

"Vineland, N. J., May 4, 1903.—Dr. Joseph C. Howell, osteopath, was arrested here on complaint of Drs. Halsey, Fooks, Winslow, Beck, Sawye., Adams, Cunningham, and Wilson, eight of Vineland's prominent physicians, charged with practicing without a license. A number of citizens will be called upon to testify at Dr. Howell's trial, among them Myron J. Kimball, president of the First National Bank, and also Mrs. Kimball, whom Dr. Howell has treated; Mrs. Cora Prince Howe, leader of the Presbyterian Church choir; Miss Hussey, a niece of Hetty Green, the wealthiest woman in the world; and Miss Gould, who are stopping here."

Dr. Howell was arrested again about May 15, 1903, but the grand jury, several months later, failed to indict. The *New York Times* contained the following relating to that action:

"Vineland, N. J., October 15, 1903.—Eight of the leading physicians of this place had Dr. Joseph C. Howell arrested on the charge of practicing Osteopathy without a license, but the grand jury refused to indict for the reason that the majority of the jurors thought a free American citizen should be allowed to call any doctor or physician he wished. There is no New Jersey law under which a license may be granted to an osteopath."

The Supreme Court rendered a decision January 15, 1904, favorable to Osteopathy in a case of more than usual interest. Dr. E. M. Herring, an osteopath of Asbury Park, was convicted about two years before, in the Monmouth County court, on a grand jury indictment charging that he unlawfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery without a license. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the decision of the county court was reversed. The court said:

"An osteopath physician whose treatment of his patient consists simply of the manipulation of the body does not violate the

provisions of the act of May 22, 1894, which forbids the applying of drugs, medicines, or other agency or application by an unlicensed person. * * * In forbidding an unlicensed person to apply any drug or medicine for remedial purposes, the legislature plainly contemplated the use of something other than the natural facilities of the actor; some extraneous substance. A similar restriction must attach to the more general terms 'agency' and 'application,' and they must likewise be held to import only some extraneous substance."

The case was then carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals which handed down its decision May 5, 1905. The *Asbury Park Evening Press*, May 8, gave the following clear statement of the decision:

"Osteopathy won a final victory in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on Friday, when the court rendered a decision affirming the decree of the Supreme Court that Dr. Ernest M. Herring, of Monmouth County, was not guilty of infringement of the law in practicing as an osteopathic physician. * * *

"He was convicted and appealed to the Supreme Court. On an opinion written by Justice Dixon, that court ruled that judgment against Dr. Herring must be reversed. On this decision the prosecution took an appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals. This court decided in favor of the doctor on the same ground as the Supreme Court."

NEW MEXICO.

Dr. C. H. Connor, a graduate physician of the "regular" school, as well as an osteopath, was compelled to force the territorial board of health to comply with the law. The board refused to issue a certificate to Dr. Connor, to all appearances, because he, an M. D., should dare to practice Osteopathy. He, therefore, brought mandamus proceedings against the board. After hearing the evidence presented by the board, Judge McMillan decided, early in 1902, that there could be no question but that the action of the board was an arbitrary abuse of its powers and without any authority. A writ was at once issued ordering the board to grant Dr. Connor a certificate.

ALABAMA.

Dr. E. E. Bragg was made the first victim of prosecution in Alabama. He was arrested because he did not hold a license from the State Medical Board, and convicted in one of the lower courts.

The law required an examination of all persons practicing medicine in the state; hence the vital question was, whether or not he was practicing medicine. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The opinion was considered one of the ablest yet presented. It decided that the word "medicine" was used in the statute in its broadest and highest scientific sense, that is, "a healing agent." Thus the court, perhaps unconsciously, established the equality between Osteopathy and other schools of practice. The court said:

"Thus it is made entirely clear both by definitions and history that the word medicine has a technical meaning, is a technical art or science, and as a science the practitioners of it are not simply those who prescribe drugs or other medical substances as remedial agents, but that it is broad enough to include, and does include all persons who diagnose diseases and prescribe or apply any therapeutic agent for its cure."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. McKnight, of Southern Pines, N. C., was arrested for practicing Osteopathy without a license and acquitted in 1902. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the lower court was sustained. Judge Clark used the following words in concluding his opinion, which is quite different as to the meaning of the word medicine, from the Alabama decision above:

"All that the courts can declare is that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine or surgery, and no license from the medical board of examination is required."

MISSISSIPPI.

There is no osteopathic law in Mississippi, but the Supreme Court has handed down a decision declaring that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine, and that osteopaths are not required to secure a license from the State Medical Board. The following from the *Clarion Ledger* of March 3, 1903, contains the gist of the matter:

"An important decision rendered by the Supreme Court was in the case of Dr. Hayden vs. State, from the Circuit Court of Alcorn County. The appellant was convicted of practicing medicine with-

out a license. He is an osteopath, and the evidence showed that he had treated and cured two persons of rheumatism, by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and ligaments. The prosecution claimed that the practice of Osteopathy is in violation of Chapter 68 of the laws of 1896, regulating the practice of medicine, but the Supreme Court holds otherwise, and thus the osteopaths have gained a decided victory, for they may continue to practice their profession in Mississippi without medical license. Associate Justice Terral read the opinion of the court, and predicted that at some future time the legislature will pass needed laws to regulate the practice of Osteopathy as medical practice is now regulated."

COLORADO.

When the first osteopaths entered the state they went to the State Board of Medical Examiners and explained what Osteopathy is and the method of its practice. They were told that if they did not give drugs or use the knife they would not be violating any law. All went well till August, 1901, when Dr. Elizabeth C. Bass, of Denver, brought suit before a justice of the peace for pay for professional services as an osteopath. On the authority of the Circuit Court's opinion in the Nelson case in Kentucky, the verdict was against her. The justice evidently was not apprized of the fact that that decision had been reversed. (See pages 181-3.) Dr. Bass appealed the case, and when it was called for trial the defendant moved for a non-suit. This was denied. The decision therefore was in Dr. Bass's favor. But the defendant had testified that Dr. Bass had prescribed drugs, which the doctor denied, and the court rendered judgment in favor of the defendant. Dr. L. B. Overfelt, of Boulder, won in a similar suit a short time after. The following is the gist of the decision in the Bass case as rendered by Judge B. B. Lindsey:

"I may say in conclusion that it fairly appears to the court that osteopaths have practiced their method of healing in this state for five or six years without hindrance or attempted restraint, and the Eleventh General Assembly went so far as to recognize and regulate its practice, as it regulated the practice of the various schools of medicine, in order to limit its ranks to those who have been qualified by graduation from its recognized institutions of learning. While this bill was vetoed by the governor, it was upon the assumption that the present law in no way interferes with Oste-

opathy. It is significant, however, that the practice has been specifically accorded recognition and regulation by the legislatures of a number of states within very recent years. It has also been recognized by the courts as perfectly legal and in no manner conflicting with statutes like the one here considered. * * *

"These things, I think, tend to discredit the idea that there is any intention to legislate against it, and on the contrary confirm the idea that there is, or may be, sufficient that is good in the system to warrant its having, in the absence of any specific prohibitory law, a fair opportunity to be tested by time and experience, as has been accorded other schools and systems of the healing art, having for their support any respectable amount of reason or intelligence, which it has rather been the purpose of a broad and liberal-minded public to encourage, the result generally being that if there is anything of good or advantage in a new system it will survive to the interest and benefit of humanity; if not, it will like all error, perish as it deserves."

But the osteopaths of the state were given no respite. After the above decision, the board held a meeting and decided that the court was wrong and that the law was being violated. It agreed unanimously to commence action against all the osteopaths in the state at once. Accordingly, the eight osteopaths in different parts of the state were ordered arrested at one time. A compromise was effected in all but two cases, those of Drs. J. T. and E. C. Bass, who appeared for trial in October, 1901, before Judge Johnson. The indictment was quashed on the ground that no specific charge was made against them. This was the second victory for Osteopathy.

The osteopaths then sent a committee to the board and asked what arrangements could be made by which they could practice without molestation. Dr. Van Meter, the secretary, told them they would have to take the medical examination the same as M. D.'s. As they did not administer drugs and did not profess to be learned in materia medica, they declined to take the examination. They were then told that they would be arrested as fast as any one could be found to swear out a warrant against them. In September, 1902, Dr. J. T. Bass was arrested charged with violating the law and specifically with using a stethoscope on a patient. Judge Carpenter decided that the practice of Osteopathy was not the prac-

tice of medicine as defined by the statutes, and Dr. Bass was again acquitted. This was the third decision in favor of Osteopathy in the state.

Dr. Bass then went to Dr. Van Meter and asked if the board would let him alone. He was told that by a unanimous opinion it was the intention of the board to run all the osteopaths out of the state by continuing to arrest them as fast as they could find any one to swear against them. Thereupon Dr. Bass brought suit before Judge Mullins against the State Board of Medical Examiners for damages. The trial was by jury and lasted six days. Every point was contested and the question as to whether the practice of Osteopathy is or is not the practice of medicine was thoroughly discussed pro and con. The court held, with the others, that it is not, and the jury fixed the damages at \$700. Thus ended the fourth victory for Osteopathy. The board took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which had not handed down its decision in June, 1905.

The following comments on Dr. Bass's case appeared in *Medical Talk*, May, 1904, under the heading, "Victory for Osteopathy:"

"In the state of Colorado they have been having quite a fight over Osteopathy. The drug doctors of Denver were determined that Dr. Bass, an osteopath who is the proprietor of the Bass Infirmary of Osteopathy, should no longer be allowed to cure patients. To cure people without drugs was a misdemeanor for which the doctors could not stand.

"So the State Board of Medical Examiners of Colorado, headed by Dr. S. D. Van Meter, pitched into Dr. Bass. They had him arrested on this pretext and that pretext. They attacked him fore and aft, early and late, trying to harass him out of the whole business.

"But they were up against the wrong man this time. They soon discovered they had caught a Tartar. Dr. Bass was not to be squelched. He fought back and hit just as hard as they, and finally sued the doctors for damages, for malicious prosecution.

"This suit was tried before Judge Mullins, in the District Court, and Judge Mullins held with Judge Lindsey, Judge Johnson, and Judge Carpenter, that there had been no violation of the medical laws on the part of Dr. Bass, and that he had been maliciously prosecuted, and they were in favor of awarding damages. Consequently a verdict of damage was rendered by the jury, and these

malicious doctors had seven hundred dollars to pay for their sport in trying to run Dr. Bass out of town. Dr. Bass is still there doing business at the old stand, and appears to be enjoying himself first-rate.

"We want the medical boards of examination all over the United States to take note of this case, and incidentally take warning. This will be the final outcome of all such suits. The people of the United States are too sensible to tolerate such iniquitous proceedings.

"If the doctors want to use drugs, and can find people to swallow them, all right. They should be allowed to do so. If somebody knows a way of curing disease without using drugs, and can find patients to employ him, that is all right. He should be allowed to go on without molestation.

"Any doctor who would consent to such a prosecution is practically 'showing the white feather.' He finds that he can not compete with the osteopaths, and so he wants to appeal to the law. If drugs are better than Osteopathy, why do not these doctors go to work and demonstrate it? The people will soon find out if drugs are the best. If Osteopathy is a fake, let the osteopaths practice it. That is the best way to demonstrate its fallacy. If the osteopaths should wish to prosecute the drug doctors we should protest. If the drug doctors want to prosecute the osteopaths we again protest. The one that first cries out for the law to come and help him is the one that has been fairly and squarely beaten.

"Little boys sometimes get to quarreling. Then they get mad, and begin to use their fists. The boy who gets the worst of it runs home and tells his mother, and tries to draw her into the fight to help him punish his antagonist.

"This is exactly what the drug doctors are doing. In a square contest they show themselves dissatisfied, so they run to the law to help them out. A foolish, sniveling set of fellows. They want an officer of the law to come and help them lick the osteopaths. They can not do it alone. So they cry out for help. And in this case the law really did help them. Helped them exactly as they ought to be helped every time. Gave them a good spanking and sent them home.

"Good for Dr. Bass! He ought to receive the hearty thanks and congratulations of every osteopath and every lover of liberty in the United States."

FLORIDA.

Osteopathy was introduced into Florida by the Drs. Patterson in the winter of 1897-8. Others practiced at the winter resorts,

from time to time. Not until November, 1902, did it plant its banner permanently in Florida. At that time, Drs. J. W. Phelps and Elizabeth B. McElwain located in Jacksonville. Notwithstanding the fact that no law exists under which osteopaths could be licensed as drug doctors are, they were not molested till the latter part of 1903. Dr. C. E. Bennett, of Pensacola, was then repeatedly arrested and was vindicated early in 1904, in a suit charging him with practicing medicine unlawfully without having obtained a certificate of qualification. The judge decided that the charge was insufficient to base prosecution upon and Dr. Bennett was acquitted.

INDIANA.

Several cases have been tried in the courts of Indiana. That of Dr. E. C. Crow, of Elkhart, attracted much attention. He was arrested late in 1904 on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. The prosecution was based upon the case of a little girl treated by Dr. Crow for locked bowels. She was under Dr. Crow's care about thirty hours, all the pain during that time being in the left iliac and hypocondriac regions. Medical doctors were then called who pronounced the case appendicitis. They performed an operation at midnight and the child died at 3 A. M. Of course, they tried to throw the blame upon Dr. Crow. The following from the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, February, 1905, is a correct statement of the case:

"The case was tried on January 2, 1905, before a judge who had formerly been a medical doctor. No effort was made to prove that Dr. Crow had ever administered or prescribed any drugs or medicine. The court instructed the jury that the giving of an osteopathic treatment constituted the practice of medicine. As the defendant did not deny practicing Osteopathy the jury had no discretion but to find him guilty. The medical judge excluded evidence that was offered to show that the defendant had applied to the State Board of Registration for an examination three years ago and was refused on the ground that he was not eligible because his alma mater was not up to the standard required by the peculiar laws of Indiana. The court also would not allow the defendant to show that in November, 1901, he had paid the registration fee of \$10 and applied for a license to practice Osteopathy, and that though the \$10 was retained the license was refused. The fine and

costs amounted to \$61.35. This has not been paid, as Dr. Crow, through his attorneys, has entered a motion for a new trial. If this is refused the case will be appealed."

IDAHO.

Dr. R. A. Vallier was arrested and brought to trial in Shoshone, Idaho. The judge decided the case in his favor. About a year later papers were sent for his arrest, but he managed to have them sent back without being served. He was threatened several times afterwards, but was not arrested.

UTAH.

The following, taken from the *Deseret News*, late in 1904, published at Salt Lake, is self-explanatory:

"The appeal in the case of the State of Utah, appellant, vs. Dr. A. P. Hibbs, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court on the ground that it has no jurisdiction of the case. The appeal was taken by the state in order to make a test case and settle the rights of osteopaths to practice in this state without having to pass the board of medical examiners. The osteopaths are highly elated over the Supreme Court refusing to take jurisdiction in the case and they now feel that they can practice here without being further molested by the law."

CANADA.

Our neighbors on the north have not escaped the wrath of the "regulars." Dr. W. J. E. Dillabaugh was arrested in Toronto for violating the law, brought to trial, and acquitted. Dr. H. C. Jaquith was also found to be a fit target for the shafts of persecution, because of the death of a young lady soon after a treatment. *Saturday Night* for November 9, 1901, published in Toronto, gives the following account of the case:

"The young woman had sought relief in vain from the regular physicians, and her case was probably hopeless, and if not benefited she would have died as a result of the swelling in her neck.

"The osteopath had received a training in a large and reputable college, and probably was as well equipped in his line as many licensed physicians, excepting in materia medica, which was not necessary in his business, as he used no drugs.

"It was a case where the patient had decided that she would try the manipulations of an osteopath as a last resort, and she was sufficiently mature in years and intelligence to make a choice for herself.

"The jury decided that 'in view of the evidence and the medical testimony submitted we attach no responsibility to any person or persons. We believe that the course of treatment pursued by the person in this case * * * is unskillful and dangerous, and we are of opinion that strict laws should be enacted which would put an end to this dangerous practice and others of a kindred nature, which we have reason to believe are far too numerous in this city.'

"This is the sort of verdict one might expect in a case where an unrecognized system of treatment was being tried before a coroner of the old school of medicine.

"It is not many years ago that a similar verdict would have been rendered had a homeopathist been tried before an allopathic coroner. Homeopathy is not now considered dangerous, because drugs are administered in such small doses that harm can not be feared if good may not be done.

"Almost invariably a jury brings in a verdict as directed by the coroner, who often writes out and pads the verdict to suit himself, and no doubt in this case both the coroner and the medical doctors who were witnesses took the view that the treatment was 'unskillful and dangerous,' and that 'strict laws should be enacted to put a stop to such business,' as they would like to put a stop to the sale of all patent medicines, and fine druggists who even dared to suggest the name of pills reputed to be good for constipation.

"I have always been in sympathy with laws which will suppress quackery of every kind, but in the interests of ordinary justice, I dislike to see those who believe—even the regular physicians vaguely believe it—that ~~massage~~ and manipulation of muscles and nerves and limbs will do a great deal of good, hauled up before a regular physician who may think that his craft is in danger, to be branded as 'unskillful and dangerous.'

"It matters little that the osteopath was not in any manner held responsible for the death of the patient, when it is remembered that this case will go no further and that the verdict of the coroner's jury, accompanied by a wad of foolish advice, is going to the public as a finality. However, anything savoring of persecution excites sympathy, and no doubt the holding of this apparently unnecessary inquest will have the effect of advertising the class of practitioners it was intended to suppress."

The M. D. who conducted the autopsy testified that death might have happened to her at any time. But the Ontario Medical Council thought it had sufficient evidence to prosecute Dr. Jaquith for breach of the medical act. When the case was called Dr. Jaquith's testimony was taken, but the witnesses for the prosecution failed to appear. The case was postponed and eventually quashed. Since then the detective of the Ontario Medical Council has urged the passage of an act to exclude all but regular graduates from diagnosing and treating disease, stating that as the law stands he can do nothing. His scheme has not been adopted.

CHAPTER VI.

OSTEOPATHY AND THE PEOPLE.

*And from the discontent of man
The World's best progress springs;
Then feed the flame (from God it came)
Until you mount on wings.*

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The will of the people is a factor that must be considered in all cases except where they are abject slaves. In the broad sense of the term they know no classes. They are not the representatives of capital or labor, of wealth or poverty, of learning or ignorance, of profession or handicraft. When left to themselves they are tolerant in religion and politics. They do not recognize any school of medicine. They will patronize those who show the best returns in the way of health and length of days. They will often go so far as to throw their influence in favor of the oppressed. Hence it is that the people generally act right when they have a chance to give a subject consideration without the interference of any special selfish interest.

The people supply the sound sense and the energy that brings about reform. They generally need a leader and the leader is supplied by the natural processes of evolution, or, if you please, by the divine plan. The people of England of the time of James I and Charles I in their fight against the iniquitous theory of the divine right of kings, evolved John Milton to fight their battles with the pen, and Oliver Cromwell to subdue their enemies with the sword. When the people act under such inspiration the work is quickly done.

We find a like condition in all the walks of life. When the people become sick at heart of misrule they apply an effective remedy. When the people want better schools they build them. When the people want to banish oppression they rise in their might

and throw off the yoke of bondage. They always find a leader, but a leader is powerless if he appears before the people have evolved to the condition where they are prepared to combine so as to be led. General Fremont, by authority vested in him as commander of a certain military division early in the Civil War, issued a proclamation freeing all the slaves within the territory over which he had jurisdiction. President Lincoln had to annul that act,—the time was not ripe for such a radical measure; but as soon as the people were ready for such a step, he did the same thing on a much larger scale.

The same principle applies in the evolution of Osteopathy. Many people had turned against the extreme practices of the medical profession before the present generation came upon the stage of action. The writer remembers a case or two in point when he was a boy. A neighbor had his foot injured and the doctor wanted to amputate it. The young man had ideas of his own, and was not afraid to express them. He said he would kill the doctor if he cut that foot off. That useful member remained on and served its purpose till the man reached at least the age of threescore years. Another neighbor told the doctor that he would "lick" him if his calomel ever salivated one of his family. The doctor soon stopped salivating people in that neighborhood. The custom of bleeding patients was abandoned only when the people declared they would not tolerate it. The drastic and disgusting doses that used to be administered to the sick had to be withdrawn, and the sugar-coated pill and the placebo substituted when the people demanded the less harmful or the more innocent remedies. Recently a patient with typhoid fever said to her nurse that she would rather die comfortably under osteopathic treatment than to take the doctor's nasty medicine. Doubtless every reader of these lines could cite other instances of similar import.

Truly the time was ripe for a vigorous revolt against the practices of the medical profession. If not, how can we account for the sudden growth and popularity of mesmerism, hypnotism, mind cure, faith cure, Christian Science, massage, electricity, water cure, mud baths, etc., etc.? The enumeration of these modes of healing

in the same connection is not to be interpreted to mean that they are at all similar, or that they possess equal merit. Doubtless all of them have some merit, but they surely do not appeal to a scientific mind. The people were ready for anything to get relief from the thralldom of the dominant medical school.

THE PEOPLE TURN TO OSTEOPATHY.

From what has been said in Chapter II we are justified in claiming that the growing distrust among the people for drugs as curative agents, had much to do in prompting Dr. Still to greater effort to discover some means which would not only relieve suffering, but also satisfy the judgment of the learned and the unlearned, who had minds that could be satisfied only by comprehending the relations of cause and effect. At any rate, he, a man of the people, always in close touch with the people, and at the same time a lover of nature and a profound student of her mysteries, was on the ground, so to speak, to take advantage of the situation and utilize all those forces that were battling against empyricism and seeking a more rational way. The people were in the main in the right as usual and they found a man in the person of Dr. A. T. Still to lead them.

One peculiarity of the osteopathic movement is the tremendous impetus given it by a very small proportion of the people. There is nothing of the religious element in it to create enthusiasm and give it momentum as in Christian Science or Dowieism. There is none of the mysticism that appeals to the credulous as in most of the other systems of healing. There is none of the glamor of supposed superiority of learning as when a physician looks at the tongue, feels of the pulse, uses a thermometer, looks wise, draws from his pocket a mysterious looking scratch pad, and writes a prescription in a language that is intended to baffle all but a select few, recommending drugs the properties of which and the mode of action of which are unknown to the doctor as well as the patient. None of these things has contributed to the success of Osteopathy, except by contrast.

Wherever Osteopathy has been introduced it has met with favor from the people. Two reasons can be assigned for this. First, in

most cases what the sick want is a substantial cure, not a temporary relief such as generally results from the use of drugs, but a relief that leaves them well and enables them to go about the performance of their duties in the full enjoyment of life. Osteopathy has met this want in thousands of cases when nothing else could. Second, the people are ready to listen to reason, especially when it is based upon indisputable facts. They do not accept as final the statements of any person with "an axe to grind." They are susceptible to reason and in the long run are influenced only by the logic of facts. We may, therefore, rest assured that Osteopathy will not suffer when the people shall have been informed as to its theories and results.

DRUG DOCTORS VERSUS THE PEOPLE.

The manner in which the medical trust has undertaken to influence legislatures and courts is shown in Chapters IV and V. Its members, claiming to be the only conservators of the health of the people and practically the only possessors of scientific knowledge relating to disease, have tried to place a stigma upon every act not in conformity with their dictates. It took them a long time to exhaust their venom after the passage of the first Missouri law. Their concern for the people always has a "rider" attached which shows a greater concern for some particular class of the people. Dr. Dunham, President of the Missouri and Illinois Medical Association, at its meeting in St. Louis, is reported by the *Globe-Democrat* of May 10, 1897, as saying:

"Recent insults offered to the people and the medical association by the chief executive of Missouri should prompt the doctors of the State to exert their influence to elect a man who would be broad enough to listen to his fellow citizens. The act of Governor Stephens [referring to the osteopathic bill] was the greatest insult ever received by six thousand professional men. It was unwarranted, inexplicable, and showed his inability to fill the position which we have helped elect him. It gives me pleasure to speak of his predecessor in this connection, who listened to the people in this matter."

The predecessor referred to was Governor Stone, who vetoed an osteopathic bill in 1895 after it had passed both houses of the general assembly by overwhelming majorities. Then after two years

Governor Stephens would indeed have been acting for a class instead of for the people, had he also vetoed a bill a second time which the people demanded almost without dissension.

The *Medical Fortnightly*, of St. Louis, continued the attack with the following scathing denunciation of Governor Stephens for signing the osteopathic bill, and praise for Governor Tanner, of Illinois, for vetoing a bill of similar import, overlooking the fact that he said: "I am not unfriendly to this science of Osteopathy; on the other hand I see much merit in it, but I object to the form of the bill."

"* * * Take the governor of Illinois, who lately has shown the medical profession what a blessing it is to have an executive who is intelligent and broad-minded. Contrast Tanner, of Illinois, with Stephens, of Missouri, and you see at a glance, as we say in medicine 'the differential signs of progress and poverty.' Tanner, alive to the needs and good of his State, Stephens, a selfish, unstable, ambitious, inane man, alive to what may accrue to Stephens, but caring little for the State he represents. In the train of such a man's acts comes poverty to the state."

It is difficult to see what accrued to Governor Stephens except the consciousness of duty well done, and the approbation of the people who, by his act, were freed from the baneful effects of the medical trust. The company of governors, of which he would have been an early martyr if the M. D.'s could have had their way, has steadily grown, and in 1905 has attained quite respectable proportions. Neither has the State of Missouri become impoverished by his acts. What had Governor Stephens done to bring upon himself the anathemas of the medical profession of the two great States of Missouri and Illinois? He had refused to accede to the arrogant demands of a class rather than act in accordance with the will of the people of all classes except one, as known in every section of the state and as expressed through their representatives in two legislatures.

But even the common, honest, Christian people, always meaning well, have often been influenced by the pressure brought upon them by those who were opposed to Osteopathy. The experience of Dr. H. H. Gravett is a case in point. He was annoyed in various ways besides being arrested and tried in the courts. (Chapter V

page 174.) But he was not disposed to submit without a contest except in so far as it seemed necessary to save his friends from embarrassment. He writes as follows concerning his experiences in Ohio in the year of our Lord, 1897:

"Imagine my surprise when within less than two weeks time, the few acquaintances I had made came to me and said, 'We will have to be a little guarded about letting people, especially the doctors, see us go to your office, or have you come to our homes.' Then came the minister of the church to which my family and myself had always belonged and attended, requesting us to stay away, as 'our attendance was affecting the standing of the church in the community.' I did as he requested (although it was hard to swallow), and served God and man better by studying my Anatomy on Sundays. In a short time after I received notice from the State Board that I was practicing medicine under the state law and to comply with the provisions of that law or move on. A good lawyer and friend fixed this matter up for me after making a few trips to Columbus.

"I was making Greenville my place of residence and naturally most of the opposition at this time came from the M. D.'s and their friends at Greenville. Although very much discouraged over the outlook at this time, I knew I was on the right side and that I had what the people wanted, and if I could prove this no power on earth could keep me from practicing. But I did need some encouragement and it was forth-coming. One day soon after there came into my office a fatherly appearing old gentleman who introduced himself as Mr. Herndon Albright, saying he had had some satisfactory experience with Osteopathy at Kirksville some time since; he had just learned of my locating in Greenville; he wanted to wish me well and take some treatments. I never was so glad to see anyone in all my life. To his influence, and that of his three sons, Osteopathy is greatly indebted. He still lives three miles west of Greenville, in Darke County."

In all ages there are found individuals who seem to embody the practical, common sense of the people. Ben Franklin was the great commoner as well as the great scientist, philosopher, and statesman of his time. He was an original thinker and far ahead of his generation. When ill he followed the dictates of his native good sense rather than the whims of doctors. His *Poor Richard's Almanac* contains many wise sayings pertaining to health, such as the following:

"To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals." "Many dishes, many diseases; many medicines, few cures." "God heals and the doctor takes the fee." "He is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of the most medicines." He quotes the "Italian epitaph upon a poor fool that killed himself quacking: 'I was well; I would be better; I took physic and died.'"

He was a firm believer in the use of pure water and fresh air. "Physicians, after having for ages contended that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered that it may do them good. It is therefore to be hoped that they may in time discover likewise that it is not hurtful to those who are in health."

Concerning his suffering from gout and gravel, he wrote John Jay as follows: "I am cheerful, enjoy the company of my friends, sleep well, have sufficient appetite, and my stomach performs well its functions. The latter is very material to the preservation of health. I therefore take no drugs, lest I should disorder it. You may judge that my disease is not very grievous, since I am more afraid of the medicines than of the malady."

GREAT WRITERS FAVOR OSTEOPATHY.

Julian Hawthorne, in reviewing the first two volumes of Cohen's "System of Physiologic Therapeutics" in the *North American* of August 26, 1901, said:

"If, being in the advance line of medical students, you have arrived at the conclusion that drug-giving is a mistake and an anachronism, and that 'natural methods' are better, and indeed the only methods worth employing as a general thing, then you can not express the revolutionary opinion in suaver terms than those used by Messrs. Cohen and Jacoby. But whether you do the thing sweetly or sourly, you are sure to have the public on your side. They do n't believe in drugs, either; and fortunes have been made any time during the last quarter century by persons, authorized or otherwise, diplomated or not, who advertised ways of getting well and keeping well that did not include buying bottles of stuff. The doctors were the last to concede the justness of the revolt—the last, I mean, to publicly confess that it was just; but they have begun to confess now, and ere long we may expect to see a stampede. And the prospects of an enormous general benefit from the change would seem, even from a perusal of these two initial volumes of the eleven that are forth-coming, to be roseate."

Mark Twain and Sam Jones have spoken in rather uncompromising terms of present methods of medical doctors and warned

as against their encroachments upon civil liberty and constitutional rights. The last named gentleman spoke as follows of the governor's veto of the osteopathic bill in Georgia a few years ago:

"The action of our governor in the matter of his veto of the Osteopathy bill brings me to my feet with a few brief, short remarks, in my weak and feeble way. I want to say that the action of the governor in this case was an outrage upon civil liberty and constitutional rights. I want to say again that the governor did just what the physicians of Georgia wanted him to do, nothing more and nothing less.

"The idea of Governor Candler vetoing this bill because it would give Dr. M. C. Hardin the right to administer medicine, when the osteopathist no more pours calomel and oil down his patients than the maker of a Steinway piano would open up its chords and pour calomel and dovers powders in on the piano to put it in tune. No true osteopathist ever gave a pill or powder. They are no kin to Christian Scientists, and they do n't run with the faith cure crowd. It is a science based on anatomy and physiology. If the governor had seen what I have seen and knew what I know about it, he would have signed and approved that bill if every M. D. in America had been hounding at his feet."

The late John R. Musick was a well known magazine writer and author of the "Columbian Historical Novels," which were greatly admired by President McKinley. He gives the following testimony:

"I am often asked my opinion in regard to the newly discovered science of Osteopathy. The world is perhaps more interested in the art of healing diseases than in any other subject. Being so fortunate as to enjoy a long acquaintance with Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of the science, and having for years witnessed the results from osteopathic treatment, I am capable of saying that the science is one of the greatest blessings to mankind. I have seen the lame made to walk, the blind to see, the paralytic restored to health, and many snatched, as it were, from the grave. I have seen old chronic diseases which have defied the skill of the best physicians in the world yield to the new system of healing. One who for twenty-five years has lived within the rays of the new light, can only wonder at the results. Does Osteopathy cure all and raise the dead from the grave? No, but the case which Osteopathy can not reach is certainly very hopeless. The success Osteopathy has scored has been from cases that were abandoned. How do they heal? I do n't know. I am no Osteopath. It takes two long years of hard study to know how it is done, and I have never studied the science an

hour, but I have seen thousands of cures before and after taking, and I am fully convinced that Osteopathy can accomplish wonders."

Massachusetts Journal of Osteopathy contained the following extract from the pen of Marian Harland, who conducts a department in one of Boston's daily papers. Such "unsolicited testimonials" as this show how Osteopathy is winning its way by good works:

"I am not an osteopath, as to general belief and practice, but I have seen wonders wrought upon partially paralyzed children and nervous adults by the system of intelligent manipulation which goes by that name. One instance which I shall hold forever in grateful remembrance was that of a darling three-year-old whose mysterious lameness was pronounced by three eminent specialists to be 'infantile paralysis.' She was rigged up with steel braces and condemned to wear them for two years! At the end of two months the lameness was worse instead of better, and the spectacle of the horrible steel harness was insupportable to those who loved her. In sheer desperation it was taken off and the released fairy—still pitifully crippled—was subjected three times a week to the intelligent manipulation aforesaid. In a month she could stand firmly upon the lame foot—by now smaller than the other and curved inward. In two months she could walk and run easily. In three months the foot had regained its natural size, the child was as active and as graceful as the healthiest of her playmates, and was discharged 'cured.'

"That was two years ago, and the paralysis has never returned the foot is straight and sound.

"I give the story absolutely true in every particular, for the comfort of others who have agonized in anxiety over the prospect of permanent deformity for their dearest and nearest. One word of caution: Quacks abound in every school of healing. Be exceedingly careful that your children do not fall into the hands of boastful pretenders. There is no real catholicon for fleshly ills. He who assumes to cure everything can not be depended upon to cure anything."

The *Concert Goer*, dated April 7, 1900, a weekly newspaper of musical and dramatic comment, contains the following notice of Osteopathy by the editor, J. C. Wilcox, of New York:

"Actuated purely by the principle that when one discovers something beneficial he should tell his fellows of it, I wish to call the attention of vocalists to Osteopathy as an instantaneous cure for

congested organs. Through personal acquaintance of a doctor of Osteopathy I was led to try the treatment some months ago when I suffered from a congested throat and was obliged to sing an elaborate offertory solo in church. To my surprise no less than my delight, I found complete and instantaneous relief; and was enabled to sing approximately as well and with as much comfort as if I had been free from cold. Since then I have on several occasions repeated this experience, so I feel sure that the result can not be attributed to coincidence. I have not the space at command to even attempt a detailed explanation of the science of Osteopathy, but will state for the benefit of those who know nothing of it, that it consists in forcing circulation to diseased parts through physical pressure of the nerve centers, and the stretching of contracted muscles and ligaments. This is a very inadequate definition of a minute science, but it may give some sort of an idea to the reader. No medicines are used, but the treatment is external and its effect is—at least in cases of congestion—practically immediate. This is the feature that makes it particularly valuable to public singers who frequently can not afford to wait for the slow action of medicine. Doctors of Osteopathy are now located in nearly every American city, and I heartily recommend singers who have trouble with congested throats to investigate the merits of their practice.”

Literary journals were not slow in recognizing the merits of Osteopathy when the people began to clamor for it. One of the first was *Carter's Magazine* for August, 1898, in which the editor, Opie Reed, spoke not only of what had become established facts, but of the future, and that prophecy has, in thousands of cases, been already fulfilled. He says:

“Man is a machine, and recently there has come into notice a school of machinists to regulate the machine man—Osteopathy. Most cheerfully do I subscribe to this science. I have felt the benefit of it, and I honestly believe it to be one of the most wonderful discoveries of any age. If my voice, though limited in range, may help the suffering, it is my duty to lift it. My associates know that I am a firm believer in Osteopathy, and they know that I here set down what I conceive to be the truth. I have no fear of writing a puff; I have no edge to whet, no graft to gather. In my humble way I am as earnest as Joseph Medill was when he advocated, in his great newspaper, the benefits of the Keeley Cure. Every man, not wholly vicious, would like to aid the suffering. The fear of advertising a public blessing is an evil. * * *

“Recently I heard a farmer say that patent medicines for his

family cost him more than his taxes. Taxes upon his land and taxes upon his ignorance; and yet he is not much worse off than the man who is constantly swallowing drugs prescribed by regular physicians. Both are victims of a time worn error. * * *

"It will never be a fad, for that would be like decking common sense with a ribbon; it will be the recourse of the wise. The man shut up in his office will find that he need no longer suffer from nervousness, the victim of overwork will learn that within a few moments he can be freed from weariness, and the farmer will cease to exchange eggs for patent medicines."

From personal knowledge of its methods and results, Ella Wheeler Wilcox has long been an ardent advocate of Osteopathy. She spoke as follows in the *New York Journal* in 1903, in giving some advice to a young physician:

"The day of powder and pill and knife is nearing its end. The world is becoming too intelligent to be drugged and hacked in a search for health when more agreeable methods can be obtained at the same price.

"If you are a sensible young man you will form a partnership with some graduate of a school where cold water and massage are taught or you will supplement your old school methods by a thorough knowledge of medical electricity, and I would suggest Osteopathy—even if that word offends you as a red rag offends the bull. The world wants it. It is absolutely harmless, and is more in harmony with nature than drugs. Even if you do not believe in it, why not add a thorough knowledge of it to your other education? Better spend your time for the next year or two in acquiring skill in the 'New Notions' by which your competitors succeed, than in cursing the folly of the public. The old time doctors bled, leeches, and dosed their victims with mercury and arsenic. The later school drugged, cut and slashed them. The people are tired of both methods."

NEWSPAPERS CHAMPION FREEDOM.

Newspapers are generally quick to catch the trend of public sentiment. They are anxious to publish news that is in line with popular opinion and thus keep in touch with the people. They are, as a rule, neutral upon all subjects except those upon which they specialize. It is not to be expected that they will take sides in the discussion of questions that are not of vital importance to the public. Hence they generally stop with the publication of the news and leave the reading public to reach its own conclusions. But even a

conservative public press has rebelled against the monopolistic tendencies of the medical profession for the last ten or twelve years. All over the country we find this dissatisfaction on the part of a long suffering public reflected through the public prints. After the doctors of Iowa had railroaded a bill through the legislature in 1897, giving them the most rigid and exclusive protection, the *Dubuque Herald*, in an editorial, said:

"All this is designed to foster a monopoly in the practice of medicine. The legislature is asked to bar out competition in this profession, and has done so. Physicians are the only class of men in any line who ask the legislature to protect them from competition. * * *

"It is gratifying to know that while the cry for this restrictive legislation is alone demanded by physicians, yet it is only by a portion of them, and not the best portion either. As a rule the loudest calls for shutting out the irregulars come from that portion of the profession that has not been able to work up much practice for themselves, and so seek to call in to their assistance the aid of the legislature by shutting out a portion of their competitors. Physicians, like all other classes, must in the end depend upon their merits, and here it is that hard work, study, diligence, and manner will bring them what they wish, and not the enactments of the legislative body. While it is true that these rigid laws are asked for by the medical bodies and a certain class of physicians, yet it is gratifying to know that a large class of the best physicians refuse to have anything to do with urging this petty warfare, and prefer to depend upon their own exertions."

During the contest in Ohio in 1900, the *Cleveland World* of February 26, had this to say under the heading, "The Unlovely Love Bill:"

"The Love medical bill is a new name for an antiquated farce that is now being enacted before the Ohio legislature.

"It is a farce that has been enacted so continuously ever since scientific progress first began to occasion uneasiness in old fossils that its presentation in Ohio at the present might arouse no public interest or concern but for the fact that a powerful lobby has appeared at Columbus in its behalf. The personnel of the lobby discloses distinctly the class that alone would profit through the enactment into law of this relic of the dark ages. It is composed wholly of physicians of certain schools who see their field invaded and their profits lessened by disciples of newer schools. The un-

dertaker has ceased to be the only man to whom they must relinquish their patients. Hence the tears. Hence the Love bill. Hence the lobby.

"Not very many years ago the fight was against homeopathy. Now it is against Osteopathy. It is constantly waged against all other pathies than the particular pathy that happens to hold the middle of the path and wants to continue to hold it. So the farce goes on in continuous performance.

"Now, it is quite natural for an individual, or a school, to assume that he, or it, knows all that is knowable. It is not natural, however, for the public collectively to accept that self-estimate or individually to tolerate legislative decision as to what particular dose shall be shoved by the strong arm of the law into their sick stomachs or what external treatment shall be applied by the same rude process to their disordered anatomy.

"That there is much quackery abroad is true. That a portion of it operates under the name of Osteopathy is also true. This may be suppressed by means of a state board that shall pass upon the qualifications of applicants to practice, precisely as is now done in allopathy and homeopathy.

"But the medical lobby is content with nothing short of the statutory assertion that all are quacks except themselves.

"The Love bill is a good bill to kill."

HUMORISTS HAVE HEARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

Often the "funny" man has something to say of the contest among opposing schools of medicine. Mr. Dooley says:

"Father Kelley says th' styles iv medicine changes like the styles iv hats. When he was a boy, they give ye quinine f'r whatever ailed ye, an' now they give ye strychnine, an' nex' year they'll be given you proosic acid, maybe. He says they're findin' new things th' matther with ye ivry day, an' ol' things that have to be taken out, until th' time is comin' when not more thin half iv us 'll be rale, an' th' rest 'll be rubber. He says they ought to enforce th' law iv assault with a deadly weepin' again th' doctors. He says that if they knew less about pizen and more about gruel an' opened fewer patients and more windows, they'd not be so many Christyan Scientists. He says th' diff'rence between Christyan Scientists an' doctors is that Christyan Scientist thinks they'se no such thing as disease, an' doctors thinks there ain't anything else. An' there ye ar're."

The *Saturday Evening Post*, October 1, 1904, contained "The Story of a Cowpuncher, an Osteopath, and a Cross-Eyed Horse by

Emerson Hough," which is a pretty good "take off" on doctors, especially osteopaths. The reader will see that there is a generous admixture of common sense with the humor. The following illustrates the point; but the part played by the "cross-eyed horse" and the real merit of the story is found in the part of the article following the quotations given below:

"'Every thing else is changin', too,' he continued. 'Look at the lawyers and doctors there is in here now—and this country used to be respectable. Why, when I first come here there was n't a doctor within a thousand miles, and no need for one. If one of the boys got shot up much we always found some way to laundry him and sew him together again without no need of a diploma. No one every got sick; and, of course, no one ever did die of his own accord, the way they do back in the States.

"'As I was sayin', it was long about now Mr. Ostypath come in. He talks with the boss about locatin' around in here. Boss studies him over a while, and as there ain't been anybody sick for over ten years, he tries to break it to Mr. Ostypath gentle that the Bar T ain't a good place for a doctor. They have some conversation along in there, that-a-way, and Mr. Ostypath before long gets the boss interested deep and plenty. He says there ain't no such a thing as gettin' sick. We all knew that before; but he certainly floors the lot when he allows that the reason a feller do n't feel good, so as he can eat ten-penny nails, and make a million dollars a year, is always because there is something wrong with his osshus structure. He says the only thing that makes a feller have rheumatism, or dyspepsia, or headache, or nosebleed, or red hair, or any other sickness, is that something's wrong with his nervous system. Now, it's this-a-way: He allows them nerves is like a bunch of garden hose. If you put your foot on the hose the water can't run right free. If you take it off everything's lovely. 'Now,' says Mr. Ostypath, 'if owin' to some luxation, some leeshun, some temporary mechanical disarrangement of your osshus structure, due to a oversight of an All-wise Providence, or maybe a fall off'n a buckin' horse, one of them bones of yours gets to pressin' on a nerve, why, it ain't natural you ought to feel good. Now, it is?' says he.

"'He goes on and shows how all up and down a feller's backbone there is plenty of soft spots; and he shows likewise that there is scattered around in different parts of a feller's territory somethin' like two hundred and four bones, any one of which is likely any minute to jar loose and go to pressin' on a soft spot, 'in which case,' says he, 'there is need of a ostypath immediate.'"

The cartoon opposite page 216 appeared in the *World-Herald* of Omaha on the occasion of the state meeting of physicians at Omaha, during the contest against Osteopathy by the medical doctors of Nebraska in 1902. It is reproduced here from the *Northern and Cosmopolitan Osteopath* for June of that year. There must be some demand in the public mind for the expression of such views or the public press would not supply them.

THE THEATER AN EDUCATOR.

The theater is a great public educator and throughout the ages some of the most advanced thoughts have been presented to the people through the drama. An introduction of Osteopathy to theater-going people was made in January, 1905, at the Savoy Theater New York. The play, "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," was written by Mr. Augustus Thomas and presented by Mr. Charles Frohman. Mrs. Daniel Frohman, known to the stage as Miss Margaret Illington, took the part of Mrs. Leffingwell, and Mr. J. G. Saville played the part of Dr. Rumsey, the osteopathic physician. Concerning the author, the play, and the performance, the *New York Telegram* presented the following clever criticisms:

"'If they would let me,' Mr. Thomas once said to a friend, 'I would write plays so serious that no one would come to them.' That was some time ago. It is safe to say that there is neither let nor hindrance on him now, but he has so thoroughly mastered the comedy form that he is even able to slip in some of his more serious thoughts without the audience being quite aware of the fact that they are being intellectually stirred as well as amused.

"That's what Mr. Thomas has done in his latest play. Whether he believes in Osteopathy or not is not a matter of very great importance, but he certainly drew from the disputed science a dramatic situation that in its novelty and its insinuating possibility overmastered an apparently incredulous audience. Had Sardou written the scene in which, before the full view of the audience the man is treated for an injury that has caused him to be morally wrong for years, there would have been agony piled on agony, and the nerves of the witnesses would have been almost rent in twain. In 'Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots' the scene was led to quietly, convincing almost imperceptibly, and when it was over the audience looked as though it had enjoyed as much of a reality as one can enjoy when looking into a three-sided room.

"That was one of the daring things Mr. Thomas did last night. One of the others was to end what was called a farce comedy with a line that gave the whole play a reason and a purpose and a poetry that placed it among the finest American comedies of the day.

"In a speech almost as clever as his play, Mr. Thomas declared that he and Mr. Fitch had decided that there was nothing in it for them in the dramatization of hotels, at least in the effete east. It was his first intention, he said, to mention a well known college of Osteopathy. Mr. Charles Frohman, however, objected, he said, because he did not think the college would show its appreciation in the right way. After much sarcasm, at the expense of both audience and actors, Mr. Thomas, the dramatist, poked this at Mr. Frohman:

"'You all know I am much indebted to Mr. Frohman. You all know my opinion of Mr. Frohman. My attorney informs me that I can say this much without being libelous.'"

Various explanations as to how the theatrical trust turned osteopathic are in circulation. This theory was given by *New York Town Topics*:

"For years the young son of Augustus Thomas had a slight affection of the spine. Many specialists doctored the boy in vain, until Mr. Thomas took him to an osteopath. In a few weeks he was entirely cured. And now Mr. Thomas, out of gratitude, has made an osteopath one of the heroes of his new comedy, 'Mrs. Lef-fingwell's Boots.'"

THE PEOPLE AROUSE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The unmistakable influence of the people upon the medical profession in compelling them to abandon the fad of drug medication is tacitly admitted by Dr. M. F. Pilgrim, in *Medical News* for January 24, 1903. Among other good things he says:

"For years our profession was reproached with the taunt from the lips of the critical, if not unfriendly laity, that while surgery had made rapid and brilliant strides, therapeutics had stood still. It was measurably true. The era of slavish dependence upon drugs is rapidly giving place to advanced therapeutic methods in the treatment of a large and increasing number of diseases of the human body. No matter whether we deplore it or rejoice because of it, the fact nevertheless remains that the propulsively progressive spirit of the age appears to be back of these movements and actually forcing what may be very properly called advanced therapeutics upon the attention of our profession."

Unlike many other M. D.'s, Dr. Pilgrim does not consider all forms of mechanical treatment merely massage. He says of Osteopathy:

"It is not massage. Nor is it similar to, or an improvement upon the Swedish movements. It embraces the beneficial qualities that inhere in all these methods, but is not subject to their limitations of usefulness."

Sometimes even the medical journals recognize the fact that "ignorant popular enthusiasm" often forces the sleepy, "lazy-minded," self-satisfied, self-centered medical profession to bestir itself. But, like the man in the fable who killed the goose that laid the golden egg, they berate the dear people as "ignorant," "biceps-worshippers," and the scientist who tells them what to do and how to do it as "quack," "charlatan;" and at the same time, by appealing to courts and legislatures, try to stop the onward progress of truth. Such a view is quoted below from an article in *American Medicine*, entitled "Ignoring the New until the Quacks Force it Upon Our Attention:"

"An eminently sound and conscientious practitioner tried in vain for twenty years or more to arouse the profession to a sense of the value of massage and mechanical therapeutics in the treatment of certain diseases. At last he gave up in despair. It was no just then fashionable. Editors would not accept his articles, and the lazy-minded, the exploiters of the popular opinion, beguiled themselves with the old-fashioned sneer at the 'hobbies of hobby-riders'—and the world went on in its blind way. Then came the osteopaths and the biceps-worshippers of the cheap magazines, and what the profession would not listen to from its own members was willy nilly forced upon the attention by the quack. It is true that other regulars and scientists prior to the quack knew all and far more than he of the value of massage, but like so much other knowledge, it was not realized in daily practice by the leaders and by the masses of the profession. It required the compulsion of ignorant popular enthusiasm to make us actually treat our patients by these methods and put into use the partial, veritable truth turned into an untruth by the extremism and indiscrimination of the charlatan. But why need we carry out, generation after generation, this stupid belittling and ignoring of the new truth? There are many such illustrations as the one we have cited, of our strange indifference to methods of treatment, ten, twenty, or thirty years after demonstra-

tion has been made of their efficacy and value. Let us keep our minds open and flexible!"

The medical profession is naturally expected to lead in all that pertains to the health of the people; but the facts do not show that it is fulfilling that expectation. A cleansing material may become so contaminated that it no longer possesses power to purify; and an organization may become so involved that it can not accomplish its mission. The people have looked to the medical profession for help; but, alas! too often have they been betrayed. They have asked for bread and been given a stone. Instead of a fish they received a scorpion. This is not merely figurative language, but almost literally true. Instead of food the whole mineral, vegetable, and animal world has been ransacked for irritating and poisonous substances directly opposed, when taken into the system, to the established methods of nature; and the bulk of the medical profession is interested in the sale and consumption of these products. Whence, then, this cleansing power from these destructive influences? Let each reader answer for himself. Meantime the people are exerting their influence in the right direction, and may cleanse the medical profession of some of its heresies. The situation reminds one of that forceful little poem by Coleridge entitled *Cologne*:

"In Kohn, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags and hags, and hideous wenches,
I counted two-and-seventy stenches,
All well defined, and several stinks!
Ye nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The River Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne;
But tell me, nymphs! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine?"

CHAPTER VII.

OSTEOPATHY AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The question is not whether a doctrine is beautiful, but whether it is true.—HARE.

The historian finds much that he would gladly omit, if the duty committed to his care did not demand a record of facts. Most people have a certain degree of reverence for one or more of the so-called learned professions. In business trouble, they naturally turn to the lawyer; in bodily disease, to the doctor; in spiritual distress, to the priest. They generally like to think well of those who have assumed responsibilities of a high order. They want to esteem those who have relieved them from legal turmoil, raised them from a bed of sickness, or administered the consolations of religion. This feeling is especially strong in the breast of one who has at some time seriously thought of entering one of these professions, and has conscientiously studied with that purpose in view. This is the relation of the writer to the practice of drug medication and to that all too prevalent custom of resorting to the knife on the slightest provocation. He has a kindly feeling for the medical profession by instinct and training. Much, therefore, that appears in Chapters IV, V, VI, XI, and XII, as well as in this, would have been omitted had not truth required its insertion. History furnishes the records of human events and they must be truthfully presented or history is perverted.

Some things are presented in these pages that may seem to be unfair criticism of drug doctors. It will be seen that these do not appear in the text so much as in the quotations from medical sources. Many medical men know the weaknesses of their profession and have spoken against them in unequivocal language, sincerely hoping for improvement. Others enthusiastically loyal to

their own schools, have fought every thing which seemed to them to be "irregular," with commendable zeal but with deplorable indiscretion.

It is a principle in law that the accused shall not be compelled to give testimony that might incriminate himself. It is also a common practice in courts to rule out statements made by the defendant under duress or under excitement that might prejudice his case. Hence the free use of the testimony of the medical profession against their own methods may look like a violation of the principle enunciated above. But the medical profession contains many progressive men who are willing to reject error and accept truth; they are quoted liberally in this book. Any other course would be unjust to them and the cause they represent. On the other hand, many wilfully and persistently close their minds against the acceptance of truth unless it comes through the ordained channels of their own construction, and have not been backward in thrusting their opinions upon others; they are also entitled to a hearing, which is cheerfully granted.

CREDIT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The medical profession has furnished its quota of great and good men who have battled valiantly for truth and justice. So when osteopaths see so much of the evils of present medical practices and are made the targets of misrepresentation and abuse by M. D.'s in private conversation, in their accredited journals, in legislative halls, and in courts of justice, they might feel justified in offering retaliation in kind. But it is not to be forgotten that Osteopathy is based upon the knowledge of centuries of careful study by the ablest scientists engaged in medical research, particularly in anatomy and physiology. The medical profession has made Osteopathy possible. In fact, Osteopathy is in direct line with all the real scientific progress in knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body. It is the natural successor of all that has, through the centuries, become unquestionably established by medical practice. Therefore, let us be true to history, and give others all the credit due them. Along this line Dr. Still has spoken words

that all physicians, of whatever schools of practice, would do well to heed :

"Much can be said in silly abuse of medical doctors, medical trusts and so on, but he who howls the loudest is generally the least to be trusted ; nine out of ten such men are old wolves that sneak around to find a rail off to get into the pen and eat some sheep. I say, let the doctor alone—he is not so bad as he is often called. * * *

"We should thank him for the kindly effort ; he has been a faithful general, and has done all that his school and a life of long experience could arm him with. In our distress we called for his assistance, like a brother he came and did the best he could. He was with us in our trouble, soul and body and strength, and we should love, honor, and respect him for his kind efforts, though he failed. He is not to be blamed but honored and respected."

UNFAIR OPPOSITION TO OSTEOPATHS.

Attempts have been made in several cities to keep osteopaths from securing first class offices. Landlords have been warned, and in many cases they have been influenced by the boycotting threats of the rivals of Osteopathy. Hence osteopaths have been kept out of, or forced to leave, desirable places, for no other reason than that they were osteopaths. Even business men have had their interests threatened if they ignored the wishes of the drug doctors so far as to patronize an osteopath. In short, there is scarcely a plan known to the most unscrupulous commercialism that has not been used against Osteopathy. Yet it has progressed in spite of opposition.

Every possible attempt also has been made by the medical profession to belittle the training given in osteopathic colleges. Many of their criticisms have been just, and doubtless have had an influence in enlarging and enriching the osteopathic course. The requirements of an osteopathic education in 1896, four years after the first school began its career, were much more exacting than for the medical practitioner ten years before, centuries after their first schools were established. The quality of the work done in scores of medical colleges even in the last decade of the nineteenth century, was an unintentional fraud in many cases and a play upon the credulity of an unsuspecting public in many others. The following from the *Medical Journal*, shows the condition of affairs even in the medical department of Harvard University, in 1886 :

"Professor William James, of Harvard University, is an M. D. of the class of 1886, but is a psychologist and not a practitioner. He has a very distinct recollection of the anatomic part of his examination. When he came before the genial Oliver Wendell Holmes, the latter asked him some questions about the nerves at the base of the brain. It so happened that the examinee was well up on that subject and he gave a pretty exhaustive reply. 'Oh, well, if you know that you know everything,' said Dr. Holmes cheerfully, 'let's talk about something else. How are all your people at home?' 'In that pleasant way,' said Dr. James, 'I completed my examination in that subject. I do not remember having encountered any difficulties in any of the subjects. The examination for the degree was oral and lasted just an hour and a half. The ninety minutes were equally divided among nine subjects, ten minutes to each. Each of us as he came in took a seat at a desk, behind which stood the professor who was to conduct the examination in that particular subject. The professor asked the questions and we answered them as best we could. Out in the hall stood the janitor beside the big gong, and at the expiration of the ten minutes he pounded the big gong. This was the signal for all the students to get up and change desks much after the manner of your progressive euchre parties. There were two other matters to be attended to before I got my M. D. I had to write a thesis, and I did it. Then I went to the dispensary and took a case for diagnosis and treatment. There was a lump on the back of a man's neck which I diagnosed as a carbuncle, and for which I prescribed hot poultices. It was with feelings of apprehension that I learned later that the patient was suffering from an internal disorder, and the test was on that. However, the examining board was very kind about it. They admitted that my course in diagnosing the first trouble I came across in my patient, namely the carbuncle, which was plainly apparent to the examiner's eye, was quite natural, and said that my treatment was the proper one. Therefore I was adjudged satisfactory."

Not only did the medical students of the last decades of the nineteenth century fail to learn it all before entering the medical college and while pursuing their studies, but the practitioners in the field made mistakes then just as they do now. The report of the Ohio State Board of Health confirms the following which appeared in the *Columbus Press Dispatch*:

"Columbus, Ohio, November 9, 1898,—Secretary Probst of the state board of health, returned yesterday from Loveland where he discovered the same state of affairs as to smallpox as at Wapakoneta.

"The disease has been raging there since last May and there have been seventy cases, all of which local physicians called chickenpox. Dr. Probst was called to Center, Ohio, to see a case, and from this case tracked the disease to Loveland."

Comment is unnecessary, except to say that, upon the testimony of medical doctors themselves, wisdom will not die with them. Scores of mistakes of more recent occurrence, perhaps less serious, but no less evident, could be cited. People who live in glass houses would appear more consistent if they did not hurl stones in the direction of their neighbors' houses.

REPLY TO UNJUST CRITICISM.

The extremes to which the older schools of medicine have sometimes gone in their dire distress because of the success of Osteopathy, is pitiable. They have often tried in every conceivable way to belittle the learning and smirch the character of those who reject the errors of the past and show the courage necessary to battle for the right. But reputable members of those schools have often come forward, not only to battle for truth and justice, but to try also to save the good name of the profession from the influence of its "fool friends." During the discussion of the osteopathic bill before the Iowa legislature, in March, 1898, Hon. P. L. Prentis, a member of the house, himself a homeopathic physician, most ably championed the osteopathic bill, and thus did much towards overcoming some of the feeling that had taken possession of the people against the medical profession. His entire speech abounds with wit and wisdom. The "distinguished writer" referred to in the quotation below is Dr. J. W. Kime, editor of the *Iowa Medical Journal*.

"The most remarkable and astonishing declaration, however, of this distinguished writer is found at the close of his article, and which I desire to read exactly as printed in the copy he has so kindly left upon my desk. It reads as follows: 'Think of mastering anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and a knowledge of all diseases in twenty months by an ignorant mechanic who can scarcely read or write the English language!' I pass over, Mr. Speaker, this burning insult to the respectable young men and women from the state of Iowa, now at Kirksville, as unworthy of comment. Continuing, this prevaricator

of facts says: 'And all this to be learned in the rural district of Kirksville, Mo., where not a single case of acute disease, diphtheria, croup, fever of any kind, obstetrics, and but little gynecology are seen.' Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house, are you longer surprised at the fact of so many people from all parts of the United States flocking to the 'rural district' of Kirksville, Mo.? Think of it! Not a single case of acute disease is there seen; but more astonishing than this is the statement that in the 'rural district' of Kirksville, Mo.—a city of 7,000 inhabitants—never has there been seen a single case of obstetrics! (Applause.) What a veritable paradise is this 'rural district' of Kirksville, Mo. Surely here has been discovered a spot upon which the curse of a just Providence has never fallen! (Applause.)"

From the testimony of high authority, may it not be possible that the ranks of the drug doctors may be recruited from "ignorant mechanics who can scarcely read or write the English language?" Dr. A. M. Hayden, President of the Ohio Valley Medical Association, used the following language in his address before that learned body at its meeting at Evansville, Indiana, November 9, 1904, as printed in the *Lancet-Clinic*, December 10, 1904:

"There are in the United States 154 medical schools, as reported recently by the Commissioner of Education. The regular schools have 23,750 men, 1,162 women students, and last year graduated 4,703 Doctors of Medicine. Out of that total of 24,912 students, 1,782, or 7.15 per cent, had college degrees.

"The Homeopathic schools have 1,330 men and 221 women students, and last year graduated 343 Doctors of Medicine. Out of a total of 1,551 Homeopathic students in the year just past, 103, or 6.64 per cent, have college degrees.

"The Eclectic schools had 756 male and 67 female students, and graduated 141 students. In these schools 8.14 per cent were college graduates.

"Out of all the lot 7.15 per cent were college graduates. That is a conspicuously bad record for the United States to show to the rest of the world.

"And this is the class of men and women who are coming forth to succeed us in our work. These are the Doctors of Medicine to whom we are to entrust the welfare of our profession in this country. This is the class of practitioners who are being turned loose upon an unsuspecting public. Can we turn our backs and say the responsibility is not ours?"

NEW DISCOVERIES.

It is almost impossible for an osteopath to read a medical journal without seeing evidence of the fact that the medical profession does not grasp the osteopathic idea, or understand the principles underlying its application. If it does we are forced to the conclusion that it can not or will not do justice to the new science. One or two illustrations will make this point clear.

In the *Medical Review of Reviews* for July, 1903, and a number of other medical journals issued about that time, is an article on the treatment of whooping-cough by pulling down the lower jaw. The journals and the learned M. D.'s who gave the facts as to the method and result of the treatment, seem to take as much delight in it as a boy with his first pair of rep-top boots. They seem to be utterly oblivious to the fact that Osteopathy had been applying the same principle with even greater success for at least ten years. The writer says:

"Spasm of the glottis being not only the sole cause of the acute suffering in pertussis, but of the most of the dangers as well, the main object of medication is the relief of the symptom." "The spasm of the glottis, like that occurring in asphyxia of chloroform narcosis, is due to spasms of the cricothyroid muscle." "The manipulation is harmless, painless, and easy of application without any of the ill effects of drugs; it offers a maximum good effect with a minimum derangement. Patients treated in this manner are less likely to suffer from complications and sequelæ, than those treated only medicinally; they emerge from the disease in far better condition, less exhausted and less emaciated because vomiting has been controlled."

It will be observed that the writer does not intimate that there is a cause for the spasms of the muscles. As usual with the M. D.'s, he does not go to the real cause. The osteopath learns from anatomy and physiology that the muscle in question is supplied by the superior laryngeal nerves, branches of the vagi, which receive branches from the superior cervical ganglion and communicate with the recurrent laryngeal and the superior cardiac nerves. The osteopath goes back to or nearer to the origin of these nerves, removes the irritation, and overcomes the spasms, not only in the ninety per cent of cases claimed by the writer, but generally in the other ten

per cent and also in "other spasmodic coughs and laryngeal spasms." This treatment is evidently considered one of the important discoveries of the year 1903, because it received notice in the *American Year Book of Medicine* for 1904, page 259, and in the *International Clinics*, Volume I, Fourteenth Series, 1904, page 273. It would have been more credit to the medical profession had it recognized this familiar instance of progress about ten years sooner and given credit where credit was due. This is a case in which the medical profession has come near the osteopathic practice, but has not grasped the osteopathic idea of removing the cause of the spasms; hence they have, by purely empirical methods, succeeded, in a crude fashion, in doing what osteopaths do on strictly scientific principles and by scientific procedures.

Contrast the above with Osler's views, as given in his "Practice of Medicine:" "The medicinal treatment of whooping-cough is most unsatisfactory." "For the paroxysmal stage a suspiciously long list of remedies has been recommended, twenty-two in one popular text book on therapeutics." Among the remedies that Osler himself says "may be given," are ipecacuanha wine, paregoric, quinine, resorcin, iodoform, carbolic acid, chlorate of potassium, bromide of potassium, glycerine, bromoform, belladonna, and antipyrin.

Dr. M. F. Pilgrim, in *Medical News* for January 24, 1903, comes close to the osteopathic idea, but can not refrain from showing his contempt for truth, if of osteopathic origin. He also shows his lack of understanding of the osteopathic practice when he speaks only of the effects of "mechanical stimulation" and of osteopaths as "much given to manipulating the spine." He overlooks the corrective work which is at the basis of Osteopathy, but which is almost entirely ignored by all other systems. But he is evidently making progress and we can forgive him for his errors. He says:

"Recurring now to the primary proposition submitted earlier in this paper, viz.: that mechanical stimulation accomplishes its most important work through stimulation of the nerves or nerve centers concerned in and controlling the diseased organ and which are mainly located in the spinal column, we may naturally anticipate dissent or skepticism. There are two reasons for this. First, we know, in a general way, that the 'osteopaths,' so called, are much given to manipulating the spine, therefore we shrink from any-

thing savoring of their methods of procedure; second, we have not perhaps carefully studied our physiologies with reference to this point, especially those of more recent date, otherwise support would be found for the theory and practice of localization of controlling nerve centers given off at various points along the cord.

"The first objection is puerile and should be dismissed with the brief statement that while we as a profession know and care very little about the theories and methods employed by the osteopaths, we can not afford to reject, without investigation, any procedure likely to benefit our patients, simply because similar methods and measures may have been or are being employed by irregular practitioners. As physicians, it is alike our province and our duty to employ whatever is meritorious and beneficial in alleviating human suffering, regardless of the source from which it emanates. * * *

"Speaking broadly, but still accurately, it is the quality and activity of the circulation that keeps the functions of the body in right or wrong condition, and the nerves govern and control the circulation."

DOCTORS QUALIFIED ONLY IN DRUG MEDICATION.

It is not necessary to introduce testimony other than that of medical men to prove that the medical profession is not prepared to treat the sick by other means than the use of drugs. An article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for September 21, 1901, on the necessity of a practical knowledge of dietetics, hydrotherapy, and physio-mechanical therapeutics, contains the following:

"Until very recently the profession has for the most part relied upon the administration of drugs for the alleviation and cure of disease, all other means except surgery being left to the abuse of charlatans and quacks. But it is the sign of the present state of scientific development, that the attention of the thoughtful has been called to the effects that may be obtained by agents not emphasized in books on materia medica, therapeutics, or in the pharmacopœia. * * *

"In order to learn whether the necessity for the teaching of dietetics, hydrotherapy and physico-mechanical therapeutics was realized, and whether the need of such instruction was being met, the writer sent letters to the various medical schools and colleges throughout the United States, asking each for its bulletin, catalogue, or yearly announcement. Most of the institutions written to

immediately responded. Upon examining the printed curricula of the different schools, it was found that the three subjects above referred to were for the most part given but small space in the general scheme of study, and in not a few institutions were entirely omitted from the course."

It is more than gratifying to know that many "regulars" are not in sympathy with the prevailing ignorance in their own school of practice as to physical methods of dealing with the human body in both health and disease. Occasionally we get a glimpse of this fact from their own authorities and a glance at the courses of study in their medical colleges dispels all surprise that they should be so poorly informed. The following is from the *New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, consolidated, for November 7, 1903, page 891:

"After a conversation with a physical trainer and a so-called physical culturist of national repute, the writer can not avoid the conviction that the profession has much to learn in reference to these matters, and not only that, but the corollary is equally obvious that if we are to be prepared to meet and answer the claims and pretensions of physical culturists and osteopaths, we must undertake all manner of investigation into every aspect of physical development, massage, pulmonary gymnastics, and general and special exercises and movements. * * * Perhaps nothing is more striking than the more or less contemptuous way in which physical trainers, etc., speak of the medical profession; and that this contempt is partially at least deserved, certain remarks of Professor Hollis, of Harvard, in a paper on College Athletics seem to prove. Speaking of the employment of a professional trainer, the professor says: 'The professional seldom possesses the ideals which should prevail in a college atmosphere. His introduction probably springs from the difficulty of getting practical advice from the doctors. Their experience has usually been with sick men. When confronted with the problem of taking care of well men, they seem to fail.'"

The same journal quoted above, in its issue for December 19, 1903, contains the paper read at the meeting of the American Medical Association, at New Orleans, June 1, 1903, by John Madison Taylor, A. B., M. D. The writer shows the usual antipathy to every method not adopted by the "regulars," and adheres to the common practice of his school in classing Osteopathy and Christian

Science together. With all his errors, he gives some wholesome truths. He says:

"Supply is always adjusted to meet demand, and those who are more practical welcome Osteopathy, which is closely analogous to Christian Science in its non-science and its unblushing claims to do all things well. Both these cults, typifying as they do the two extremes of mental attitude, contain much that is wholesome and efficacious but encumbered with endless falsities. Medical science has been long fully alive to all that is of value in each domain, as its literature abundantly evidences to any who will search it even superficially."

How does the above statement tally with the following from the same article?

"Osteopathy has so far come largely as a surprise and bewilderment to the medical mind and it is the purpose of this brief communication to say a few words on the subject. * * *

"The members of the medical profession should bear in mind that they are themselves exceedingly ignorant in what constitutes high-class massage and remedial movements, few of them having learned the simplest rudiments of mechano-therapy; and that, consequently, they are rarely competent critics. In Europe this is not so. Again, in this country we have few of the thoroughly trained masseurs, such as are graduated at the Swedish, Danish, and German high-class institutions, where the course is two full years of nine or ten months each. Unfortunately, our local schools of massage turn out graduates after a three months' course, and even American aptitudes can become only superficial in the fundamental branches in so brief a training. Few are conscientious enough to carry their studies to an adequate thoroughness; yet a few do so, and are then often better than the foreigners. The European masseur finds almost none of our physicians able to appreciate his skill, much less competent to direct him, hence the temptation is for him to practice on his own responsibility. Thereupon, in the minds of many, both of medical men and masseurs, there arises a bitter antagonism based on rivalry. This is not as it should be: they ought to work in harmony, each appreciating the special skill of the other."

Every osteopath can fully sympathize with Dr. Taylor in the following statement:

"The writer has been able, by these means, to accomplish cures of certain acute congestions of the spinal cord which, if he were to publish them in the present attitude of the medical profession,

would probably cause him to be branded as a liar. He can afford to bide his time, however, and meanwhile the patients are well."

But the osteopath who has spent at least twenty months—now twenty-seven months—of hard work under competent instruction and guidance, is incompetent, according to the doctor, to do what he claims masseurs "after a three months' course" are qualified to do. Furthermore it "lies in the ability of medical practitioners" who "are themselves exceedingly ignorant in what constitutes high-class massage and remedial movements," "pitifully ignorant," to direct this work, or it must not be done at all, is the argument of the learned doctor. Dr. Taylor continues:

"The sphere of manual therapy lies in the ability of medical practitioners to influence centers of organic activity by mechanical stimulation through the vasomotor nerves, whereby less or more blood can be sent to parts, according to their need. Not only can this be accomplished, varying in utility with the physiological and other knowledge of the practitioner, but sensory, as well as nutritive effects, are thus wrought, and in so much more accurate, safe, and thorough a fashion, that no one who has once had his attention thus aroused can remain content to omit using these excellent procedures. To be sure, it need not be that well tried and proved remedies and measures shall be abandoned, but in manual therapy, when applied by the physician himself, there is a nice, exact, and prompt agency, far in advance of all other measures for the relief and cure of a wide variety of derangements, not only of the coarser mechanisms, but of the vital organs.

"It remains, then, for medical men to investigate these statements, not to deny them. Drugs are admitted to fail frequently; the recognized forms of balneotherapy and climatotherapy fail; hygiene in its broadest sense, on which so many rely, can often accomplish little; of special rays, etc., much is hoped; but the reasonableness of manual therapy must commend itself increasingly to those physicians who will look carefully into the matter for themselves."

In the same journal, for January 16, 1904, Dr. Taylor replies to "the astonishing large number of letters elicited" by his former article. He recognizes the merits of Osteopathy, but like most of his school will not admit its origin. He says:

"As I said, it is a constant surprise and disappointment to me, having given much attention to manual treatment, to note how piti-

fully ignorant are 'the leaders of medical thought,' not only of the whole subject, but of its gravity, its resources and its enormous possibilities. It is doubtful if a hundred of the accepted 'leaders' in any community (in America) were called upon to express opinions on the subject it would be possible to find about two or three who could formulate such based upon either knowledge, experience, or appreciation of fundamental principles. Yet any man with an M. D. to his name will give you off-hand a definition of Osteopathy, and it is usually far from flattering. Still, these osteopaths have forced themselves upon the attention of the public and thence upon that of the profession, more upon the sheer merit of their methods than by the boldness of their assumptions.

"It can not be denied, it can certainly not be disproved, that these methods are not highly efficacious, and in those conditions which the profession (ignoring certain elemental principles) fail to appreciate and apply. Permit me to repeat what I said in the article referred to, that my own appreciation has come by a close study of those very facts from which the osteopath gains his recognition, and which are plainly set forth in the literature of medicine, and I began long before there was such a thing as an 'osteopath.'"

Dr. Taylor will probably convince himself in due course of time that he is the original osteopath. He seems already to be imbued with the idea that he is in possession of all the learning of the osteopaths, and that all the facts "are plainly set forth in the literature of medicine." Every osteopath knows that the literature of medicine contains much of value to the osteopath, yet he may read volume after volume without a hint as to the manner in which Osteopathy interprets and applies that knowledge. In fact, Dr. Taylor himself does not seem to have the remotest idea of the fundamental osteopathic idea, namely, the finding of a definite cause for a disturbance and its removal by specific means. He has not gotten beyond the idea of "mechanical stimulation," which doubtless is valuable in many cases, but does not constitute a much greater part of the work of the genuine and successful osteopath than does the use of soap and water.

DRUG DOCTORS CLAIM EVERYTHING.

In 1902, when Osteopathy was under discussion before the Ohio legislature, the claim was made repeatedly that there is nothing in Osteopathy but what M. D.'s know and practice. In order to be

prepared to contradict that statement authoritatively in open discussion, the writer read a work on disease of women, just published by D. Appleton and Company, prepared by thirty-one of the best specialists in that subject in America, and edited by one of the most eminent gynecologists living. As Osteopathy has been signally successful in treating all diseases of that class, the present writer thought he would find in that recent volume of 900 pages something savoring of Osteopathy. After reading it, he challenged contradiction of the following statements: (1) There is not an osteopathic principle in the book or a suggestion of the osteopathic means of curing disease. (2) There is not a sentence in the book that teaches that the direct impairment of the nerve supply to the parts affected has anything to do with their diseased condition. (3) There is not a sentence in the book that teaches that interference to blood vessels or lymphatics or the vasomotor nerve supply outside of the parts affected has anything to do with their diseased condition. The truth is, the medical profession has nothing in its practices, either directly or remotely, that has any semblance to Osteopathy.

The same Dr. Taylor, in the article from which the above quotation is made, also said:

"Two men, in no way associated, applied for work in massage recently, one a graduate of Dr. Clodhausen's Institute, in Copenhagen, and one of the Royal Institute for Gymnastics, in Stockholm. The first, after completing his two years' course in Denmark, took a post-graduate course of a year in the Swedish School. On coming to America, each, hearing of the marvels of Osteopathy, which pretends to proceed on similar lines but with a mystical quality of omniscience, determined to learn this 'science.' Each one took the full course at Kirksville, the school of Dr. Still and the fountainhead of Osteopathy, graduating in due course. They both assured me that they learned no facts of importance not already known to them. Such instances can be readily duplicated in the experience of others."

Dr. J. C. Howell, of Vineland, New Jersey, denied the truth of the statement, and offered to forfeit \$25.00 for each and every graduate of the American School of Osteopathy whom Dr. Taylor or any one else could produce under oath as having made application for employment as "masseurs." The "bluff" was not answered.

Such absurd, unreasonable, and unverifiable statements are often made by the opponents of Osteopathy. They deceive those that know nothing about the subject, confirm those familiar with it in the belief that the authors of such statements are either ignorant or knavish, and make scientists blush at the unscientific spirit of some of their professed leaders.

CRITICISM BY MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Every reader of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* must have noticed the bitterness and unfairness shown towards osteopaths and the inconsistencies with which it unavoidably becomes entangled in discussing a subject so foreign to its predilections. Pages of this book might be filled with quotations in proof of this assertion. In speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the Gravett case, the *Journal* said: "It makes osteopaths subject to the same rules as all other practitioners, except as regards their special exclusive dogma and practice." It acknowledges that Osteopathy is special, exclusive, and distinct from all other practices, which all who are well informed know to be true.

The *Journal* also knows full well the shortcomings of the system which it champions. Dr. J. M. Littlejohn has ably reviewed many of its articles in the *Journal of the Science of Osteopathy*, from which the following is taken:

"In connection with the subject of education, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of September 21, 1901, declares, 'Until very recently the profession has for the most part relied upon the administration of drugs for the alleviation and cure of disease, all other means except surgery being left to the abuse of charlatans and quacks.' After discussing the value of hygiene, exercise, heat and cold, etc., it adds, 'Since these means form so vital a part as therapeutic agents, it would seem that the time has come to consider the urgent necessity for the systematic teaching of their principles and the intelligent application of the most important and neglected of them. Broadly speaking, these would appear to be the subjects of dietetics, hydrotherapy, and physico-mechanical therapeutics.' The writer then goes on to commend these neglected elements and adds that in most colleges these receive no attention or only very small space. These three remarkable fields of therapeutics are practically non est in the medical course, and yet the med-

ical defenders arrogantly claim all knowledge and dub every one else ignoramus."

It was this same journal, the official exponent of the medical profession in America, that published the famous Kentucky decision (page 179) against Osteopathy. The present writer, thinking that he might have overlooked the publication of the Supreme Court's findings in reversing that decision, wrote the *Journal* asking if it had published that decision and in what issue it would be found. He inclosed a stamped, self-directed envelope for reply. The envelope came back but it did not contain the desired information. In short, the medical journals have been very careful not to publish any thing favorable to Osteopathy, which, in a large measure, accounts for the dense ignorance of many honest and progressive doctors upon all that pertains to the subject. Even the official journal of the "regulars" continues to publish, advertise, and sell Judge Toney's decision more than four years after it was reversed and the higher court had shown that some of its statements were, to say the least, unreliable.

In contrast with the conduct of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the following self-explanatory statement appeared in the *Alkaloidal Clinic* for November, 1903, which shows an altogether different spirit:

"In our September issue we published a note condensed from the current press to the effect that Minnesota's governor had recently vetoed a bill that gave osteopaths the right to treat all diseases and sue for their pay, but protected them from malpractice suits. It appears now that in following others we but gave voice to error which we are glad to correct."

The same journal, the *Alkaloidal Clinic*, which wields a free lance against almost every thing in therapeutics except alkalometry, contained an article in the issue for April, 1904, by John Little Morris, M. D., on "Mechanical Vibration in Pulmonary Disease," in which he says:

"There are very few chronic conditions confronting the specialist that will not be greatly benefited, and often cured, if the nerve centers associated with the distant organs can be stimulated at the same time that the lymphatic and venous circulations are awakened and the waste products carried off. It is a well-known fact easily

demonstrable in any physician's office, that all chronic and most acute pathologic conditions are accompanied by more or less spinal tenderness. This observation is not deduced from that nefarious class of quacks known as osteopaths, but from such physiologists as Foster, Landois, and Sterling."

He then cites a case of asthma cured and consumption helped by vibration. Like so many of the practices of his school, his treatment was an "experiment," instead of an intelligent procedure based upon facts established by "such physiologists as Foster, Landois, and Sterling," the positive results of which have been demonstrated in thousands of cases treated by osteopaths. Note his words in speaking of the case of pulmonary phthisis:

"With no hope of doing more than to secure drainage of the lungs to some extent, the patient was prevailed upon to allow me to experiment with him. Treatment was instituted three times weekly, in exactly the same manner as the first case, and to our surprise there was a marked improvement in all symptoms. In four weeks he gained eight pounds, looked much better than for two years, and, as he expressed it, 'he at last had some ambition to get up and do.' His respiration decreased from 28 to 22, and his evening temperature to 101 degrees F. The physical condition was not apparently changed, except possibly there were not so many rales, owing to the diminished frequency of breathing.

"In this case where we anticipated no results whatever, the outcome has been really wonderful, and it seems to open up a new field both to doctor and patient in the treatment of these hopeless 'lungers.' In cases in which the tubercular process is in its incipency, why should we not expect more decided results—the patient's physical condition being not so low?"

In June, 1904, the *Alkaloidal Clinic* published an article on Osteopathy which gave an erroneous impression concerning the subject. It said, "The *Clinic* will be pleased if some of the schools will instruct the family." C. A. Campbell, D. O., replied and corrected some of the wrong impressions conveyed; but the *Clinic* "from lack of space," did not publish the reply. Both articles appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, September, 1904. This incident is insignificant except as it is further proof that it is almost impossible to get a medical journal to publish the truth concerning Osteopathy.

The *Cleveland Medical Journal* has made itself conspicuous by its rantings against osteopaths and everything that seemed to favor

Osteopathy. In the issue for April, 1900, it contains a sensational article under the heading "Soiling the Judicial Ermine," in which it assails judges of the Supreme Court of the state, a prominent state official, and a well-known politician. Among other things it said:

"It is no great credit to the bar and to the politics of the state of Ohio that attorneys so palpably deficient in clearness of intellect and in thoroughness and breadth of education have come to hold positions in the highest court in the state."

But the abuse and threats of the profession did not deter the friends of Osteopathy from continuing in the good work already begun. In Ohio they were even more persistent in their support of the science two years later, when practically everything they asked for at the hands of the legislature was granted them by an almost unanimous vote, after one of the most vigorous fights in the history of osteopathic legislation had been waged by the medical trust. (Chapter IV.)

SOURCE OF OPPOSITION TO OSTEOPATHS.

Iowa has been one of the most hotly contested fields. During the pending of the osteopathic bill before the legislature in 1898, the M. D.'s, we may say the "regulars" only, were perniciously active and made their interests paramount to all others. They used in the legislature the same petitions they had used a few years before against the homeopaths. This time they had simply pasted a new heading on them entitled "Against the passage of the Osteopathic Bill," instead of the "Homeopathic Bill." Not one word was uttered or one letter presented against Osteopathy by any one not connected with the medical trust. The following adopted by the Iowa Association of Physicians, signed by its officers and by the committeemen from each congressional district, was used to influence the legislature. Comment is unnecessary:

"We will vote and work where our professional interests lie, and will, at all times make party principle subordinate, in state matters, to our professional interests, and vote, when necessary, in a body for such individual candidates as will comply with the expressed wishes of this organization. This principle shall be espe-

cially adhered to in the selection of members to the state legislature."

In spite of all this opposition from the medical men, the bill passed both branches of the legislature and was signed by the governor. But the board was true to its instincts. It nullified the law by refusing to license osteopaths (page 189). This caused a general cry of resentment at the outrage, which was voiced by the *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, January 22, 1899, as follows:

"And where is Iowa going to stand in the contest for the maintenance of the rights of the public? Last winter the Iowa general assembly enacted a law granting osteopaths the right to practice their profession in this state and entitling the graduates of their colleges certain privileges granted those of other medical colleges. But now comes the Iowa state board of health, in which body the osteopaths have no representation, and coolly nullifies and sets aside the law. The board declines to issue certificates to osteopathic physicians, assigning reasons which are clothed in a verbiage not easily comprehended by the public which are utterly indefensible, and in defiance of the law-making power of the state. The action of the medical board is not only amazing, but it is outrageous. * * *

"The *Hawk-Eye* is confident that the better class of regular physicians of Iowa will not approve of the action of the state board. The latter is composed of a class of men who do not stand as high in the profession as many of their colleagues in the state. In fact, the Iowa medical board is a close corporation, run more for the benefit of its officiators than the welfare of the people. It is constantly trenching upon the rights of the public. Its latest action is so palpably an effort to thwart the legislative will that it is destined to create a reaction in public feeling against the whole system of state medical surveillance. In that respect the action of the board may prove to be a blessing in disguise."

TEST AS TO QUALIFICATIONS.

Osteopaths have not refused tests as to their knowledge of the branches necessary for the practice of their profession. They have taken the same examinations as the M. D.'s in many states and the results have not caused the osteopaths to suffer by comparison. In all subjects bearing upon a knowledge of the human body in health and disease, it has been proven, before medical boards, that many of them are the peers of the M. D.'s who have graduated from Harvard and other first class medical colleges. In Ohio all oste-

opaths entering the state since 1902 have had to take the same examination in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, and physical diagnosis, as M. D.'s. It should be borne in mind that such examinations are evidently unfair for the osteopaths, because the questions are prepared and the papers corrected by M. D.'s who have studied the several subjects with a different purpose in mind from that of the osteopaths. In addition the osteopaths in Ohio are required to take an examination on six subjects from an osteopathic standpoint, the examination being conducted by osteopaths. In Massachusetts, after taking the regular medical examination, twenty-six of the thirty-three who applied up to December, 1904, 78.8 per cent, received certificates—for what?—to practice medicine in all its departments, including the giving of drugs and the performing of major surgery, for which they do not profess to be qualified. For the year 1903, only 69.4 per cent of all examined received license to practice, showing superior qualifications of osteopaths. In Alabama, where the doctors claim to have one of the best medical laws in existence, osteopaths have been granted a license to practice drug medication and major surgery,—procedures for which their education in osteopathic colleges did not profess to fit them and which they have no desire to use. What a farce a medical examination must be that will certify that a doctor is qualified to practice a system in which he does not profess to be qualified; or say to the innocent and confident subjects of the state that the holder of a certificate is qualified to cut into the abdominal cavity and remove a kidney; or into the chest and remove part of a lung; or even into the skull and remove part of the brain, when he has never even seen such an operation.

It is also worthy of note that a sincere test of a drug doctor's qualifications is of very recent origin. In Massachusetts, during the six months prior to January, 1895, 3,792 licenses were granted without examination to practice medicine, 349 of which were issued to doctors who were not graduates of any medical institutions authorized by law to confer degrees in medicine. Since then, 3,285 have been issued upon examination, 475 of which were to non-graduates of medical institutions conferring the degree M. D. In Ohio, from the passage of the medical law, February 27, 1896,

to December 31, 1902, 10,796 certificates were issued, 713 of which were to non-graduates in medicine. The "great revival of learning" in the medical profession came with the advent of Osteopathy. A striking coincidence to say the least.

In view of the above facts, we may ask, who are responsible for these low standards for the present generation of drug practitioners and who have most bitterly opposed a thorough test as to the qualifications of an osteopath to practice his profession? Osteopaths have always insisted that those licensed to practice Osteopathy should not only prove that they possess a knowledge of the fundamental sciences at the basis of all medical learning, but also show that they know Osteopathy and that they have had the training necessary to practice. The medical fraternity have, time and again, refused to sanction any such a test as to qualifications. In proof of this claim read the following from the Ohio State Medical Society, signed by Dr. F. C. Martin, and read before every member of the legislature at the time of the contest in 1902:

"The present medical law requires all candidates for the license to practice medicine, of whatever school, to take before the Board of Medical Registration and Examination, an examination in eight subjects. There is a provision in Section 4403f exempting the Osteopaths from examination in all but four of these. These four, which the present law requires that the osteopaths should be examined in, are Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Physical Diagnosis. These are the fundamental branches of medical sciences. Whatever method of treatment any school of medicine may apply to disease, the first requisite is a proficiency in the knowledge of what the organism is, what its functions are, how they are performed; why they are thus performed, and what changes the structures undergo when disordered or diseased. One proficient in this knowledge is capable of recognizing what it is that ails the patient. The knowledge of the treatment of these disorders or diseases is a superstructure built on this foundation. Whatever the method of treatment applied, the person administering it should have a knowledge of these four elements. This the present law demands even of the osteopaths. That this requirement is fair and just must be obvious. That it is drawn in the interest of the sick citizen, and is in the interest of the state, must be apparent."

How it is "fair and just" to the people or even to the doctors that one class of practitioners should not be called upon to show



PRESIDENTS AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, 1897-1901.

DR. D. B. MACAULEY, 1897-8.

DR. S. C. MATHEWS, 1898-9.

DR. A. G. HILDRETH, 1899-1900, resigned to teach
in American School of Osteopathy.

DR. F. W. HANNAH, 1899-1900.

DR. C. M. T. HULETT, 1900-1.

qualifications to practice according to their own views is not so "obvious" to the uninitiated as the circular letter tried to make the legislature believe; and how the bill was "drawn in the interest of the sick citizen" and "in the interest of the state," without requiring of professed osteopaths a knowledge of their practice in treating diseased conditions, is not "apparent" to one who has only the interests of the sick citizen and the state at heart.

Medical men have been blatant in their cry of ignorance of the essential subjects pertaining to the human body on the part of osteopaths. All educated osteopaths know that their knowledge falls short of the high standard towards which the profession is looking. But they have more than once invited the M. D.'s to competitive examinations or cease their boasting. The writer calls to mind three cases of that kind, one in Kirksville, Missouri; one in Lincoln, Nebraska; and one in Marion, Indiana. No such challenge has ever been accepted.

Occasionally we find in purely medical journals words of commendation. The following appeared in the *Alkaloid Clinique* of Chicago, early in 1902:

"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly, the system of Osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in anatomy upon the living body, going over and locating the bones with all their prominences and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the vessels, nerves, and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training, the student is so familiarized with the living human body that he is able to detect many deviations from the normal standard which would escape the ordinary physician, and which are yet capable of accounting for many of the ills that affect the human body. Now, as to the value of this method of teaching anatomy there can be no question, or of its vast superiority over the methods in vogue at the medical schools of the present."

UNREASONABLE OPPOSITION TO OSTEOPATHY.

Let it not be inferred that all medical doctors are opposed to Osteopathy and the progress embodied in its teachings. Arthur Weir Smith, A. M., M. D., in an article in the *National Eclectic*

Medical Journal for September, 1903, in speaking of the failure to enact an osteopathic law in Virginia, said:

"While this is a triumph of allopathy, all legislation of this sort is also a triumph of bigotry and intolerance. The old-school doctors have always arrogated to themselves a certain perfection in medical practice, and have dictated arbitrarily what should constitute a medical education. If an individual makes a discovery he is not allowed to publish it freely; and everything is done to discourage reform in the healing art.

"Whether the osteopaths have made a discovery or not, they have a right to test their method. To have impediments put in their way so as practically to prohibit their doing so, is neither just nor right. To insist that one shall have a medical education as established by the allopaths, before he can practice Osteopathy, is as unreasonable as to insist that one shall be educated in Roman Catholicism before he can embrace the Protestant religion. We may suppose the case reversed, the osteopaths having the power now enjoyed by the regulars. Imagine every old-school doctor being obliged to take a course in an osteopathic college, and obtain a license to practice from a board of examiners composed of, or controlled by, osteopaths!"

Before the writer had been in the field practicing Osteopathy a month, his attention was called to a remark made by an M. D. A patient of considerable prominence, with a bowel trouble which drugs always fail to relieve, had been treated without results by the best doctors that could be had. As a last resort, an osteopath was called, soon gave relief, and the case was cured, thus contradicting the claims of the M. D.'s in practically all such cases, that death is inevitable. The man was favorably known in business circles and a brilliant future was dawning upon him; hence the concern of the M. D. for his welfare when he said to his former patient, "You had better died than been cured by that — osteopath; you are now ruined for life." This may appear like an extreme case, but it is not. Similar incidents are a part of the personal experience of almost every osteopath; and the medical profession has not always kept its convictions a secret. No less an authority than Dr. B. F. Posey, took a like stand in the *Medical Times* for October, 1900. He says:

"I think it would be better for the profession if we all would recognize the fact, that it is better to have patients to die under

scientific treatment than to recover under empirical treatment, therefore use tonics if needed for your dignity and thereby accept no dictating by the laity."

The boldness with which the 'regulars' claim that theirs is the only "scientific treatment," and all other is "empirical," often carries conviction because of the air of authority with which the assertions are made. As a matter of fact, does any medical authority of repute dare to try to defend his practice of drug medication on scientific principles? Have not most of their practices been empirical ever since the dawn of medical history? The "dictating by the laity" has been one of the principal elements in medical progress (Chapter VI), and intelligent people will not soon give their physical well being entirely into the hands of self-constituted conservators of health, who make their living off those who have been so unfortunate as to loose their health.

Nothing seems to irritate some who claim to be leaders in the medical profession more than for any one of their number in good standing to say anything in recognition of Osteopathy. The publication of an article on Osteopathy in the annual supplement to the *American Encyclopedia* for 1900, caused the following ebullition in the *Cleveland Journal of Medicine* in 1901, under the heading "Pseudo-Science in the Wrong Place."

"Physicians will be interested to know that the 'Annual Cyclopaedia,' issued by D. Appleton & Company as a supplement to the *American Cyclopaedia*, recognizes 'osteopathy' by a descriptive article, but entirely ignores medicine and all its branches. This is a point that physicians should carefully remember. The article upon 'osteopathy' gives one an unexpectedly keen insight into the narrow education and feeble mental grasp of the editor of an 'Annual Cyclopaedia.' It is astounding to read in a reference work that assumes some pretension to authority, the following description of 'osteopathy': 'A method of treating diseases of the human body without the use of drugs, by means of manipulations applied to various nerve centers, chiefly those along the spine.'

"Just think with what contempt every beginner in physiology will hereafter view an editor who permitted that twaddle to appear in his volume. 'Nerve centers along the spine!' Does the editor of the 'Annual Cyclopaedia' know that anatomy has been carefully studied for several centuries and has become an exact science? Is it supposable that three other people in the United States are so

ignorant? It is humiliating to think that an old and honorable publishing house, which has published enough good medical books to have some elementary knowledge of medical science, should so far forget its self-respect and its standing as to publish under its own name an article so palpably in conflict with the most elementary facts of anatomy and physiology."

While it may not be the best scientific English to speak of "nerve centers along the spine," the statement expresses a truth recognized by all who possess "the most elementary facts of anatomy and physiology," except possibly a few M. D.'s, who are so blinded by prejudice that they can not see a truth. The fact that the article in the "Annual Cyclopedia" referred to, "entirely ignores medicine in all its branches," calls forth the implied threat of dire vengeance against the publishers of the book. Possibly the omission was necessary because of the author's inability to find anything new or any advances in medicine during the preceding year. Why a medical journal should offer such strenuous objections when a general publication gives the people at large information concerning a science that has thousands of practitioners, hundreds of thousands who are recipients of its blessings, and supports liberally half a score of schools, is left to the judgment of the reader to decide. Verily the writer preferred darkness rather than light, and would keep the whole medical profession as well as the laity in ignorance of what progress is being made.

In marked contrast with the article in Appleton's Annual, is one in the *New International Encyclopedia*. Any fair-minded reader, familiar with Osteopathy, will note at least five false statements therein, either implied or clearly stated. It claims, (1) that osteopaths always profess to cure by drugs manufactured in the system; (2) that health is prevented by only one cause, viz., the slight displacement of some bone; (3) that osteopaths profess to cure every disease; (4) that osteopaths are not trained or disciplined by a proper course of study; (5) that M. D.'s only are trained in diagnosis.

B. M. Jackson, A. M., M. D., LL. B., realized the situation as shown in an article on "The Physician and Some of His Mistakes," which appeared in a recent issue of the *Medical Brief*. It is evident to every one familiar with the differences between drug prac-

tic and Osteopathy, that the medical profession would never have been able to appropriate "to their own use the claims of Osteopathy" without changing almost all their theories and their courses of instruction in their colleges. Here is a quotation from Dr. Jackson:

"When Dr. A. T. Still declared that manipulations, or rubbing, will relieve or cure certain abnormal conditions, whereas medicine will not, a few physicians advised the medical fraternity to investigate his claims, and others called him names. The consequence was that the greater number of physicians followed those whose minds were not receptive, and instantly commenced to make war on Dr. Still personally, his disciples in particular, and Osteopathy in general. To-day Osteopathy is an independent profession, and physicians look on and witness the immense number of its followers, which, of course, is an immense loss to the physician. Had the mass of physicians followed the advice of the intellectual among them, they would have appropriated to their own use the claims of Osteopathy, the truth of some being capable of demonstration. 'There is no doctrine so false as not to contain in it some truth,' is a wise and true proverb, and had not the few original disciples of that school been prosecuted for practicing 'medicine' without a license, it would not have been possible for Osteopathy to claim recognition as an independent school, with an attendance in 1903-1904 of nearly two thousand students."

MEDICAL AWAKENING.

The following from the *Chicago Clinic and Pure Water Journal*, April, 1904, is so clear that it is given in full. The medical profession can not ignore the progress of Osteopathy and evidences of its success, but they hope to crush it with the force of their superior numbers. Again, they ignore one of the best established facts in the history of the progress of mankind; namely that truth is not a matter of opinion, overthrown by a majority vote.

"Last month we protested against the apathy of the members of the medical profession who, lamenting the growing strength of the osteopaths, sit idly by and watch their progress, or content themselves with passing futile resolutions in the medical societies. The extent of osteopathic recognition by the various States of the Union, as set forth in the *Chicago Clinic and Pure Water Journal*, in March, came as a surprise to the medical profession and excited comment in many quarters. There was no exaggeration, however.

In fact, the story was not all told. There are additional facts which may serve to arouse us to opposition to the growing strength of irregulars. We can not afford to ignore it. A few months ago the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky declared that Osteopathy was not the practice of medicine (Nelson vs. State Board of Health, 57 S. W. R. 501). Before that time the secretary of the State Board of Health had proudly held that the State was free from osteopaths. Very recently the Kentucky State legislature passed a bill recognizing Osteopathy, and further, put an osteopath on the State Board as a member. Since the March editorial in this journal was written, South Carolina has fallen into the hands of the irregulars, and a law has become operative compelling the State Board of Medical Examiners to license osteopaths merely upon presentation of diplomas and without examination. In Mississippi the osteopathic bill failed to pass—but what an empty victory! The Supreme Court of Mississippi has declared (Hayden vs. State, 33 S. R. 653) that Osteopathy is not medical practice and is not in any way subject to the control of the State Medical Board. This much has been done by osteopaths since the last issue of this journal. Osteopathy is not a weakling which can be safely ignored. It has become legalized in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In the following States osteopaths are exempted from restrictions by law: District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. And to what is this wonderful progress of an irregular cult due? To the energy of the osteopaths? No more than to the lamentable apathy of the medical profession. Illinois may yet be kept within the pale of regular medical practice. Two governors, Tanner and Yates, have saved the State on two occasions, and that against vigorous protest of osteopaths and their friends. With the precedent of twenty-four States held up to him, no governor can afford to veto an osteopathic bill in Illinois unless supported actively by the entire medical profession. The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the practice of Osteopathy is the practice of medicine as defined by the statutes, and we are safe unless the action of the Supreme Court is overridden by the legislature. The only way for us to be assured that the legislature will not defeat this excellent court decision and recognize the osteopath, is for us to work together as harmoniously, energetically, and intelligently as do the Kirksville irregulars. We have the majority—let us make it count."

The March journal mentioned in the quotation above, also contained an article by H. S. Zimmerman, M. D., entitled "Osteopathy; What It Is and What It Teaches Us." It contains some truthful statements, but its merits are overshadowed by the skill and freedom with which the author used the terms "quackery," "impudence," "pretensions," "assurances," "suggestion," "hypnotic control," "impudent claims," "height of absurdity," "criminal," and other uncomplimentary expressions. Aside from his futile attempt to show that Osteopathy is "hypnotic control," the quotations below contain the gist of the article:

"The growing popularity of the osteopathic practitioner with the laity and the many instances of cure or improvement effected by the osteopathic methods of treatment, behooves us to endeavor to answer intelligently the question, 'Is there any virtue in it?' * * *

"The popularity of Osteopathy again, perhaps, is ascribable to the growing reaction, if not repugnance, in the minds of the laity to the internal use of drugs. This leads to the question 'What does Osteopathy teach us?'"

"If we hope to retain the confidence of our patients in the efficacy of drugs and put a check upon the impudent claims of Osteopathy, we must bestir ourselves and learn a lesson. Homeopathy originated as a protest against the enormous and nauseous doses of drugs used in Hahnemann's day. We have profited by it. We may learn from Osteopathy that drug giving is not all, and, further, the powerful means for good of mental suggestion. This factor, backed up by the strong personality of the tactful physician, will alone effect a cure or enhance the effects of our medicine when failure would otherwise result. We should make our medicines palatable and avoid the more nauseating drugs. It may or may not be wise to mention to our patients the collateral effects of our remedies; for instance, the head roaring of salicylic acid compounds. Thus forewarned, undue alarm will be prevented and the disagreeable features minimized by the patient."

SOURCE OF QUACKERY.

After reading Dr. Zimmerman's article one might suspect that osteopathy had a corner upon everything savoring of quackery; but the quotations below show that adepts in this line may be found in the ranks of the regulars. Quacks always learn how to touch the

"pockets" of the wealthy to the best advantage. But they are not the only ones who drag a noble profession down to the level of the most degraded commercialism. It is a common saying that only the wealthy are subject at all times to appendicitis, and the poor when medical colleges are in session. Honest physicians of all schools are trying to counteract this mad rush after the "almighty dollar" at the expense of truth, honor, and often at the sacrifice of the life of an innocent victim to the surgeon's avarice. The following maxims of "Dr." Maximilian Müller, and the comments are from the *Alkaloidal Clinic* for August, 1904:

"Yankees are the easiest people on the face of the earth to fool."

"A middle-aged American and his money are soon parted—if you make him believe he is sick."

"Touch a woman's fears for her husband's safety, and it is then an easy matter to touch the husband's pocketbook."

"There is only one way to capture an American millionaire, and that is with a solemn look and a surgical instrument."

"Sickness rarely kills a poor man because nobody cares whether he dies or gets well; but every one makes such a fuss when a rich man grows ill that it usually scares him to death."

"Make a rich man believe you are wealthy and you can make him believe anything you tell him."

"No, these are not the sayings of any modern surgeon. They are the words of a 'quack,' of one who had never seen the inside of a medical college. But here is the funny part of it: He says that he was an attendant at a hotel, where he closely watched the great city doctors while in attendance on wealthy men, until he had mastered their methods, which he practiced when he announced himself as a physician; and so deftly imitated these illustrious physicians that he was received without question as one of them, and reaped a rich harvest from credulous millionaires.

"Could we believe but a small part of the tales we hear in regard to the 'working' commercially of wealthy patients by illustrious members of the medical profession, we would cease to wonder that the public welcomes any and everything to get away from the regular profession. But we are thankful to the bottom of our hearts that our intimate knowledge of many thousands of our colleagues has taught us that those who take a commercial view of their relations with their patients are but an insignificant element in the mass. The American doctor, in spite of all temptation in these ways, is honest."

PROGRESS.

It is a pleasure to note progress in the healing art irrespective of the source from which it emanates. Below is given in full an article from the *New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal* for September 24, 1904, reviewing an article in an English journal, the *Lancet*, September 10, 1904. Following the medical instinct of looking afar off for information, it is not surprising that a medical journal should give credence to such statements made in England and persistently ridicule facts originating in our own country, or deny statements made by one whom they stamp as "irregular."

"Shadwell states that in many cases where the patients complain of pain in various regions of the body (pleurodynia, intercostal neuralgia, false angina, ovarian neuralgia, gastrodynia, etc., etc.), well marked tender spots can be found along the spine at the point of origin in which pain is complained of. By treating these tender spots on the spine, complete, immediate, and permanent relief is the result. The writer cites ten illustrative cases, in which relief was obtained by the use of blisters, tincture of iodine, etc., applied along the spine. In this class of cases the patients never complain of pain in the spine, and will often protest against examination."

But the mystery of the whole matter to the D. O.'s, is that the M. D.'s have not found the cause of the tender spots. They talk about treating tender spots with blisters, etc., and tell about what may be accomplished by mechanical stimulation; but they do not hint that maladjustment or derangement of tissues causes trouble, much less say anything about the manner in which a genuine osteopath goes about correcting the trouble. They do not seem to realize that the human body is naturally self-regulative. They can only recommend pulling, twisting, stimulating, blistering, rubbing something in; never the simple osteopathic principle of correcting by direct specific application of scientific principles to the immediate removal of the cause of the trouble. Yet these are the men who claim in 1905 that all curative measures should be administered under their directions.

CHAPTER VIII.

OSTEOPATHIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only.—CARLYLE.

As shown in preceding chapters the success of individual osteopaths and the ready acceptance of Osteopathy by an intelligent public soon caused organized opposition. The medical profession was quick to recognize the vantage ground held by it because of its long experience in fighting against innovation and in trying to maintain its ancient and almost undisputed claim to be the sole conservators and restorers of the health of the people. To maintain this ascendancy, suppress innovations, and throttle the influence of any scientific methods that might be introduced from without the profession, the State Boards of Health, State Medical Societies, and National Associations were already in perfect working order and prepared to act.

Osteopaths saw at once that they labored at a disadvantage when they had to combat this almost numberless and well disciplined force opposed to them. Individuals could not bear the brunt of the attacks and organization became necessary in order that the common weal might be protected. Sometimes only the near-by friends of those assailed came to their assistance and thus a local society was formed. In other cases mutual interests in distress hastened the organization of state societies. These were especially influential when it became necessary for osteopaths to defend their rights in the halls of legislation. It was soon seen that unity of purpose should pervade all action, and to that end a national association became a necessity. In this way, thoughtful, wide-awake osteopaths began to work together.

As a result we have a national organization, at first known as the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, the

A. A. O. A. The colleges also formed an association known as the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, the A. C. O. In at least thirty-four states and territories societies have been formed to which all legitimate osteopaths are admitted, and many of the larger centers of population have local organizations.

At first the energies of these volunteer bodies were devoted to defense against assaults in courts and legislatures. Happily there is now much less occasion for this kind of work than a few years ago, and most of the organizations now devote their time almost wholly to professional interests. The national association holds its meetings annually and remains in session four or five days; the state societies once or twice a year in a one to three day session; and the local societies often once a month.

THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Osteopathic Association is the national organization of legitimate osteopaths. Till 1901 it was known as the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, in short, the A. A. A. O. Throughout this book it is designated by its later name, the American Osteopathic Association, the A. O. A.

A meeting of students of Osteopathy and near-by practitioners was held at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, February 6, 1897, to take steps towards a national organization. A committee of sixteen, four students from each class in the American School of Osteopathy, was appointed to formulate a plan of organization. March 13, the committee submitted its report and a constitution was approved, but final action upon it was deferred till the next meeting. Meantime the proposed constitution was sent to all osteopaths and to other schools, inviting suggestions and co-operation. The next session, which was really *the first annual meeting* of the A. O. A., was held at Kirksville, Mo., April 19, 1897, the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Lexington, at which the Americans "fired the shot heard round the world," and a permanent organization was effected, through the agency of which Americans, unitedly fighting for a principle, have already been heard beyond the confines of their own land.

The following wise words were uttered by Dr. D. B. Macauley

in making the formal announcement of the completion of the organization:

"The reasons for the organization are many, are obvious, are strong; and personal protection is the least of these. No; the members of this organization have laid upon them a heavier responsibility, a greater duty, than the so-called 'first law of nature,' self-preservation.

"The primary objects of the organization are, in the broadest sense, to work toward and attain all things that will truly tend to the advancement of Osteopathy, and the rounding of it into its destined proportions as the eternal truth and vital principle of therapeutic science."

The constitution also contained the following important paragraph:

"The Association shall elect Dr. Andrew T. Still to the exalted dignity of honorary member by virtue of his unique position as founder of Osteopathy, the A. T. Still Infirmary, and the American School of Osteopathy, located at Kirksville, Missouri. The Association hereby records and emphasizes its appreciation of Dr. Still's original, brilliant, and permanent researches into the constitution of man, by which Osteopathy, as a science, has become possible. This election is strictly '*causa honoris et cum magna laude.*'"

The officers for the first year were: President, Dr. D. B. Macauley; First Vice-President, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles; Second Vice-President, Dr. Adeline Bell; Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Dr. C. V. Kerr; Treasurer, Dr. H. F. Goetz; Trustees, Drs. J. D. Wheeler, G. J. Helmer, C. A. Peterson, Ella Still, A. L. Evans.

After the meeting the executive officers carried on the work already begun. Steps were at once taken to secure the revocation of the charter of the National School of Osteopathy, Kansas City, Missouri. The decision of the court (page 167) compelled the school to cease issuing diplomas except in accordance with law, but, on account of a technicality, the charter was not revoked. The school, however, found its patronage cut off and voluntarily closed. In this manner the profession put itself on record as unequivocally in favor of a high standard of education, and showed that it would not tolerate frauds or deceptions in the name of Osteopathy, if in its power to prevent them.

The second annual meeting was held in Kirksville, Missouri, June 29 and 30, 1898. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, Dr. C. A. Peterson, of the board of trustees, called the meeting to order. About two hundred of the leading osteopaths from all over the United States were present.

Papers were read by Dr. N. Alden Bolles, on "One Reflex Arc," and by Professor Hazzard, on "Principles of Osteopathy." Dr. Matthews spoke on "The Osteopath in the Field," and Dr. Hildreth of "Legislation." Dean C. M. T. Hulett, of the American School of Osteopathy, explained the objects of the organization to be known as the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy (A. C. O.). Several amendments to the constitution were presented, which came up for action at the next session.

Students were at first admitted to membership in the Association, but this privilege was to terminate in two years. The change making graduation from one of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy requisite for membership, was made at this meeting.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. S. C. Matthews; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. H. Morgan and Dr. G. L. Huntington; Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Dr. N. F. McMurray; Treasurer, Dr. D. L. Clark; Trustees, Drs. J. W. Henderson, T. L. Ray, Belle F. Hannah, E. E. Moore, Harry Nelson, H. J. Dann, J. W. Banning.

The new officers had a strenuous year's work before the third annual meeting. Vigorous action was taken in many places by medical boards against Osteopathy in attempts at prosecutions and prohibitive legislation. The Association assumed the defensive and appropriated the greater part of the funds at its disposal for this purpose. The results were very satisfactory in most cases; and Osteopathy was established beyond cavil as a complete and independent system by judicial decisions and legislative enactments. The necessity for such an organization was recognized and the best methods of carrying out its purposes were conceived at this time, and have since been put into execution. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett says of the work in 1898-9:

"Three phases of the matter have been passed upon: It is established, first, that the practice of Osteopathy does not come under

the jurisdiction of existing medical boards; second, that independent osteopathic legislation is just and necessary; and third (in the South Dakota case), that state executive officials shall not by artificial or forced interpretations contravene the intent of the legislature and therefore refuse osteopathists their legal rights."

The third annual meeting was held in Indianapolis, July 5, 6, and 7, 1899. A very full program was presented and a number of strong papers were read. Three of them bore directly upon the subject of osteopathic education. A closer affinity was established between the American Osteopathic Association and the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. A reputable College of Osteopathy was defined as "one which is a member in good standing of the A. C. O." The annual dues were increased from one dollar to five dollars. The number of trustees was changed from five elected each year to nine, three of whom were to be elected each year. The complete minutes of this meeting, and all the papers read, appear in *The American Osteopath* for September, 1899.

The officers chosen for the next year were: President, Dr. A. G. Hildreth; First Vice-President, Dr. F. W. Hannah; Second Vice-President, Dr. Arthur Burgess; Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Dr. C. T. Kyle; Treasurer, Dr. C. M. T. Hulett; Trustees, for three years, Drs. E. W. Goetz, A. L. Evans, and L. A. Liffing; two years, Drs. D. Ella McNicoll, E. W. Plummer, and J. R. Shackleford; one year, Drs. A. T. Hunt, J. D. Wheeler, and H. A. Rogers.

The original constitution made those connected with schools ineligible to offices. Dr. Hildreth resumed his connection with the American School of Osteopathy, so the duties of President devolved upon the First Vice-President, Dr. Hannah.

The American Osteopathic Association took a high position from its organization with reference to education. Many of the earlier graduates, recognizing the fact that their education was inadequate, returned to school and spent months, and even years, in more thoroughly preparing themselves for practice. They, of course, joined hands with the more cultured members of the profession and have constantly demanded a high standard. The stand taken in 1899 is shown by the following resolution passed at the Indianapolis meeting:

"Inasmuch as some impressions have gone forth that there is a disposition on the part of osteopathic institutions and educators to favor an inferior standard of qualification in our practitioners, we, therefore, desire to give emphatic expression to the following positions:

"1. That the standard as at present projected by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy is indorsed by the statutory enactments of the several states legalizing Osteopathy, and that this standard compares favorably with that of the medical colleges of those states thus favoring Osteopathy.

"2. That it is our conviction that the highest limit of this standard be maintained by all osteopathic schools and colleges, and that every department in the recognized curriculum be developed to its fullest extent.

"3. That we formally record our determination to raise this standard, as the emergencies of our practice may require, until it shall include every department of therapeutic equipment, with the exception of *Materia Medica*.

"4. That we hold as our ideal such qualifications as will enable us to meet and master such emergencies as may arise in the general practice of the therapeutic profession."

Owing to at least an apparent failure of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy to maintain the standards laid down for itself, the relation existing between that organization and the American Osteopathic Association was not altogether satisfactory, and a committee of three was appointed to work in conjunction with the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy on all questions pertaining to the standard of requirements for membership in the American Osteopathic Association.

The fourth annual meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 5 to 7, 1900, Dr. F. W. Hannah presiding. A number of interesting papers were read and much important routine business was transacted. The Association put itself on record in favor of maintaining high standards of conduct and education. In this connection, a grievance committee consisting of Drs. A. L. Evans, J. R. Shackelford, Wm. Hartford, and L. A. Liffing, made the following report, which was adopted:

"1. WHEREAS, The present conditions necessitate a declaration of policy for the guidance of the Board of Trustees in dealing with

members who may give instructions in Osteopathy in violation of the standard set by this association; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that any member who undertakes to instruct persons in the practice of Osteopathy, with the view that the recipient of such instruction may become a practitioner of Osteopathy, be deemed unworthy of membership in this Association, and that due notice shall be given to such offender when charges will be heard, and upon proof of such charges, the member shall be suspended, whether such member appears before the Grievance Committee or not.

"Provided, that the above shall not apply to members who may without compensation, give information on osteopathic points to students in regular and legitimate schools of Osteopathy, nor to teachers in such schools in giving instructions in their classes.

"2. We, your Grievance Committee, to whom has been referred charges of unprofessional conduct on the part of Dr. ———, Cincinnati, Ohio, in attempting to teach or in offering to teach Osteopathy in a manner contrary to the standard set by this Association, have found, according to the evidence submitted, and which is hereby appended, that the charges are true. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Dr. ——— be hereby suspended from and deprived of all rights and privileges in the A. A. A. O., pending a fuller investigation and decision upon the matter by the Board of Trustees."

Along the same line the following adopted resolution is worthy of attention:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that any practitioner who advertises any one as assistant in his practice who has not graduated from a reputable school of Osteopathy, is not working to the best interest of the science of Osteopathy, and hence, such action is condemned as it gives the public a wrong impression as to the qualifications necessary to the practice of Osteopathy. It is further

"Resolved, That such member be deemed unworthy of membership in the Association."

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation of a gavel to the Association by Drs. C. E. Still and A. G. Hildreth, a cut of which appears opposite page 256. It is composed of nine pieces of wood,—eight in the body and one in the handle. All are oak and came from objects closely allied with the early history of Osteopathy. The handle is made from an oak walking stick, or



GAVEL OF THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION. (See pages 256-7.)

staff, which Dr. Still used for years. Beginning with the piece in the body just beyond the handle, as shown in the cut, and passing around the distant side, the pieces are as follows: (1) From a little house in which Dr. Still lived in the southeast part of Kirksville, Mo. (2) From his second and much more comfortable residence in the west part of town. (3) From the small residence near his house used as office and treating rooms when his practice grew so large he could not handle it at his residence. (4) From the first osteopathic college, 14 by 28 feet, in which the first seventeen pupils of the first chartered school of Osteopathy were taught. (5) From the central section of the present college building, built in 1895. (6) From the first addition to the original building. (7) From the second addition to the enlarged building. (8) From Dr. Still's present residence. The gavel is gold mounted and bears the following inscriptions: On the central band: "Osteopathy, discovered 1874, by Andrew Taylor Still. First school chartered, Kirksville, Mo., May 10, 1892. Presented by A. G. Hildreth and C. E. Still, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 5, 1900." Also a monogram of the initial letters of the association. On upper band: "The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy." On the lower band: "Organized at Kirksville, Mo., May 1, 1897." Dr. Hildreth made the following comment concerning the gavel:

"This gavel, made of so many separate pieces of wood yet so perfectly united by the mechanic who made it, representing as it does the structures in which and from which the foundation of Osteopathy has been builded, was presented to the Association with the hope that it might be the instrument in the hands of men of wisdom who would ever wield it in an honest endeavor to create for the future of our profession a superstructure that would prove worthy of the splendid foundation laid by our illustrious discoverer, and that as years go by it might prove emblematical of the close union of all our good men and women who give their lives to our grand work."

The following report, which was adopted, is also of importance as showing the close relation existing between the Association and the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy:

"Your Committee appointed to confer with the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, begs leave to report:

"That we have attended two meetings of the A. C. O., and have observed mode of procedure in the matter of applications for membership in their body.

"As far as we have been able to observe, their requirements for admission and methods of examination of colleges seem to be satisfactory.

"By virtue of the close relations existing between the A. A. A. O. and the A. C. O., particularly relating to membership in our Association, we would recommend that a standing committee of three (3) be appointed by the President to meet with the A. C. O.

"And we further recommend that the A. C. O. be requested to accord to the members of this Committee all the rights and privileges of membership on all questions pertaining to standard of requirements for membership in our Association. Henry E. Patterson, D. O., Chairman; H. E. Nelson, W. L. Riggs, S. D. Barnes."

The officers elected for 1900-1 were: President, Dr. C. M. T. Hulett; First Vice-President, Dr. Alice Patterson; Second Vice-President, Dr. S. D. Barnes; Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Dr. T. M. King; Treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett; Trustees, Drs. H. E. Nelson, W. L. Riggs, and H. E. Patterson.

The Association returned to the birthplace of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, for its *fifth annual meeting*, July 2, 3, and 4, 1901. Mayor T. J. Dockery delivered the address of welcome, and Dr. A. T. Still was present at almost every session and participated freely in the exercises.

The report of the Board of Trustees was elaborate and specific. In the case of Dr. ———, of Cincinnati, which was referred to the Board at the last annual meeting, the following was adopted:

"The formal vote of censure above provided for operates to terminate his period of suspension from the rights and privileges of membership in the Association, but in view of his unprofessional conduct, we recommend that the Association deprive him of membership on the Board of Trustees, and that the place be declared vacant and be filled by election at this meeting."

The decision referred to settled the questions as to whether those professing to be legitimate osteopaths could ignore the standards of conduct and education established by the profession.

Many valuable papers were presented and several clinics were conducted, all of which were practical and presented the most scien-

tific views of the profession. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution made its report, and, after much discussion and mature deliberation, the constitution still in force was adopted. The most important changes were the adoption of the name, the American Osteopathic Association, instead of the cumbersome name, the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy; and provisions for Standing Committees on Publication, Education, and Legislation, consisting of three members each.

Probably the most important act of this meeting was the launching of an osteopathic journal, to be published by the Association as its official organ. The committee, consisting of Drs. C. M. T. Hulett, G. A. Wheeler, W. B. Davis, W. F. Link, and E. R. Booth, was appointed to consider plans for such a journal and report recommendations. The report of the committee was as follows:

"The name of the magazine shall be the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*.

"It shall be a bi-monthly of about 48 pages, the pages to be about 7x10 inches.

"It is recommended that there be one managing editor and six associate editors, selected primarily for qualification, and for location as much as possible, to be distributed in different parts of the country.

"Contents—Proceedings of A. O. A. Papers read before Association and discussions thereon. Official communications of all kinds. Articles prepared by corps of editors. Articles contributed by other members of profession. Directory of members in good standing in each number. General news of interest to members of Association. Reports of legislative work in various states from time to time. Judicial matters, etc., etc. Reports of State Associations.

"Subscription price to non-members shall be \$3.00 per annum. Membership carries with it subscription to *Journal* at \$5.00 per annum, provided the same is paid in advance.

"Estimated cost to be about \$60.00 per issue of 500 copies, exclusive of editorial and clerical work."

The report was adopted, after careful consideration. The work was placed in the hands of the Committee on Publication, which chose Dr. A. L. Evans, Editor-in-Chief, and the first number appeared in September, 1901. It contained an historical sketch of the Association, the minutes of the fifth annual meeting, reports of officers, trustees, committees, etc., the new constitution, several

papers on professional subjects, a directory of members, and other items of interest to the profession. Subsequent issues contained the other papers presented at the annual meeting. The *Journal* was published bi-monthly the first year, monthly thereafter.

The following officers for 1901-2 were unanimously elected: President, Dr. E. R. Booth; First Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Sullivan; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. B. Davis; Secretary, Dr. Irene Harwood; Assistant Secretary, Dr. T. M. King; Treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett; Trustees, Drs. George F. Nason, Charles H. Whitcomb, Nettie H. Bolles, three years; Dr. S. A. Ellis, one year.

The following committees provided for by the new constitution were chosen by the trustees: Committee on Publication, W. F. Link, H. E. Patterson, D. Ella McNicoll; Committee on Education, C. M. T. Hulett, W. B. Davis, C. C. Teall; Committee on Legislation, A. G. Hildreth, M. F. Hulett, Louise P. Crow.

The work for the suppression of so-called correspondence schools, begun by President C. M. T. Hulett, was continued by the Committee on Education during the year. A number of reputable magazines were found to be carrying the advertisements of such professed schools. The chairman of the committee sent a communication to each of those magazines, in which he stated the main facts relating to preparation necessary to become an osteopath. Among other things he said:

"This communication is addressed to you in the hope that the matter to which it refers is the result of inadvertence or of incomplete information on your part.

"You are carrying the advertisement of a correspondence school which proposes to fit persons for the practice of Osteopathy. Would you accept the advertisement of an institution which offered to fit persons for the practice of medicine by a correspondence course of study, or which offered to fit them for the practice of surgery in the same way? Yet it is just as impossible to fit a person by mail for the practice of Osteopathy as it would be to make a qualified surgeon. * * *

"In the name of a profession which is possessed of a unity and a solidarity based on a definite formulated standard by which its growth has been determined; in the name of two thousand regular practitioners of Osteopathy; in the name of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, with twelve members; in the name of one

thousand students who are spending one thousand to two thousand dollars each and two years of their time in these colleges to properly qualify themselves for entry into this profession; in the name of the twenty-five state societies, and in the name of the American Osteopathic Association, we ask that your influence for a high standard of professional ethics be rightly exerted in this instance."

As reputable magazines no longer carry such advertisements, and the correspondence school business has lapsed into desuetude, it is reasonable to conclude that the work of the committee was effective. The committee also sent a long letter to all the reputable schools in which it gave an outline of its proposed plans for formulating a standard. This met with the hearty approval of nearly all of the schools. Then the committee embodied its suggestions in the form of a report, which was presented at the Milwaukee meeting.

The sixth annual meeting was held in Milwaukee, August 6, 7, and 8, 1902, and an official report of the proceedings appears in the *Journal of the A. O. A.*, September, 1902. The reports of the Committee on Publication and on Legislation showed what remarkable progress had been made during the year, and made suggestions for the future.

Much interest centered in the report of the Committee on Education, which was presented in three sections, namely, (1) on education; (2) on relations of members to each other and to the public; (3) on standard for osteopathic colleges. Each section was thoroughly discussed and finally adopted and recommended for execution by the trustees. The following relating to education appears in the part of the report on standard for colleges:

"It should teach Osteopathy pure and unmixed with any other system of healing, either separately or in the sense of modifying the science of Osteopathy by combining with such system. This does not exclude such accessory procedures in prophylaxis and therapeutics as are in consonance with its principles, and therefore a part of the science of Osteopathy, nor does it prevent any college from teaching surgery as a cognate profession. * * *

"Before entering upon the study of Osteopathy, a student should pass an examination, the minimum requirements of which should be as follows:

"In English, such a knowledge as would be afforded by a course which included, in addition to structure, some study of literature,

composition, and thesis work, with some attention to preparation of manuscript for the printer, to be evidenced by a composition of not less than 200 words on one of several assigned subjects, to be written at the time of examination, which is to be judged on thought, construction, spelling, punctuation, and handwriting.

"In mathematics, a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, including compound numbers, fractions, percentage, ratio and proportion, factoring and the metric system.

"Algebra, including fundamental operations, factoring, fractions, simple and quadratic equations.

"Physics, including the principles of physical science, the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics and acoustics.

"In history, one year in History of the United States.

"In place of all or part of this examination, colleges may accept the equivalent of a diploma from a reputable college, academy, normal school, or high school, issued after four years of study, or a state or permanent teacher's certificate. If physics was not included in the course of study represented by a certificate, then the student should be required to make it up as a condition in the first year. Failure in examination in any one subject need not bar a student from matriculation, providing such subject be passed as a condition before entering the second year. * * *

"The minimum course should be three years, of thirty-six weeks, or 720 recitation periods actual time in one year, making a total of 2,160 recitation periods in the three years. The year would open conveniently about September 15th, and should be divided into two terms of eighteen weeks. This should be the minimum for the osteopathic course. * * *

"When surgery is taught, another year should be added, making a four-year course. The committee would recommend that the Association consider the advisability of making a four-year course, including surgery, obligatory as soon as it is practicable."

The report discussed fully methods of instruction and presented an elaborate syllabus of the course of study. Summarizing, it said:

"Briefly, the plan should be: Laboratory work to lay the foundation, supplemented by lectures and text to broaden the field, and by quizzes to fix the knowledge.

"Anatomy, five hours per week for three terms.

"Biology, three hours per week for one term.

"Embryology, two hours per week for one term.

"Histology, five hours per week for one term.

"Chemistry, five hours per week for two terms.

"Pathology, four hours per week for one term.

"Physiology, five hours per week for two terms.

"Neurology, two hours per week for one term.

"Principles of Osteopathy, five hours per week for one term.

"Diagnosis, five hours per week for two terms.

"Therapeutics, five hours per week for four terms.

"Gynecology and Obstetrics, three hours per week for one term.

"Minor Surgery, two hours per week for one term.

"The following subjects should be included in the complete curriculum, receiving such attention as will be proportionate to the subjects already discussed: Psychiatry, Jurisprudence, Professional Ethics, Sanitation, Dietetics."

Special features of the meeting were the clinics and the animated discussion as to the prevalence of lesions, in the osteopathic sense, in all diseased conditions. So-called adjuncts also received much attention. These discussions all showed how closely most osteopathic physicians adhered to the teachings of the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, and furnished ample evidence that pure Osteopathy is able to cope with many diseases that can not be reached by other methods, and when properly applied can handle all diseases treated successfully by other methods.

Officers for the ensuing year were as follows: Dr. C. C. Teall, President; Dr. C. V. Kerr, First Vice-President; Dr. Ella D. Still, Second Vice-President; Dr. Irene Harwood, Secretary; Dr. Hezzie C. Purdom, Assistant Secretary; Dr. M. F. Hulett, Treasurer.

Pursuant to the adoption of the report of the Committee on Education the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association took steps before adjournment of their meeting at Milwaukee to put its provisions into practical effect. They agreed to a joint inspection of all osteopathic colleges by one man, the expenses to be divided equally between the two associations. The Committee on Education of the American Osteopathic Association and the Executive Committee of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy were instructed to carry out this agreement. Early in 1903, Dr. E. R. Booth, was appointed to do that work, and he entered upon his duties in March. All the schools belonging to the A. C. O. were inspected; also the American School of Osteopathy, and the Ohio College of Osteopathy, Chillicothe, Ohio. A report was made to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy

at the Cleveland meeting, and to the Committee on Education of the American Osteopathic Association which incorporated the report of the inspector into its report made at Cleveland. It appears in full in the supplement of the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* for September, 1903. A few short quotations from the inspector's report are given to show the status of Osteopathy in March and April, 1903:

"Medical colleges have been hundreds of years passing through the process of evolution by which they have reached their present standing. Osteopathic colleges are of recent growth, the oldest being only eleven years of age. It was really a surprise to me in some cases to see the excellent work being done. But we must not imagine that perfection has been reached in any. I have been fairly familiar with the work in several medical colleges for a number of years, and within the last six months visited classes in four of at least average reputation. I think I can safely say that in two of these I saw more idleness, laziness, indications of a lack of determined purpose than in all of the osteopathic colleges I have visited. In the osteopathic colleges I found almost everywhere an earnestness in work, a desire for knowledge, and a determination to make the best of their opportunities unsurpassed in any other class of schools which it has been my good fortune to visit. These are conditions which should encourage us and give us unbounded hope for the future. The pupils on an average, are more mature than in medical colleges. They seem to be accustomed to work and know what they are in school for. These facts are all to our credit. * * *

"There are now existing all the colleges necessary to meet present requirements. It does not follow that others might not in course of time be established to the advantage of the profession. But no new school should in the future receive the commendation of the American Osteopathic Association without first laying its plans before the Board of Trustees, presenting unmistakable guarantee of future stability, and securing the sanction of the board before entering upon its work. The report of the Committee on Education at the Milwaukee meeting said: 'If it is within the province of this Association to approve or condemn the work of an established college, it ought to be within its province to pass judgment upon the plans for a proposed college.' Such a course would prevent some of the impositions hitherto practiced upon a credulous public and exonerate the profession from the charge of connivance with fraud or incompetency. * * *

"Wherever I went, I sought the opinions of osteopaths who

were also graduates in medicine. With the one single exception mentioned above, they declared that they do not make use of drugs as therapeutic agents under any circumstances whatsoever. Their almost unanimous opinion was that the practice of Osteopathy and drug medication will not mix. They claim that even in the most severe suffering they can secure such relief by osteopathic procedures as to make the pain tolerable, and then they are able to perform their osteopathic work with a view to removing the cause of the trouble more effectively than if they had been hampered by the use of drugs. In one case I found an M. D. practicing Osteopathy in the same office where he had formerly practiced drug medication, but had even removed his medical diploma from the wall, preferring to be known only as an osteopath. My attention was called to another case somewhat similar to this. The conclusion at which I arrived was inevitable, namely, that the testimony of those who had tested the merits of both systems was practically unanimous in favor of the superiority of Osteopathy, pure and simple, as taught and practiced by its discoverer and founder. * * *

"The school authorities, the student body, and most of the practitioners with whom I talked, are almost unanimous in favor of a three years' course of thirty-six weeks each, as recommended in the report at Milwaukee. When surgery is taught, another year should be added, making a four-year course. The schools in Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco have already made arrangements for a three years' course of at least eight months each. It only remains to decide upon a time after which all shall be required to conform to the lengthened course."

The seventh annual meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 15 to 18, 1903. A report of the proceedings appeared in the September *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, and the full reports of the boards of trustees, officers, and standing committees was printed in a thirty-two page supplement to the same issue.

An important feature of several preceding meetings was the clinics. This meeting gave still more time to that important work, which was conducted by such well-known osteopaths as Drs. Tasker, Hildreth, Achorn, Gerrish, Laughlin, Sullivan, Proctor, Forbes, C. E. Still, and others. The cases demonstrated included locomotor ataxia, paraplegia, hysteria, torticollis, appendicitis, goiter, double lateral curvature, synovitis, etc.

In the early history of Osteopathy, case reports had been neg-

lected. The American Osteopathic Association saw the necessity of such reports and was active in its endeavors to secure them. The Publication Committee took the subject in hand and published the first series of one hundred cases as a supplement to the *Journal* for February, 1904.

The report of the Committee on Education was elaborate, containing as it did Dr. E. R. Booth's report as inspector of osteopathic schools, and a proposed code of ethics. The inspector's report consisted of two parts. One dealt with the details of the conditions of the schools, such as buildings, equipment, organization, faculty, character of the work being done, etc., and suggested changes to make the work more efficient. It was read before the Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association and approved, and was also presented to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, but not read. The other was a more general report of conditions found, but contained specific statements as to the weaknesses existing, and advice as to the course that should be pursued in order to improve the schools now recognized, and to require those hereafter organized to attain the requisite standard before they should be recognized by the association. It was read before the association as part of the report of the Committee on Education, discussed at considerable length, adopted, and the work of the inspector commended. The proposed code of ethics was read in full, discussed, ordered printed, and laid over till the next annual meeting for final action.

The Committee on Legislation reviewed the work that had been accomplished during the eleven years of the existence of Osteopathy, and especially what had been done during the past year. That report was very helpful in the preparation of Chapter IV of this book.

One of the notable features of the Cleveland meeting was the banquet at the Hollenden, Friday night, July 17. The audience room of the hotel was not large enough to accommodate the guests. The menu was elaborate and the toasts with the responses interesting and inspiring.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Charles Hazzard; First Vice-President, Dr. Ellen L. B. Ligon; Second Vice-President, Dr. Dain L. Tasker; Secretary, Dr. Irene Har-

wood Ellis; Assistant Secretary, Dr. Harry L. Chiles; Treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett; Trustees, three-year term, Drs. Harry M. Vastine, Edythe Ashmore, Addison S. Melvin.

The largest convention of osteopaths ever held was the *eighth annual meeting* of the American Osteopathic Association, at the Missouri Building of the World's Fair, at St. Louis, July 11-15, 1904. The interest and enthusiasm were intense from first to last. Dr. C. Hazzard presided and a vast amount of business was transacted with dispatch. A complete report of the business transacted, the speeches made, the papers read, and the discussions on the many topics of vital interest may be found in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* for September, 1904.

The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. J. H. Hawthorne, of Kansas City, one of the World's Fair Commissioners for Missouri, and one of the staunchest friends of Osteopathy in the state. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Judge Andrew Ellison. He said his attention was directed to Osteopathy in 1895, by meeting the Judge at Jefferson City. When he asked the Judge why he was there, he replied:

"I will tell you. We have got a little institution in our town that we think the world of. It is run by people that we believe ought to have fair treatment, and who represent a branch of the medical profession that must grow. This fight is upon us, and I will camp in this town as long as this legislature is in session to do what I can to see that they get fair treatment."

The presence of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, at the convention created intense interest. When he first entered the hall he was greeted with cheers and continued applause. He made a speech which brought to the mind of all former students in his school memories of his many efforts to impress the fundamental principles of pure Osteopathy upon their minds. The following quotations from his speech illustrate this point:

"I have long since been told that the works of God would prove His perfection. I have searched for the man that could prove that that assertion was not correct. I have also searched for the theologian who could take that assertion and prove it. That assertion can only be proven by the thoroughbred, loyal, genuine osteopath, because he will start with the human skeleton and terminate with

the soul of man. The union between life and matter, mind and motion is the proof of the perfection of the Divine Architect of the universe. That Architect was not asleep. He was not drunk on beer and whisky. He was cool-headed and wise in thought when He planned the human life—animal life. With mature thought and deliberation He took up the subject, and as the Architect of the universe He made the doors necessary for the building; He made all the posts to hold it up, all the ribs to do the work. He set in then His furniture and gave it necessary room and covering, and He placed therein the batteries, sub-batteries, and parts through the whole system to drive it; and, as I tell the students in my classes, no failure has been found in it.

"The great God of the universe is a chemist and is a skilled mechanic, possessing all that is necessary to make a perfect job, and when He puts it out it is self-protecting, not only from foreign bodies, but as a healing system. I want to emphasize the thought that had the God of the universe omitted the chemical and physiological laboratory, and that which is necessary to keep man in good health, he would either have been dishonest or ignorant. Take either horn of the dilemma you wish. I take it that my God was honest; He was wise, and when He made the work He said: Not only good, but 'very good.' The supposed ignorance of God is the pill doctor's opportunity. * * *

"He who drops the study of bones, of physiology or anatomy and takes up something else without having proved his God, is a poor architect, a poor physiologist, a poor chemist. That man is to be pitied, and I would say, Lord, give him a little bit more of anatomy. Give honor to the old doctors; they did their honest best, but do not worship them. Cleave to nothing but that which you can demonstrate before God and man."

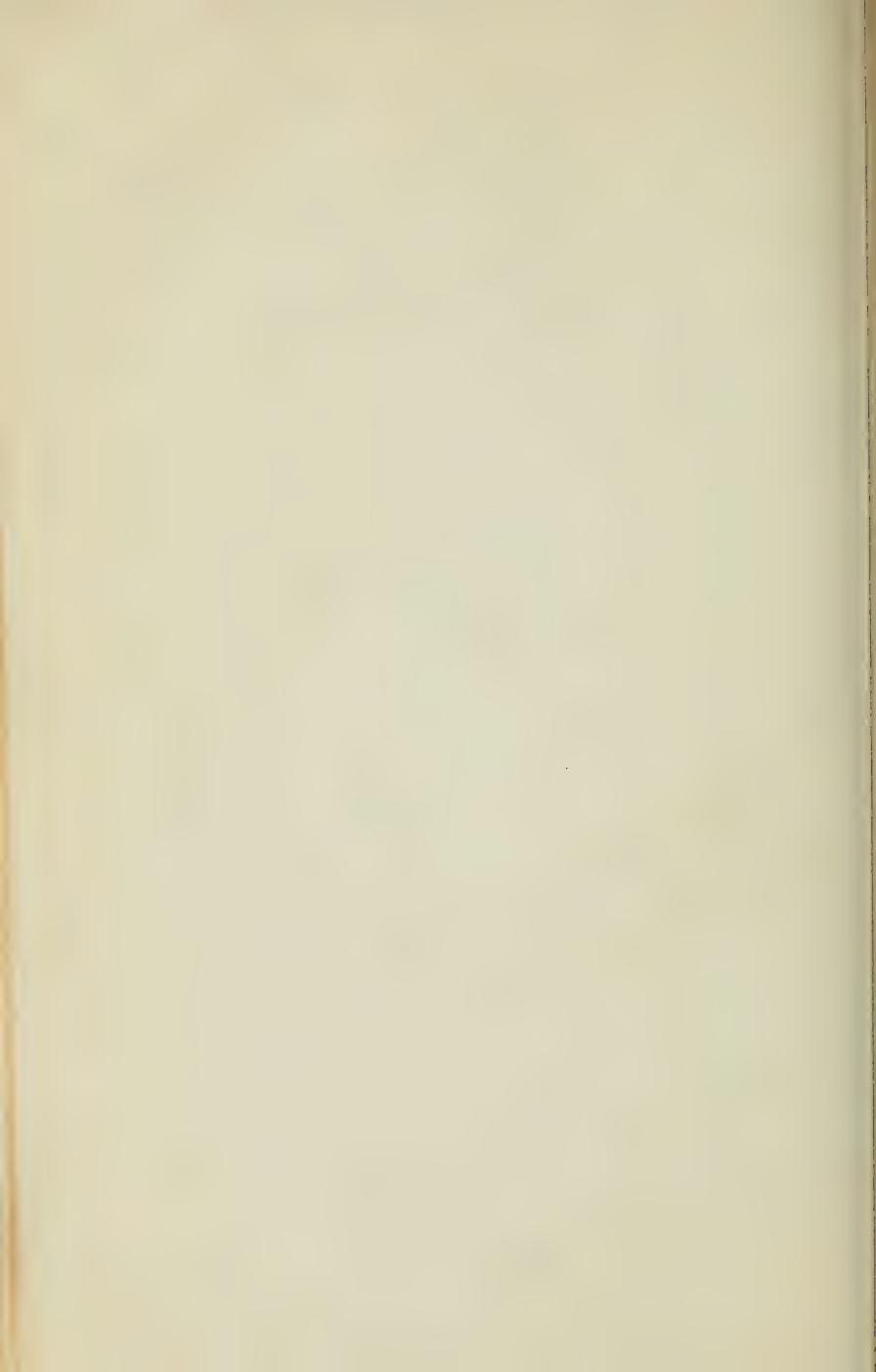
Tuesday, July 12, was specially designated by the World's Fair authorities as Osteopathic Day. No other system of therapeutics received such an honor or so much attention. The special exercises were held in the evening in Festival Hall. Hon. D. R. Francis, President of the Fair, sent a letter of welcome with regrets that he was unable to be present. In his response to the welcome, President Hazzard delivered an appropriate address in which he traced briefly the development of the germ of Osteopathy in Dr. Still's brain upon the virgin soil of Missouri.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the Missouri State Osteopathic Society, which was responded to by Dr. J. Foster McNary for the Association.



AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The picture was taken at the north end of the Missouri Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, July 13, 1904. On the left is the same view after the fire; on the right is a view of the front of the building.



Judge Edward Higbee, of Lancaster, Missouri, who introduced the first osteopathic bill in the Missouri Legislature, in 1895, was introduced and gave a most interesting account of some of the early vicissitudes of osteopaths.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Vincil was called upon and made a brief impromptu speech. He and his wife had been saved from death by Osteopathy, and he spoke from the heart and as one knowing whereof he affirmed. His closing words were as follows:

"The eyes of the centuries were upon Napoleon's men at the Pyramids. The eyes of the years are upon Osteopathy. You have a future before you that is to mould and fashion the grandest healing agency of all the centuries. God bless you and your work."

The last to appear on the program was Dr. A. T. Still, who was welcomed with a grand ovation by the magnificent audience present. He began by making the statement, "Sixty-seven years ago this month I saw for the first time the village of St. Louis." He spoke of "osteopathic engineers," and what they must look for and correct in order to restore "the greatest engine known," the human body, to its normal condition.

The Code of Ethics proposed by the Committee on Education, which had been under consideration two or three years, was again thoroughly discussed, a few changes made, and finally adopted in the general convention.

The same Committee presented its report which had already been read before the Board of Trustees, and received its approval. After a very spirited discussion the report was adopted with an amendment offered by the Board of Trustees that the time for requiring the beginning of the three years' course be extended to September, 1905. The report closed with the following statements:

"That the standards adopted by this association two years ago, of a course of three years in Osteopathy, and of four years in Osteopathy and surgery, be declared the sole basis for its educational and legislative work.

"That this association shall co-operate with the state boards of registration in the general and early establishing of the advanced requirement and in unifying the standards for the issuing of licenses to practice in the several states.

"That it co-operate with state osteopathic societies in securing

amendments to existing laws where necessary to the advanced standard.

"That this advanced standard be made an absolute condition in all the future legislative work of the association.

"That it co-operate with the state osteopathic societies in states where legislation is yet to be secured, to the end that this standard shall be incorporated in all new legislation."

The following resolution, bearing upon the subject, was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees be instructed to take steps to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Education; that the Board enter into correspondence with the view to co-operating with the various state societies in reference to the steps necessary to incorporate the advanced educational standard in the legislation of the several states; that the board instruct the Legislative Committee to insist upon, as a necessary condition in all legislation in which it is employed during the year, such provisions as will assure the incorporation of the three-year requirement, and that the board instruct the Educational Committee to correspond and co-operate with the various boards with the view to securing uniformity in the operation of the various state laws and the institution of the three-year requirement in their operation as soon as the circumstances will permit; and also to pay particular attention to the matter of matriculation requirements in the several colleges with a view to restricting the entrance into the profession of persons not properly qualified."

The Committee of Publication made an elaborate report showing that it had been active during the year and that great progress had been made. Two series of Case Reports had been issued; the first issue of the "Osteopathic Year Book," published by Dobbyn and Sons, Minneapolis, under the auspices of the Association, had been prepared and distributed; the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, Dr. A. L. Evans, Editor, had been enlarged and improved; and the Directory of the Association had been issued separately as a quarterly supplement to the *Journal*.

The Committee on Legislation reported one defeat, two signal victories, and several unsuccessful attempts to down Osteopathy during the year. These results are reported in Chapter IV. The report closed with the following statement: "We not only urge unadulterated osteopathic practice, but unadulterated laws, inde-

pendent boards, uniform in all states, fair and just to all alike, our profession, the old schools, and the people."

A National Association of State Boards of Osteopathic Examiners was organized for the purpose of co-ordinating existing laws in so far as their present requirements will allow, and "to outline such other legislation in addition to that already in force and to be presented in other states which will tend toward a uniformly high standard of educational requirements in conformity with the action taken by the American Osteopathic Association in the report of its Educational Committee, July 14, 1904."

The Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, was the headquarters of the Association. One of the most notable events of the week was the banquet held there the evening of July 14. The attendance was large and the speeches would have done credit to any body of professional men and women. The menu was inviting, but did not include wine, which fact attracted so much attention that the press of the country referred to this radical and uncompromising stand taken by the osteopaths. The manager of the Inside Inn paid the profession a great compliment when he said near the close of the fair that "the osteopathic convention was the best representative body of people that had assembled there during the fair, that the members attended to their own business, were always prompt and courteous, and that their banquet was the largest and best spread during the fair."

Denver was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting. The election of officers for 1904-5 resulted as follows: President, Dr. C. P. McConnell; First Vice-President, Dr. J. M. McGee; Second Vice-President, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles; Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles; Assistant Secretary, Dr. C. A. Upton; Treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett; Trustees, Drs. Ellen B. Ligon, C. W. Proctor, and F. E. Moore.

ASSOCIATE COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHY.

The success of Osteopathy in healing the sick and the consequent rush to the parent school, the American School of Osteopathy, to pursue the study of the new science and learn its practice, lead many incompetents to undertake to give instructions to the would-be student. Schools were started without capital, equipment, brains, ex-

perience, or purpose, except to make money. Correspondence schools blatantly forced themselves upon the attention of the people by advertising. Even reputable journals sold their space to those disreputable schemes, till Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, while President of the American Osteopathic Association showed them the real character of the so-called schools they were advertising. Most of the advertisements disappeared at once from the columns of first class journals. Private osteopathic practitioners, with "an itching palm," took pupils and professed to teach them all about Osteopathy in a few lessons. Others claimed to give Osteopathy by teaching a few "movements," and even issued books with cuts purporting to represent movements. One says: "There are about 300 different movements in the application of Osteopathy for the treatment of all diseases of the body." The following extravagant claim is from the same source: "It cures all diseases without the use of drugs. Headaches can be cured in five minutes; constipation and diarrhea succumb readily to the effects of the treatment. All pains are almost instantly relieved by methods described in this volume. In fact it treats on all forms of diseases and how to cure them." Is it any wonder that such methods aroused the opposition of the medical profession and gave an intelligent people erroneous ideas concerning Osteopathy and helped to create a feeling of revulsion against it?

A score or more of pseudo schools and probably as many individuals acting upon their own responsibility, professed to be able to turn out osteopathic physicians. But several schools had been started, patterned after the parent school, which were striving to do good work. Those that were doing honest work were desirous of elevating the standard and it was evident that concerted action was necessary in order to establish and maintain a satisfactory standard. The more thoroughly educated osteopaths in the field also began to demand a better preparation of all who desired to enter the profession. The people in centers of culture and refinement were clamoring for a standard of excellence for Osteopathy that would compare favorably with that accepted from other schools of practice. And the law-makers were inclined to withhold recognition from the new science unless its practitioners were required to show as thor-

ough a preparation for their practice as was required of the medical profession.

In view of these conditions the time seemed ripe in 1898 for united co-operation in the work of education. Accordingly a letter was sent out by the American School of Osteopathy to a few of the better known schools inviting them to a conference to consider the advisability and practicability of an organization for united effort. Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville; Dr. N. A. Bolles, Western Institute of Osteopathy, Denver; Dr. L. M. Reem, Northern Institute of Osteopathy, Minneapolis; Dr. Geo. F. Burton, Pacific School of Osteopathy, Los Angeles; Dr. W. B. Davis, Milwaukee Institute of Osteopathy, Milwaukee; Dr. S. S. Still, S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, were the representatives at *the first meeting*, held in the reading room of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, June 28 and 29, 1898. Three sessions were held and most of the time was taken in preparing the constitution for the organization, which, among other things, said:

"Section 12. Any College of Osteopathy before being admitted to membership in this Association, shall conform to the following requirements:

"1. It shall be regularly organized and legally incorporated.

"2. It shall include permanently, as active members of its faculty at least two persons who are graduates of some reputable School of Osteopathy.

"3. It shall teach Osteopathy pure and unmixed with any other system of healing in the sense of modifying the science of Osteopathy by combining with such system, but this shall not prevent any college from teaching surgery as a cognate profession.

"4. It shall require regular attendance of its pupils for a period of four terms of five months each.

"5. It shall publish a definite date for the opening and closing of each term.

"6. It shall publish, or furnish to the Executive Committee of this Association, a list of students matriculated and of those graduated each term.

"7. It shall require of each student, before admission to its course of study, an examination, the minimum requirements of which shall be as follows:

"In English—An essay of not less than two hundred words,

which shall be judged on the points of thought, construction, spelling, punctuation, and writing.

"In Arithmetic—A knowledge of fractions, compound numbers, percentage, ratio and proportion, and the metric system.

"In History and Geography—Such questions as will show a fair knowledge of the United States.

"In Physics—Such questions as will show some practical knowledge of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, acoustics and optics.

"8. In place of all or part of this examination, colleges may accept certificates of reputable literary or scientific institutions of learning, colleges, academies, normals, high schools, or first grade teachers' certificates.

"9. In case of students who fail in only a part of the above examination, colleges may, at their discretion admit them to the regular course, but they shall not be allowed to enter the second term's work until the entrance requirements are complied with; or such students may be required to take a special course of study of five months after which they may enter the regular course.

"10. Colleges that are members of the Association may honor official certificates issued by any other member of this Association, except in the work of its last term; and when a student is suspended or expelled by any member of this Association, the facts shall be at once furnished to the Secretary, and such student shall not be admitted to any other college of the Association until such disability be removed.

"11. It shall require satisfactory completion of the following minimum course of study:

"Anatomy, five hours a week for three terms.

"Histology, two hours a week for one term.

"Chemistry, including Urinalysis and Toxicology, two hours a week for two terms.

"Physiology, five hours a week for two terms.

"Pathology, two hours a week for one term.

"Symptomatology, five hours a week for one term.

"Principles of Osteopathy, two hours a week for one term.

"Diagnosis, Theory and Practice of Osteopathy, four hours a week for one term.

"Clinics, four hours a week for one term.

"Gynecology and Obstetrics, two hours a week for one term.

"Hygiene and Dietetics, one hour a week for one term.

"Psychiatry, one hour a week for one term."

Dr. N. A. Bolles was chosen President; Dr. L. M. Reem, Vice-President; and Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, Secretary and Treasurer.

An address issued by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and

printed in pamphlet form contained the constitution and made the following statement as to schools claiming to teach the science:

"Many of these institutions were and are little more than diploma mills. Regardless of the sacred handling of the name of Osteopathy, they are content to record commercial transactions with a class of people who have as little regard for truth and honesty as they themselves possess, and who, in the natural sequence of events, go forth, with purchased degree and title, to deceive the public."

"Truly it is a spectacle that would be ridiculous, were it of less serious import, to see a man who could not possibly secure a position as teacher in a third class academy gravely announcing himself, with one or two others of similar caliber, as the 'faculty' of a college of Osteopathy, and throwing open the doors of his institution to those who would become seekers for fame and money in the domain of Osteopathic conquest."

"There are institutions or individuals to the number of a score or more that profess to be able to turn out osteopaths. Some of the older ones have realized their mistakes and have seriously set about correcting them. Others, new as to years and experience, but rich as to good intentions, will rise or fall as merit may determine. And a few others have no higher ambition than to collect tuition fees of hapless students."

Another important action taken at the first meeting was the passing of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that all colleges that are members of this association should charge a uniform tuition fee of their students of not less than five hundred dollars."

The year following the American School of Osteopathy reduced its tuition to three hundred dollars. Most of the other schools followed the example set by the parent school, and the tuition has remained about the same ever since.

The second meeting was in Indianapolis in 1899, during the meeting of the American Osteopathic Association. The Boston Institute of Osteopathy was admitted to membership.

The officers elected at this meeting were as follows: Dr. L. M. Reem, President; Dr. C. E. Still, Vice-President; Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, Secretary and Treasurer.

There was more or less friction between the schools during the year following on account of the advertising methods of one of the

schools. This and other "important matters to be decided upon for announcement in the fall catalogues" resulted in a called meeting, which was held in Chicago, March 30 and 31, 1900.

The third regular meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in July, 1900, during the meeting of the American Osteopathic Association. At this meeting, the Southern School of Osteopathy, Franklin, Kentucky, and the Northwestern College, Fargo, North Dakota, were admitted to membership. It was decided that students matriculating in the September, 1901, class and thereafter would be charged four hundred dollars, but the resolution was not carried into effect. A closer relation between the A. C. O. and the national organization was effected, as the following shows:

"The relationship of the Associated Colleges to the A. A. A. O. was discussed, and the A. A. A. O. requested to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Associated Colleges in reference to the standard maintained by the colleges now members of the Association and with reference to accepting new members. * * * This committee conferred with the members of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and was present at one of the meetings and discussed the educational standards of the colleges, and it was the opinion of all present that the standard should be constantly raised."

The officers elected were, Dr. C. E. Still, President; Dr. C. E. Achorn, Vice-President; Dr. W. B. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

The fourth meeting was held at Kirksville, Missouri, July 2 to 5, 1901. The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, the Atlantic School of Osteopathy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and the California College of Osteopathy, San Francisco, were received as members.

Most of the time was taken in the discussion of the business relations existing between the schools holding membership in the Association. Accusations and counter-accusations as to the methods of conducting the business of some of the schools called for heroic action and one of the colleges which was thought to be most guilty was dropped from the association. The differences were adjusted, however, before the next meeting, and the accused college was then recognized as entitled to membership as before.

A new constitution was adopted and the by-laws revised so as to meet the growing requirements of the organization and hold the

schools to a more rigid adherence to the purposes for which the association was organized.

The earnestness on the part of the American Osteopathic Association and its evident fairness toward all the schools, caused it to be looked upon as the ultimate court to which all questions pertaining to education might be referred for formal adjudication. The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy shared this view and introduced the following into its new constitution:

"The Executive Committee, together with the Educational Committee of the American Osteopathic Association, shall constitute a joint committee which shall provide for the investigation of schools applying for membership, and an annual investigation of schools already members of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, and shall report thereon to this Association.

"The Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association and the duly authorized representatives of the Associated Colleges shall consider this report and decide upon the reception or retention of such schools, and if they shall agree, the decision shall be final; but if they do not agree, then they shall submit the question at issue to the American Osteopathic Association for final settlement."

The officers elected for the ensuing year were, Dr. S. A. Ellis, President; Dr. E. C. Pickler, Vice-President; and Dr. Geo. F. Nason, Secretary and Treasurer.

Milwaukee was the place of *the fifth regular meeting*, and August 6 to 8, 1902, the time. A number of sessions were held which were devoted to an attempt to secure greater harmony and more uniformity of action among the colleges. At the last session the American School of Osteopathy withdrew from membership in the Association. The application for membership of the Illinois College of Osteopathy and the Rhode Island College of Osteopathy were rejected. The American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery was admitted to membership. It was decided that after September 1, 1903, classes should matriculate but once a year. The following important resolutions were adopted:

"The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy recommends to the Educational Committee the appointment of an official examiner to investigate and report on all colleges applying for membership in the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. The above report to be

made to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, and the expenses of the examiner to be borne by the college making application. And further, that a deposit be required on the estimated expense of the examiner; the estimate of the expense to be made by the Secretary of the American Osteopathic Association. * * * Also that the Associated Colleges recommend to the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association the appointment of an examiner to visit annually each of the schools of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy without notice to the school and report at the next annual meeting of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy; the expense of said examiner to be divided equally between the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and the American Osteopathic Association."

The report of the Committee on Education of the American Osteopathic Association was discussed at length by all members of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy present. No final action was taken, but "it was tacitly agreed that at the next annual meeting the length of the courses should be changed from four terms of five months each to three years of not less than nine months each."

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Dr. S. S. Still, President; Dr. Robert Collier, Vice-President; Dr. H. I. Hewish, Secretary and Treasurer.

All the colleges of the Association were represented at *the sixth meeting*, in Cleveland, in July, 1903. A uniform rate of tuition was adopted and much other work was done tending to greater harmony among the schools. By unanimous vote, the association also adopted the suggestion of the Committee on Education of the American Osteopathic Association, thereby putting itself on record in favor of at least a three years' course of study of nine months each. It sent the following formal communication relating to that subject to the American Osteopathic Association:

"The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in session unanimously indorses that portion of the educational report of the American Osteopathic Association referring to the length of course of study that the various colleges should give."

The special report of Dr. E. R. Booth, inspector of schools, which had been read at a meeting of the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association, was presented, but not read in full, as its main features were presented in the general report which had already been read to the American Osteopathic Association. Dr.

Booth was requested to furnish each school with a copy of his report concerning that school and also write each a letter pointing out its defects and making suggestions as to how its work might be improved. This was done about the middle of August, 1903. The following resolution was passed:

"As the expense incurred by an annual inspection of the colleges would prove burdensome to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, we hereby move the inspection be held not more frequently than once in three years, unless mutually agreed upon by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, and the American Osteopathic Association."

The constitution was amended so as to require colleges of Osteopathy to include "as active resident members of the faculty at least five persons who are graduates of some reputable school of Osteopathy," instead of two.

The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy held its *seventh regular meeting* at Inside Inn, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., during the convention of the American Osteopathic Association, July 12 to 15, 1904. The length of the course in osteopathic colleges received more attention than any other subject. It was announced that the American School of Osteopathy, not a member of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, would not require a three years' course, beginning with September, 1904, as previously agreed upon. This threw consternation into the ranks of the colleges, but all the members of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy, except the Southern School of Osteopathy, agreed to stand by their former action. They appealed to the American Osteopathic Association to stand by its previously announced intention of insisting upon the three years' course necessary to future membership in the American Osteopathic Association. Most of the other transactions related to mere routine business.

The following officers were elected for 1904-5: Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, President; Dr. C. A. Whiting, Vice-President; Dr. J. W. Banning, Secretary; Dr. Frank L. Martin, Treasurer.

STATE AND LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The early opposition of the drug doctors to the osteopaths in most of the states, made it necessary for the latter to organize in

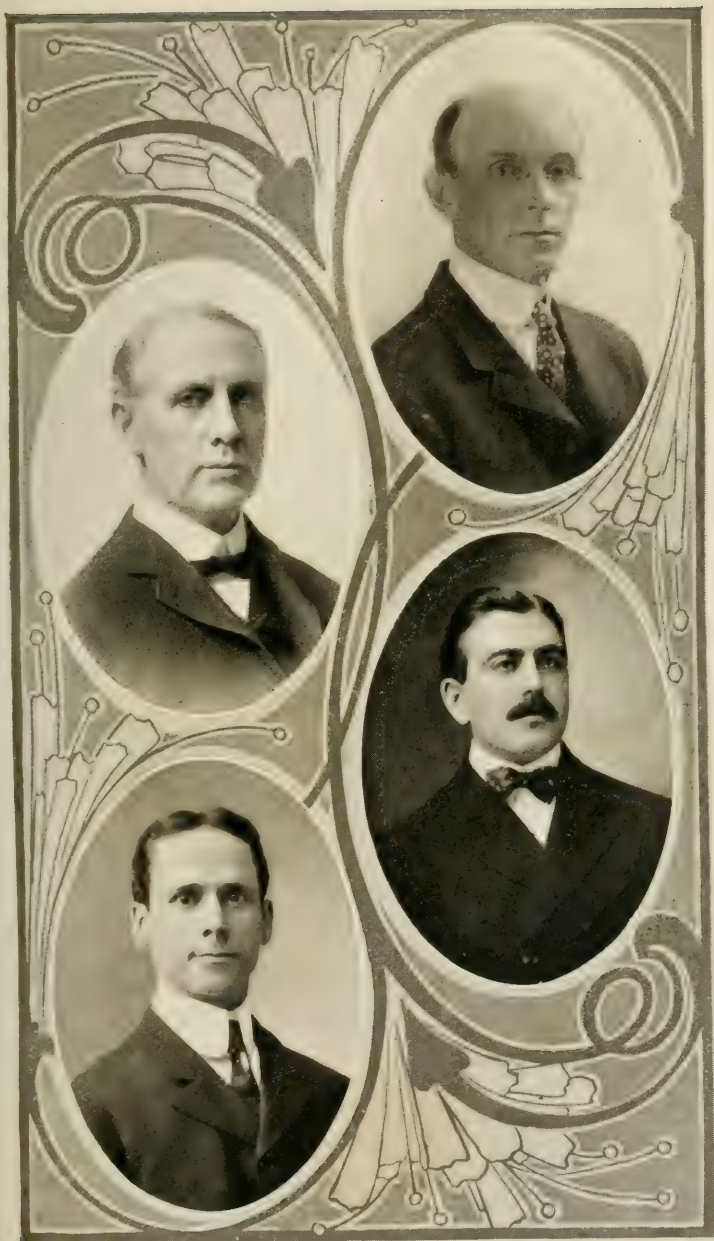
order to present a united front against a united and a thoroughly organized and trained foe. The osteopaths in some of the states were slow to appreciate the advantages of state societies and a close alliance with the national association. They soon found, however, that a single-handed fight was generally a losing one, and thus learned that strength is found only by combination and united effort.

The history of the organization, growth, and work of the state societies alone would make an interesting and valuable volume. Much material is at hand that might be used in preparing at least a chapter relating to the specific work of these organizations; but it is deemed advisable to await more detailed and authoritative statements from those in the several states as to the work done by these societies. It is hoped that each state will select a historian for Osteopathy within its boundaries, and that the unadulterated facts will be put in form and preserved so as to make them available for the future historian of Osteopathy.

The following named states have organizations, and most of them stated times for meetings: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Illinois has nine district societies, working in conjunction with the state organization, and Pennsylvania has ten. Many cities also have their local societies for mutual improvement. These give more attention to professional questions than is possible in the organizations having more in hand the business interests of states and nation.

A movement is on foot to bring about a more perfect union of all osteopathic interests by affiliation of all these means of advancement. It is proposed to amend the Constitution of the American Osteopathic Association so as to bring about that end without in any way impairing the efficiency of the auxiliary societies.



PRESIDENTS AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, 1901-1905.

DR. E. R. BOOTH, 1901-2.

DR. CHAS. HAZZARD, 1903-4.

DR. C. C. TEALL, 1902-3.

DR. C. P. MCCONNELL, 1904-5.

CHAPTER IX.

OSTEOPATHIC LITERATURE.

When we destroy an old prejudice we have need of a new virtue.
—MADAM DE STAEL.

The literature of Osteopathy is voluminous. This is not surprising when we remember the rapidity with which Osteopathy has grown, and the avidity with which information concerning the new science has been sought. As to quality, it may be classed as good, bad, and indifferent. Nor is it surprising that all these classes should be liberally represented when we remember the circumstances attending its promulgation. There seem to have been four purposes in the literature that has already been presented; namely, (1) to teach the would-be osteopath a short cut to the storehouse of knowledge necessary to become a practitioner; (2) to teach the student of Osteopathy the fundamental principles upon which the science is based; (3) to interest the public in the new science and present such information as would give the people an intelligent idea of the osteopathic theory and the rationale of its practice; and, (4) to present the subject from a purely scientific standpoint so that the scholar might understand the rationale of osteopathic theory and practice. From another viewpoint all osteopathic literature may be thrown into three classes; namely, books, periodicals, and circulars.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to review the large volume of literature now before the public; and that very considerable volume of writings designed to teach Osteopathy to the novice will be entirely ignored. It is preposterous to think of learning Osteopathy from a book, and more so by any correspondence or short-cut method, when the best minds in the profession require two or three full years of study and practice in schools specially designed

to teach the science. While Dr. Bailey may have read the osteopathic literature that had appeared at the time he testified in Judge Toney's court (page 180), it is not probable that any one person can have read all that has been issued up to the present time.

BOOKS.

A number of books have appeared which deserve attention, but no attempt will be made to review them, or to give them the consideration they deserve. The first writings upon the subject of Osteopathy, most of which appeared first in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, are those by Dr. Still himself. To every osteopath they are of inestimable value. They constitute, as Dr. Hardin has said, the osteopathic bible. Like the Christian Bible, they are often misunderstood and misinterpreted by those whose minds have not been cleansed by the common sense of osteopathic doctrine, and like the same good book many a wise thought has proven a stumbling block to some whose hearts are right, but whose visions are limited. The writer remembers the interest with which he read the "Autobiography of A. T. Still" before he began the study of Osteopathy; but he remembers the immeasurably greater interest with which he read it after spending two years in almost daily communion with its author, and even more time in hard work trying to grasp the full significance of Osteopathy. "The Philosophy of Osteopathy," "The Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy," and the many articles from the pen of Dr. Still that have appeared in the journals, particularly the *Journal of Osteopathy*, may be spoken of in the same strain. Future generations will be better able to see the breadth of his science and the depth of his philosophy than the present. Our perspective is too narrow.

In 1898, Dr. C. P. McConnell had printed a limited edition of "Notes on Osteopathic Therapeutics." It comprised the substance of a series of lectures delivered to the advanced classes in the American School of Osteopathy, and was used by subsequent classes as a text-book. Later the same author's "Practice of Osteopathy" appeared and was soon recognized as the first text-book to cover the general field of osteopathic practice, as the larger works on the practice of medicine cover the general field of medical practice.

In arrangement it is based upon Dr. Wm. Osler's well-known "Practice of Medicine," but is thoroughly osteopathic in its therapeutics.

The subject from a general, yet practical, standpoint, has been ably presented by Dr. Chas. Hazzard in his "Principles of Osteopathy," which consists of a series of lectures delivered before the students of the American School of Osteopathy. This work deals with the facts of anatomy and physiology that apply to the practice of Osteopathy, rather than the basic principles underlying the science. The second edition contained lectures upon a limited number of diseases with the osteopathic methods of diagnosis and treatment of the same. It is, therefore, a suitable introduction for the use of the student in his practical work. This was followed by a more pretentious work entitled the "Practice of Osteopathy," which covers nearly the same field gone over in his former work, with much in addition thereto relating to the examination, osteopathic diagnosis, cause of each disease, treatment, and results as shown by a large number of carefully classified case reports.

Dr. Dain L. Tasker, in his "Principles of Osteopathy," has given us much that is of value to every student of the subject. His recognition of the importance of the cell, the nature of the different kinds of tissues, etc., and the unmistakable scientific basis upon which he rests his conclusions are worthy of special commendation. The work also discusses the subject of examination of the different regions of the body and the treatment of abnormalities. The writer is of the opinion that Dr. Tasker's book would have been more acceptable to the profession and fully as valuable to the laity had all cuts representing movements been left out. They seem to be valueless to the trained osteopath and misleading to one not so trained, from the fact that a movement can not be adequately represented by cuts; and the conditions of the tissues, which can not be illustrated at all, must be known to the operator before he can give a rational treatment.

Dr. W. L. Riggs, deceased, was the author of two succinct little manuals. The first was called the "Theory of Osteopathy," and the second "A Manual of Osteopathic Manipulations and Treatment." These books were not intended for the general public. They con-

tain much that is valuable to the conscientious student of Osteopathy, and many practical suggestions that can be utilized by graduate osteopaths. The same criticism made against the cuts in Dr. Tasker's book, will apply to Dr. Riggs's second volume.

A more recent book upon the general subject is by Dr. Guy D. Hulett, deceased, on the "Principles of Osteopathy." He has discussed at length theories and practices in search of fundamental, basic principles, and presented them in the light of practical experiences. His conclusions are more nearly in accord with those enunciated by the founder of Osteopathy thirty years ago, than any other writer. The distinction between Osteopathy and other methods of treating disease is made clear; and the doctrine of the correction of lesions in practice as the only real curative procedure, is in marked contrast with the practice of all other methods using manipulation as well as that of osteopaths who lay stress upon stimulation or inhibition. A second edition, enlarged to 373 pages, and improved by the addition of new materials and better cuts, appeared in July, 1904.

Dr. Marion E. Clark is the author of a book on "Diseases of Women," a manual of gynecology designed for the use of osteopathic students and practitioners. This was the first attempt to put in book form a systematic explanation of the subject as taught and practiced by Osteopathy. A second edition appeared in September, 1904, very much enlarged and improved. It contains 539 pages, is printed from new plates, is more profusely illustrated, and more substantially bound.

The same subject has been ably presented by Percy H. Woodall, M. D., D. O., in a book entitled "Osteopathic Gynecology." Both have been highly commended by the profession. They are used as text-books in osteopathic colleges as well as by members of the profession engaged in practice.

"Physiology, Exhaustive and Practical," by Dr. J. M. Littlejohn, appeared in 1898. It is an elaborate work of 832 pages, and contains the lectures delivered upon the subject at the American School of Osteopathy.

Several books prepared by professors in osteopathic colleges that are important in teaching the general science of Osteopathy but do

not deal with the subject specifically, have appeared from time to time. Among these may be mentioned Dr. C. W. Proctor's "Brief Course in General Chemistry" and "Brief Course in Physiological Chemistry." Other works, which it has not been the author's privilege to examine, doubtless deserve attention.

Dr. F. P. Young's "Surgery" from an osteopathic standpoint, Dr. C. E. Still, collaborator, appeared in June, 1904. It has 438 pages, with 156 illustrations. The effect of Osteopathy in revolutionizing modern surgery is evident from a perusal of the work. It does not detail operative methods as these properly belong to operative surgery. Special attention is given to the purely osteopathic treatment in preventing operations and as practical aids before and after operations.

Dr. Wm. R. Laughlin's "Anatomy in a Nutshell," a treatise on human anatomy in its relation to Osteopathy, appeared in March, 1905. It is in one volume of 616 pages, illustrated by 290 excellent plates. The book is not intended to take the place of the standard texts on anatomy. As it is designed especially for the student in descriptive anatomy engaged in class-room work, it is divided into 200 lessons so as to enable the learner to concentrate his attention upon certain definite lines of study each day, with a view to future practice.

Several books designed to present Osteopathy in light vein, to the general reader, have appeared. Those that have attracted most attention are "Crutches for Sale" and "Confessions of an M. D.," the latter by Dr. E. D. Barber. The former was published in 1898. The good work of an osteopathic physician in case of an accident to a young lady is the center about which the plot clusters. The latter comprises a series of letters from a supposed drug doctor to his son. The father by degrees became interested in Osteopathy, and finally turned his large practice over to his son, who had graduated in the science.

PERIODICALS.

A large number of osteopathic periodicals have appeared from time to time. Some of them were short lived; others have improved with age and grown in favor. Some were only intended to "boom"

the business of those interested in them, and were suspended as soon as they had succeeded sufficiently or failed entirely to accomplish that end. Others were the organs of schools and their life was generally synchronous with that of the schools which they represented. Still others had no affiliation with any school or private practitioner, but represented the cause of Osteopathy as seen by those who were responsible for them. The character of literature distributed became a question of concern to the profession at large, and the Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association offered the following timely suggestions in its report at the meeting in 1901:

“The board feels justified in calling attention to the mediocre character of much osteopathic literature, and perhaps sounding a note of warning as to the effect of even the best ‘popular’ kind. In our attempts to popularize Osteopathy, is there not great danger of lowering the plane of thought along which the consideration of Osteopathy shall be directed? Our assertion that its foundations in science are deep and broad avails nothing if our elaboration of it is shallow. It is mistaken kindness which reacts by degrading the object upon which it is bestowed.”

The Journal of Osteopathy was the first regular publication in the interest of the new science. It has always been published by the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. Its purpose was to disseminate a knowledge of Osteopathy for the information of the people and to supply the needs of a school journal. Dr. Still has been one of its principal contributors, and many of his best thoughts have been given to the profession and to the public through its columns. The first issue appeared in May, 1894, and it has been published regularly every month since, except for September, 1897. Its editors have been Dr. Nettie H. Bolles, May, 1894, to January, 1895; Dr. Blanche Still (now Mrs. Geo. M. Laughlin), January, 1895, to May, 1897; Col. A. L. Conger and Dr. Wm. Potter, May, 1897, to April, 1898; William Gill, April, 1898, to January, 1899; Dr. H. S. Bunting, January, 1899, to July, 1899; Dr. Minnie Dawson, July, 1899, to March, 1900; and Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, March, 1900, to the present time. The first three volumes were published in quarto form, at first, with four

pages, but most of the time with eight. Since May, 1897, it has been an octavo journal, in appearance very much as it is at present.

The Osteopath has been published as the organ of the Pacific School of Osteopathy most of the time since the organization of the school. Part of the time it appeared monthly, but lately it has been issued as a quarterly. It has contained many original articles of great scientific value, some of which have been illustrated by cuts of original work done in the college. Most of the contributors have been members of the faculty.

The Northern Osteopath, a monthly magazine, was issued by the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, Minneapolis, Minnesota, from July, 1896, to March, 1902, when it was consolidated with the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath*, and became the *Northern Osteopath and Cosmopolitan Osteopath*, under the management of W. R. Dobbyn, Minneapolis, with Dr. J. A. Still, Editor-in-chief.

The Wisconsin Osteopath was issued in the interests of the Milwaukee Institute of Osteopathy, and the *Kansas City Osteopathic Magazine* by the Kansas City school during most of the periods covered by the lives of those schools.

The first number of *The Boston Osteopath* was published in January, 1898. It was issued monthly till October, 1903. It was the official organ of the Boston Institute of Osteopathy, and had no inconsiderable influence in the promulgation of Osteopathy in the New England States. It was under the editorial management of Dr. C. E. Achorn and Julia C. Clarke.

The Massachusetts Journal of Osteopathy is the natural successor of the *Boston Osteopath*, although it was issued before the latter suspended. It entered upon its career as the representative of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and in the interest of Osteopathy and osteopathic education, especially in the New England States, in April, 1902. It is a bi-monthly, under the management of R. K. Smith. Most of its contributors are members of the directory of the college.

The first issue of *The Cosmopolitan Osteopath* appeared in August, 1898, with Col. A. L. Conger as editor and Professor W. L. Riggs as associate editor. This was the announcement number of the S. S. Still College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, Des

Moines, Iowa. Col. Conger remained editor till his death in 1899, when he was succeeded by Dr. A. Still Craig, who served in that capacity till September, 1900, when Dr. J. A. Still became editor. In March, 1902, the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* was consolidated with the *Northern Osteopath* under the title, *The Northern Osteopath and Cosmopolitan Osteopath*, when Wm. R. Dobbyn became managing editor, Dr. J. A. Still continuing as editor-in-chief. In April 1903, its publication at Des Moines, was resumed under its old name, with Dr. J. A. Still as editor-in-chief. It has always appeared in neat magazine form and maintained a high standard of literary and professional excellence.

The California Osteopath was issued by the California College of Osteopathy in the interest of the college and for the advancement of the science of Osteopathy. The first issue appeared in September, 1898, and the last early in 1900. Dr. Alden H. Potter was its only editor.

The Southern Journal of Osteopathy was started soon after the establishment of the Southern School of Osteopathy. It is a monthly journal published in the interests of the science of Osteopathy and as the organ of the school. Its first editor was Dr. G. F. Nason, who was succeeded in October, 1901, by Dr. R. S. Collier. He served one year, when Dr. W. S. McClain, the present editor, assumed control.

The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy was issued as a monthly from January, 1899, to January, 1904. It is now published quarterly. It has always been the official organ of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and also been valuable in the dissemination of a knowledge of Osteopathy, especially in the eastern states. Dr. Mason W. Pressly was its editor, assisted by the faculty of the college, till his retirement from the college.

The first osteopathic journal issued independent of any school was *The Popular Osteopath*. Volume I, Number 1, appeared in January, 1899. It was conducted in the general interest of the profession. Its chief mission originally was to explain Osteopathy to the people and correct many of the erroneous ideas concerning the science that had crept into the public mind. It was first published at Kirksville, Missouri, with Dr. W. F. Link, editor, and

Drs. M. C. Hardin, A. L. Evans, Charles Owens, and Chas. Hazard, associate editors. In May, 1899, its publication office was removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. As the national organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, had no journal representing its interests, the *Popular Osteopath* was adopted as the official organ of the association before the first issue appeared. This action was taken at the meeting of the Association at Indianapolis, in July, 1899, and arrangements were made for printing a directory of the members of the association. The first issue contained a cut of the offices of the association, and the first official directory appeared in the issue for October, 1899. It had 566 names with the address of each and the name of the school from which each graduated. The directory was a feature of each issue till its publication was suspended in June, 1900.

The American Osteopath was first published at Kirksville, Missouri, and later at Memphis, Tennessee. It was issued as a quarterly for the profession, a monthly for the public, and later as a weekly, but appeared at irregular periods during its existence from 1899 to 1901. It published the complete proceedings of the meeting of the American Osteopathic Association at Indianapolis, in July, 1899, a directory of osteopaths, and other valuable information.

Bulletin Number 1, of the Atlas Club, Kirksville, Missouri, appeared in December, 1899. It contained merely the names and addresses of the members. Three or four issues were published within a little more than a year. In March, 1901, Volume I, Number 1, of *The Bulletin*, published by the Atlas and Axis Clubs, came out, and it has been a regular monthly visitor, except in July and August, to the members of those clubs ever since. *The Bulletin* is a fraternal journal, but has contained many articles of prime importance to the profession at large. It is edited by students of the American School of Osteopathy.

Osteopathic Success was the name of the organ of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy from its first issue in February, 1901. It was published monthly with Dr. J. W. Banning as editor, till September, 1903, when its name was changed to *The Atlantic Osteopath*, a bi-monthly, with the faculty of the school as editors.

The Journal of the Science of Osteopathy was a bi-monthly magazine devoted to the demonstration and exposition of the principles of Osteopathy and surgery. The first number appeared in April, 1900, and the last in January, 1903, at which time it was consolidated with the *Osteopathic World*. Dr. J. M. Littlejohn was its editor and it was published in Chicago. It was the highest type of scientific Osteopathic literature and attracted the attention of other branches of the medical profession and of scientists both in this country and Europe. Its review of many articles that appeared in the leading medical journals was a noteworthy feature.

In January, 1903, the *Northern and Cosmopolitan Osteopath* and the *Journal of the Science of Osteopathy* were consolidated and christened *The Osteopathic World*. Wm. R. Dobbyn and Sons became the owners and publishers, and Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, editor-in-chief. It has maintained the qualities of the journals of which it was the outgrowth. Not being under the auspices of any college it has shown breadth and independence not always present in some of the journals issued for a specific purpose.

The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association was decided upon at the meeting of the American Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, in July, 1901. (See page 259.) The first number appeared in September, 1901. It was published bi-monthly the first year; monthly since then. It is the official organ of the American Osteopathic Association and the profession. The proceedings of the association have been published in it each year; other papers pertaining to Osteopathy, news items, etc., have been prominent features. Dr. A. L. Evans has been the editor-in-chief from the first number, and it has been published at Chattanooga, Tennessee. It has gradually grown in size and excellence, till it now ranks among the best scientific and professional journals.

The Osteopathic Physician was launched upon the sea of osteopathic literature in October, 1901. The editor, Dr. H. S. Bunting, was formerly connected with the daily press of St. Louis and Chicago, and had edited the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Its mission at first was that of "a popular journal to aid those who, having health, wish to keep it, and others, having lost health, would regain it." Later Dr. Bunting conceived the idea of issuing a monthly

which should be devoted to professional news, the columns of which should also be open for the discussion of all topics of interest to the profession. *The Osteopathic Physician* has, since March, 1902, confined its attention to this phase of the work. Dr. Bunting laid a proposition before the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association at Milwaukee, in August, 1902, to make the *Osteopathic Physician* the "official bulletin" of the association. His proposition was accepted and the mutual agreement carried out till December, 1903, when Dr. Bunting tendered the trustees of the American Osteopathic Association the resignation of the *Osteopathic Physician* as the official bulletin, which was accepted. This action grew out of a controversy between Dr. Bunting and Dr. Hildreth relating to the contest for the recognition of Osteopathy in Alabama. The paper has been issued in Chicago regularly each month, most of the time as a three column quarto, with from four to sixteen pages.

Osteopathic Health, formerly the *Osteopathic Physician*, appeared under its new title in February, 1902, and has been issued regularly each month since, with Dr. Bunting as its editor. Its mission is to inform the laity concerning progressive, up-to-date health science and the treatment of diseases by a more successful method than giving drugs. It is used largely by osteopaths for distribution within their field of practice as a means for enlightening the people rather than as a medium for advertising themselves.

The Missouri Osteopath was first issued in 1903 or 1904, from Plattsburg, Missouri, with Dr. Chas. E. Boxx, editor. It was sold to Mrs. Annie I. Peters, Kansas City, where it has been published since October, 1904, by the Missouri Osteopathic Publishing Company. Later its name was changed to *The Kansas City Osteopath*.

Osteopathy, a monthly journal of natural methods in health and disease, is a commendable journal, published by The Osteopathy Co., Atlanta, Georgia. It is now in its second volume.

The Student is in its third volume. It is a monthly publication printed by the students of the American School of Osteopathy, and devoted to their interests.

The Osteopath, *The Right Way*, and *The Osteopathic Herald* are the most recent candidates for favor. They are designed for

the general reading public and are intended to be used by the profession for promotion purposes.

A number of osteopaths in different parts of the country have tried the plan of issuing a journal for the promotion of their own business and the promulgation of ideas concerning Osteopathy. Some of these, as the *Eastern Osteopath*, the *Osteopathic Digest*, and probably several others, have been creditable journals and have done good in their way. Others have been poorly stocked with material, poorly edited, poorly printed, and probably did much more harm than good. Most of them, fortunately for the profession at large, have been short lived.

CIRCULARS, ETC.

Scores of small circulars or booklets have appeared from time to time, issued by individual osteopaths for the purpose of promotion. Many of these have not been objectionable from the character of their contents or the style of their make up; others presented such unmistakable evidence of lack of culture and education that they have, in many cases, tended to bring the profession into disrepute.

Among those most deserving may be mentioned the following: Two by Dr. Chas. Hazzard, one called "Osteopathy the Better Way to Health," the other "The Osteopathic Way is the Best Way;" and Dr. F. J. Fassett's "Osteopathy, Its Theory, History, and Scope, and Its Relation to Other Systems," are scholarly productions suitable for the general reader. Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn's pamphlets entitled "The Science of Osteopathy," "A Treatise on Osteopathy," and "Osteopathy—What It Is," are more elaborate than the first mentioned and appeal to the scientist as well as the average layman. Mentioning the above is not intended to exclude others belonging to the same class, probably just as meritorious.

THE OSTEOPATHIC YEAR BOOK.

"The Osteopathic Year Book" is the only representative of its class. It is edited and published by Wm. R. Dobbyn & Sons, Minneapolis. The first number was given to the public in May, 1904. It contains a complete directory of the profession, a brochure on Osteopathy, by Dr. E. R. Booth; a Digest of State Osteopathic

Laws; and much valuable information concerning osteopathic organizations and colleges. The second number appeared in May, 1905. Besides the complete directory of the profession, it contains a brief report of the St. Louis meeting of the American Osteopathic Association; an elaborate article on "Comparative Therapeutics," by Carl P. McConnell, M. D., D. O.; a history of Osteopathy the last twelve months; legal and legislative notes; lists of books and authors; publications; colleges; sanitariums; college societies; state, district, and local societies; state osteopathic boards; a roster of state society officials; and a digest of osteopathic laws.

CHARTS.

Several charts have been published which are useful to the osteopath and helpful in explaining to others the effects of disturbances to the physical organism. Among these may be mentioned Eales' and Taber's, Littlejohn's and Dunnington's, Helmer's Welsh's, Smith's, and probably others of decided merit.

CHAPTER X.

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

What were good methods, and healing doses, and saving prescriptions a generation ago are now condemned, and all the past is adjudged to be empirical.—JOSEPH CHOATE.

The beginning of the practice of medicine is coeval with the dawn of history. The term medicine is here used in its original and general sense. There is, properly speaking, no Father of Medicine, but a careful search among historic archives would probably reveal as many real or mythical persons bearing that title as there have been different schools or kinds of practice and as there are places in which the practice of medicine can not be traced directly to some other people. The brief outline of the history of medicine given in this chapter, is presented from the view point of theory and practice through the centuries, rather than its origin and progress in different nations. A special attempt is made, of course all too briefly, to show the relation existing between the divergent theories of disease and the practice of the art of healing by those holding the several theories.

Some account of the healing art is found in the literature of every ancient people. In every case the practice was closely allied with religion, and physicians were generally included in the sacerdotal order. It is, therefore, not surprising that the same spirit should manifest itself at the present time, and that the practice of healing the sick should, by many, be relegated to the duly accredited or self-constituted representatives of the Divine, or to spiritual organizations.

The serpent upon the staff was quite universally the symbol among the ancients of the medical art. The serpent signified the principle of occult life, and the staff or rod was the symbol of magic power. The sacred writer said that "Moses made a serpent of brass,

and put it upon a pole; and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived." (Numbers xxi, 9.) And the prophet Elisha "said to Gehazi, gird up thy loins and take my staff in thine hand, and go thy way: if thou meet any man, salute him not; and if any man salute thee, answer him not again: and lay my staff upon the face of the child." (2 Kings iv, 29.) Thus by commingling the principles of occult life and magic power, love of mysticism was satisfied, and reliance upon a higher influence was shown. These are essential elements in all religions and it is not at all surprising that they should manifest themselves in the healing art during its infancy.

EGYPT.

We learn from Egyptian history that authorized physicians belonged to the sacerdotal order. They were required to follow certain courses of treatment and were held responsible for the consequences if they adopted different methods or remedies. Six of the "Books" inscribed to the god Thoth or Hermes "were devoted to medicine and surgery, and contained some one hundred and fifty prescriptions and modes of treatment. One chapter of eight pages was devoted to the optic nerve and diseases of the eyes." Their remedies were drugs of both vegetable and mineral origin, and their prescriptions were made out in precisely the same way as those of a modern doctor. Herodotus says:

"Medicine is practiced among them upon a plan of specialties, each physician treats a single disorder, and no more. Thus the whole country swarms with medical practitioners; some undertaking to cure diseases of the eye, others of the head, others again of the teeth, others of the intestines, and some those complaints which are not local."

That the supernatural element was ever present was evident in the fact that sentences and invocations were repeated by the physician while preparing the medicine, and when about to administer it to the patient. Their skill in bandaging and their knowledge of preservatives are attested by the mummies to be seen in almost every museum of ancient relics. "They inserted artificial teeth and plugged cavities, operated successfully for cataract and performed lithotomy."

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

Medical practice in Babylonia and Assyria was similar to that in Egypt. Astrology, magic lore, and religious worship were closely allied to medicine, and invocations and incantations were often relied upon to banish disease. The following is a sample :

“Merciful one among the gods,
 Generator who brought back the dead to life,
 Silik-mulu-khi, the king of heaven and earth, . . .
 May the invalid be delivered from his disease,
 Cure the plague, the fever, the ulcer.”

If we may believe the following, it is evident that great reliance was placed upon the efficacy of material means and that pharmacy had become an art among the Assyrians :

“For the Eruptions and Humors which Afflict the Body :
 Fill a vase which has held drugs with water from an inexhaustible well ;
 Put it in a sheet of ———, a ——— reed, some date-sugar, some urine, some bitter hydromel ;
 Add to it some ——— ;
 Saturate it with pure water [and]
 Pour upon it the water of the [sick] man,
 Cut reeds in an elevated meadow ;
 Beat some pure date-sugar with some pure honey ;
 Add some sweet oil which comes from the mountain :
 Mix them together ;
 Rub [with this ointment] the body of the [sick man].”

INDIA.

In India surgery evidently attained a high degree of perfection. Their medical literature contains directions for many operations upon the internal organs that are generally considered of recent origin. Drugs were used extensively. Over 500 were in common use ; most of them were prepared by steeping and decoction. But a decaying nation is a hot-bed for a decaying science. The following quotation from a modern Indian physician portrays the condition reached through generations of intellectual stagnation :

“The nomenclature of diseases, with their classes arranged according to the seat, origin, or nature, was transmitted through suc-

cessive generations of enfeebled and depressed intellects; and practitioners of the art were compelled to ply it on the borrowed and indirect testimony of legendary accounts of supposed and often fanciful virtues of drugs and their combinations. Such unworthy followers of Sushruta and Charaka being necessarily dwarfed in intellect and warped in observing powers, were compelled to live largely on the credulity of their patients, or by acting in a measure upon their imagination and prejudices; alternately seeking to kindle hope or to excite fear of loss of health, of death; they themselves, in their turn, trusting to the mercy of chance, or to the fancied contrivances of an erring imagination. This state of medical science still prevails among the Hindus unhappily to a large extent."

GREECE.

Greece was the reputed home of the hero-god of the healing art, *Æsculapius*. The Asklepiads claimed to be the lineal descendants of *Æsculapius*. They professed to possess all religious and occult learning; hence their methods of healing consisted in the use of magical or mesmeric agencies as well as drugs and surgery. The poet Pindar, who lived 700 or 800 years after *Æsculapius*, says: "*Æsculapius* cured ulcers, wounds, fevers, and pains of all who applied to him, by enchantment, calming potions, incisions, and by external applications."

It has been the pride of many cultured people to trace all they possess, especially in art, to Greece, forgetting that the Grecians, too, were borrowers from more ancient and doubtless in some cases more cultured people. So every religious sect takes delight in proving, at least to its own satisfaction, that, if not strictly the original church, it is most nearly in harmony with the form of worship and government instituted by its founder. Each political party also is wont to claim that it is the legitimate successor of all that was best in some historic party that is held in reverence because of the great deeds of its great men. So osteopaths might be pardoned for assuming a like antiquity for their school of practice; indeed they might claim to be the only real successors and followers of *Æsculapius*, the reputed father of medicine. A little ancient history, or mythology that has attained almost the authenticity of history, may be cited in proof of such a seemingly unwarranted claim.

The myths of ancient Greece ascribe the development of the art

of healing to a sage of Thessaly, *Kheiron* (Cherron). He belonged to the tribe of the Kentaurs (Centaur), a mythic race prominent in ancient fable, pictured with human forms above and equine forms below. This *Kheiron* was the instructor of Jason the Argonaut; of Herakles (Hercules), the giant in strength; of Asklepios (*Æsculapius*), the god of medicine; and of Akhillius (Achilles), the hero of Homer's *Iliad*. Both *Æsculapius* and Achilles were famous for their knowledge and skill in healing. After *Kheiron*, his followers were known as the *Kheironidæ*, and the art which they practiced was called *Kheirourgike*. It is thought that the name *Kheiron* was derived from the word *kheir*, which means the hand; and the word *kheirourgike*, from *kheirourgos*, from *kheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work. Our word surgery is derived from this word *kheirourgos*. Therefore it is plain that surgery means hand work, that is, manipulation, which in ancient Thessaly was synonymous with the whole healing art as practiced at that time. This is strictly in accord with the claim of Dr. Still and other eminent osteopaths, that Osteopathy is surgery in its primitive sense and in the rational acceptation of that term. On page 165 it is shown that the practice of medicine does not mean the giving of drugs. Therefore we are justified in drawing the conclusion that Osteopathy, as promulgated by its founder, Dr. Still, and as practiced by all his consistent followers, is the practice of medicine in which the most important and distinctive element is surgery. As this was the primitive form of the practice of the healing art, has always been a prominent method of procedure in treating the ills and accidents of the human body, Osteopathy may justly claim to be in direct line with not only the teaching and practice of *Æsculapius* and the school to which he belonged, but also of the reputed father of that school, *Kheiron* himself.

Pliny declared that the healing art during the archaic period of history was confined to the treatment of wounds. This seems to accord with what we have said about the *Kheironidæ*.

All sacerdotal orders in ancient times were secret societies, and the *Æsculapian* fraternity exercised a like exclusiveness. Its knowledge was transmitted from father to son by word of mouth, and teachers required pupils to take an oath not to reveal their secrets

to those not belonging to the order. Their methods were therefore an admixture of the method of the strict disciples of Kheiron and the mysteries pertaining to religion. Thus the immediate followers of the reputed father of medicine departed radically from the methods of Æsculapius, whose traditional sons the Asklepiads claimed to be, but even more radically from the methods of his teacher Kheiron. Hence the practice of medicine was degraded to the ranks of mysticism, occultism, and uncertainty which have been its chief characteristics down to the present time. From the changes that were made it is evident that the physician in ancient times was prone to resort to all sorts of adjuncts, just as many of them do at the present time, instead of holding to fundamental and unassailable principles.

To *Hippocrates* (B. C. 460-377?) is given the credit of creating a literature of medicine. He attained a high reputation as a practitioner and introduced more rational procedures than most of his predecessors. He taught that those in health should abstain entirely from all kinds of medicine and discouraged the use of cathartics at all times. A more rational life, free from excesses of all kinds, was the surest passport to health. Cures were effected by calling nature to his aid; not by interfering with her. "Nature is the first of physicians," was his maxim. He placed reliance upon cooling drinks in acute disorders, and insisted upon total abstinence from food till after the patient had passed the critical period. The extent, however, to which drugs were used at that time is seen from his description of about 30 mineral, 300 vegetable, and 150 animal substances used as medicines. He was also quite skillful in surgery and devised several kinds of apparatus for surgical operations. But the knowledge of anatomy was very imperfect. Renouard, in his "History of Medicine," gives a terse statement of the conditions and shows the proneness of the physicians of that time to resort to dogmatism, rather than science.

"With the exception of the skeleton, they possessed very limited and imperfect notions of any organic apparatus. They confounded under a common name, the nerves, ligaments, and tendons; they did not distinguish, or very imperfectly, the arteries and veins, and the muscles, in their eyes, were inert masses designed solely to cover the bones, and serve as an envelope or an ornament. They pos-

sessed, in short, only gross and false ideas on the structure and functions of the brain, heart, liver, lungs, digestive and generative apparatus—for the reason that they had never been able, as well remarks the author of the “History of Anatomy,” to devote themselves to regular dissection; but this did not prevent them from adducing very decisive opinions on the organs and their functions which no one could either verify or deny.”

The condition of the people of Athens during the time of Pericles (B. C. 495?-429) is tersely described by Plato:

“Numerous law-courts and dispensaries are necessary, because insubordination and diseases have multiplied in the commonwealth. Can you adduce any greater proof of bad and shameful training than the fact of needing physicians and presiding magistrates—and these, too, not only for craftsmen of the lower classes, but also for those who boast of having been well brought up? * * * And to need the art of medicine, not on account of wounds or some epidemic complaint, but because of sloth and luxurious feeding,—being distended with rheum and flatulence like lakes and obliging the scholarly Asklepiads to invent new names for the diseases, such as dropsies and catarrhs—do you not think this abominable?”

Aristotle (B. C. 384-322) compiled works containing practically all the scientific knowledge of his age. Among them were fifty books upon comparative anatomy and natural history, illustrated with anatomical drawings. None of them, however, have reached us. His grandson, *Erasistratos*, was the first writer that distinguished surgery from medicine. He was probably the first among the Greeks to engage in the dissection of the human body, his predecessors confining their investigations to the dissection of the bodies of animals. It is claimed that we are indebted to him for our first knowledge of the brain and spinal cord, the lacteals, and even the circulation of the blood. He was a bold surgeon and often opened the abdomen to remove diseased parts or to apply remedies.

The study of anatomy received a new impetus under *Herophilus*, who flourished about 280 B. C. It is said that he actually dissected seven hundred human corpses, and even opened the bodies of living criminals in order to study the phenomena of life and search for its origin. He was the first to make post-mortem examinations for the purpose of determining the cause of death; hence is recognized as the founder of pathologic anatomy. He practiced blood-letting and used drugs very extensively.

ROME.

Ancient Rome was not a suitable place for the development of medicine. The physician's calling was not held in repute among the patricians. It was considered ignoble to make a trade of caring for the sick or to seek profit from the misfortunes of others. Pliny says the people got along without physicians "for a period of more than six hundred years—a people, too, which has never shown itself slow to adopt all useful arts, and even welcomed the medical art with avidity until, after a fair experience, there was found ample reason to condemn it."

Stern old Cato (B. C. 234-149) was not only relentless in his hatred of the Greeks, but feared the Greek physicians because of the possibilities of danger through their ministrations. He said:

"The race of Greeks is very vicious; and, my son, believe this as the voice of an oracle, that, with its literature, it will spoil everything at Rome. It will be worse still if it sends us its physicians. They have sworn among themselves to kill all other nations with their medicines. They exercise their art for the sake of gain, and seek to get our confidence in order to be able to poison us the more easily. Remember, my son, that I charge you to have nothing to do with physicians."

Cato was the author of a treatise upon "Family Medical Treatment." He was a firm believer in medicines chiefly of vegetable origin. The following treatment for dislocations shows the tenacity with which they held to charms and incantations:

"Take a green rush, four or five feet long, cut it in two in the middle, and let two persons hold it on your thighs. Begin to sing, and continue to do so until the two pieces are joined together again. Wave a blade over them when the two pieces are joined and touch one another, seize hold of them, and cut them across lengthwise. Make a bandage herewith on the broken or dislocated limb, and it will heal. Sing, however, over the dislocation daily."

Human nature was much the same in the time of Pliny (A. D. 23-79) as now. The practice of writing prescriptions in an unknown tongue or in characters unintelligible to the laity is very old, and Pliny probably gave the true reason for such practices when he said:

"People lose confidence in what is intelligible to them. Even the few Romans who studied medicine thought it necessary to write

their prescriptions in Greek, because if they should attempt to treat the disease in any other language, they would certainly lose all credit, even with the ignorant who did not know a word of Greek."

Physicians were held in much greater repute in the Roman Empire. There was a much greater division of labor in the practice than ever before. The work of the physician became distinct from that of the surgeon; and many became specialists, confining their attention to the eye, ear, teeth, diseases of women and children, etc. Wilder characterized the profession in later Roman history in the following language:

"Avarice, according to Pliny, was the leading characteristic of the Roman practitioners of medicine. So great were their gains that artisans, such as boot-makers, carpenters, butchers, tanners, and even grave-diggers entered the profession, while other callings were adopted by physicians who had not been able to obtain a foothold. Galen describes them as charlatans, boorish in manners and contemptible for their ignorance. The greater part of them, he declared, were unable to read, except with great difficulty. He satirically recommends that they should be very careful when discoursing with their patients not to make grammatical blunders; and he did not hesitate to assert that rival physicians, when at the bedside of sick persons, so far forgot themselves that they would abuse each other, thrust out their tongues, and even come to blows. Yet they were, as Galen himself experienced, obstinately tenacious of their regularity and standing as medical men. The more unfit they were in morals and other qualifications the more arrogant were they in this respect. The *archiatri* held a sort of predominance over the commonalty of physicians, and there were medical societies or guilds that assumed the authority to examine candidates desirous to engage in the practice of medicine. All the same, ignorance was in the foreground, and with the support of their guild in case of prosecution, the laws to punish ignorant or unscrupulous practitioners were incompetent."

Galen (130-200?), who was the one great medical light in Roman history, is known to every educated doctor. The following quotation from Wilder gives an idea of the scope of his knowledge and practice:

"He regarded the knowledge of the structure of the human body as the foundation of the healing art. In his works, almost every bone and process of bone, every twig of nerve, every ramification of blood-vessel, every viscus, muscle, and gland known to modern

anatomists, is described with great minuteness. He appears to have followed Herophilus, and he has been severely criticised by Vesalius, but was as warmly defended by Eustachius. He pointed out clearly the distinction between the cerebral and spinal nerves, as well as the distribution into nerves of motion and nerves of sensation. He also defined the functions of the arteries and veins, and explained endosmosis and exosmosis as the 'attractive' and 'expulsive' faculties. In operative surgery, he confined himself principally to the methods of the Alexandrian school. He gives us an account, however, of an operation which he performed, cutting open the breast-bone of a patient so as to lay bare the heart, in order to give vent to a collection of fluid in the thoracic cavity. He appears, however, to have conformed at Rome to the prejudice against surgical practice; and in his capacity of archiatros, he kept a dispensary and drug shop in the Via Sacra, to which patients resorted.

"He gave much attention to *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, but his medicinal articles from the vegetable kingdom were far less in number than those named by Dioskorides, although he enumerates more animal and mineral remedies. He was very full in his accounts of disease, but not comprehensive. He considered stagnation and putridity as causing every morbid change in the fluids of the body. All fevers were attributed to this source, except the kind called ephemera. Unfortunately, the theory gave rise, at a more modern period, to a mode of treatment most injurious. Instead of air, water, and a cooling regimen, the curtains were drawn in the room of the sufferers, fires were kept up, and the food and medicine were of the most heating kind. It required the most zealous protest of the later schools to produce a change to more rational measures."

MODERN EUROPE.

Practically no progress was made in medicine during the middle ages. *Paracelsus* (1490-1541) was the first great light in what may be called modern medicine. He was an independent thinker and investigator. He had little respect for the practice of his age, but high ideals for the physician himself, as will be seen from his words, as quoted by Wilder:

"Popular medicine knows next to nothing about any diseases that are not caused by mechanical means, and the science of curing internal diseases consists almost entirely in the removal of causes that have produced some mechanical obstruction in the body. But the number of diseases that originate from unknown causes is far

greater than those that come from mechanical causes; and for such our physicians know no cure, because not knowing such causes they can not remove them. All that they can prudently do is to observe the patient and make their guesses about his condition; and the patient has good cause to rejoice if the medicines administered to him do him no serious harm and do not prevent his recovery.

"The best of our popular physicians are the ones who do the least harm. But, unfortunately, some poison their patients with mercury, and others purge or bleed them to death. There are some who have learned so much that their learning has driven out all their common sense, and there are others who care a great deal more for their own profit than for the health of their patients. A disease does not change to accommodate itself to the knowledge of the physician, but the physician should understand the causes of the disease. A physician should be the servant of nature, and not her enemy; he should be able to guide and direct her in her struggle for life, and not throw, by his unreasonable interference, fresh obstacles in the way of recovery. * * *

"He who can cure disease is a physician. To cure diseases is an art which can not be acquired by the mere reading of books, but which must be learned by experience. Neither emperors nor popes, neither colleges nor high schools can create physicians. They can confer privileges and cause a person who is not a physician to appear as if he were one, but they can not cause him to be what he is not; they can give him permission to kill, but they can not enable him to cure the sick. * * *

"One of the most necessary requirements for a physician is perfect purity and singleness of purpose. He should be free of ambition, vanity, envy, unchastity, pomposity, and self-conceit, because these vices are the outcome of ignorance and are incompatible with the light of divine wisdom which should illuminate the mind of the true physician. * * *

"I threw myself with fervent enthusiasm on the teachers; but when I saw that little resulted from their practice except killing, death, laming and distorting; that the greatest number of complaints were deemed by them incurable, and that they scarcely ever administered anything but syrups, laxatives, etc., with everlasting clysters, I determined to abandon such a miserable art, and to seek truth by some other way."

William Harvey (1578-1657) is generally accredited with the discovery of the circulation of blood; but others are entitled to a share in this honor. *Andrea Cesalpino* (1519-1603), of Italy, claimed to have made the discovery in 1569, and proof of his claim

is not wanting. Professor Ceradini, of Genoa, says of Cesalpino that he "discovered the physiological and continued passage of the blood from the arteries to the veins across the capillary anastomosis in all parts of the body, and defined by circulation the perpetual motion of the blood from the veins to the right heart, from this to the lung, from the lung to the left heart, and from the left heart to the arteries; producing in 1593 the experimental proof of this circulation, in the fact that the veins, when tied in any part of the body, swell between their original capillaries and the ligature, and when cut, let out first the black venous blood, and then the red arterial blood."

Harvey's investigations seem to have been conducted independently of Cesalpino's, and he is probably entitled to the meed of honor given him. Like other advanced thinkers he had to suffer the calumny of ignorance and prejudice, and everything was done that could be done by his profession to discredit his work and make him an object of derision. Wilder says of him:

"In 1619, having perfected his demonstrations, he made known his discovery of the general mechanism of the circulation. The storm which he encountered was fierce and threatening. Medical men are generally conservative and constitutionally averse to innovations which cast their notions and methods into the shade. Hume, the historian, remarked accordingly, the significant fact that no physician in Europe who had reached forty years of age ever to the end of his life adopted Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood. It ran the gauntlet of the schools, was severely attacked on every side, and the promulgator himself personally denounced for obtruding it upon the public attention. When a scientific fact can not be successfully met, dishonest adversaries usually vent their spite upon the person who brought it to view. Then the pretense is made that the discovery or invention is of no value, involving it and its discoverer in a common odium. This failing, the next expedient is to assert that it really is not new, that some one of their own number has discovered it, or at least introduced it, so that the merit is claimed as all their own."

Sydenham (1624-1689), "the English Hippokrates," was the next great light in medical science. He had a profound contempt for the book learning of his time. His attempt to reform medical practice by giving less drastic potions, had much to do with shaking

the belief of many in the efficacy of drugs. John Locke, the great philosopher, said of him :

“You can not imagine how far a little observation carefully made by a man not tied up to the four humors [like the Galenists], or to sal, sulphur, or mercury [like the alchemists and followers of Paracelsus]—or to acid and alkali, which has of late prevailed [with the disciples of Willis]—will carry a man in the curing of diseases, though very stubborn and dangerous; and that with very little and common things, and almost no medicine at all.”

Sydenham's radicalism led him into the egregious error of bleeding in fevers and inflammations more than any of his predecessors. Others followed his example, and the lancet became a more certain means of death than the diseases for which it was considered a remedy. He instituted a radical change in the treatment of small-pox. Cool air and mild remedies took the place of the stimulating regimen then in vogue, and the inexcusable custom of inoculation. His success was so great that he said of small-pox :

“As it is palpable to all the world, how fatal that disease (small-pox) proves to many of all ages, so it is most clear to me, from all the observations that I can possibly make, that if no mischief be done, either by physician or nurse, it is the most slight and safe of all other diseases.”

Prior to the sixteenth century small-pox was known but little beyond the confines of Asia. It then appeared as an epidemic in France, and the next century in England. The greatest outbreak followed the great plague in 1667. *Inoculation* with small-pox virus, that is the artificial production of the disease, had been practiced in Turkey for a long time. Wilder says of its introduction into England :

“Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, having accompanied her husband, when ambassador to Turkey in 1716, became acquainted with the practice of inoculation. She afterward persuaded Dr. Maitland to introduce it into England. But it was observed that the patients were about as liable as ever to contract small-pox; and several persons, among whom was the youngest son of King George III, died with the disease thus produced. Dr. Bromfield, a surgeon of the Court, and Dr. Langton, of Salisbury, attacked the practice in pamphlets. All this, however, did not convince practitioners. As is generally the case, a radical change of sentiment requires a

new generation of men. Nevertheless, many non-medical men became very distrustful."

Vaccination was a very natural outgrowth of inoculation. A peculiar disease was observed among the milkers which resembled small-pox so closely that it was conjectured that it might be a preventive of that loathsome disease. A man by the name of Jesty first inoculated his children with the purulent material from a diseased milch cow in 1774. Edward Jenner pushed the idea, notwithstanding the fact that many cases were presented in which milkers so infected had afterwards contracted small-pox. Then as now there were two opposing opinions as to the efficacy of the procedure. The pro-vaccinists gained in number and influence, till in the beginning of the twentieth century vaccination is quite generally enforced. Yet the anti-vaccinists are so strong, especially in the presentation of facts, that compulsory vaccination is nowhere popular. Both sides present statistics to prove their contentions. The old saying, "figures do n't lie," is true and the other that "the manipulators of figures often do," is also true. Rely upon statistics to prove either side of the question and conviction must follow. The whole discussion reminds one of the saying of the wag: "There are lies, — lies, and statistics." That much evil has been done by vaccination can be proven; that any good has been accomplished by the practice is yet an open question.

Concerning the condition of medical science one hundred years ago, Bichat, the great French physician, said:

"*Materia medica*, an assemblage of incoherent opinions, is perhaps, of all the physiological sciences, that which most exhibits the contradictions of the human mind. In fact, it is not a science for a methodic spirit; it is a shapeless assemblage of inexact ideas, of observations often puerile, of imaginary remedies strangely conceived and fastidiously arranged. It is said that the practice of medicine is repulsive. I will go further; no reasonable man can follow it, if he studies its principles as set forth in our *materia medica*."

While surgery has been practiced from time immemorial, as a science and an art, it is of recent origin. Here and there throughout history, we find instances of operations, striking for their boldness, and remarkable for their results. *John Hunter* (1728-1793) is the reputed founder of modern surgery. He made a profession of

what had hitherto been a craft. Prior to his time barbers performed most surgical operations, even the extracting of teeth. Hence the striped pole of the barber's sign, the emble of his former practice. Wilder says:

"In both London and Edinburgh the Company of Barbers and Surgeons had long been in existence as one corporation. Under Henry VIII, the two professions, as both were considered, were united in one corporation; the barbers being restricted to blood-letting and the extracting of teeth, and the surgeons prohibited from 'barbery or shaving.' In 1745, the two callings were separated by act of Parliament, and surgery then was ready to attain a higher eminence in the United Kingdom."

AMERICA.

Enough has been said to show the trend of medicine through the centuries. Theories had been advanced only to be declared irrational. Practices had been sanctioned for a time, only to be declared useless. Methods that had long since sunk into oblivion had been resurrected, only to fall into disrepute again. Diseases had multiplied and their virulence intensified. The substantial progress that had been made in a knowledge of anatomy and its allied science counted for naught in the application of scientific knowledge to the treatment of diseases, except occasionally in surgical cases. Hygiene even had lost the place it held in ancient times as an influence favorable to health. All the time mysticism was upon the throne, science upon the scaffold. He who dared to cross the boundaries of tradition into the field of independent thought and action was condemned, persecuted, ostracized. It was with the rise of the spirit of independence in America, that the shackles that had fettered thought in the old world for centuries were partially thrown off.

Perhaps some of the selfish traits of the early practitioners were the heritage of the old world, which have not become extinct in the new world, after the lapse of two and a half centuries. The "regulars" have always been active against other systems. The surgeons in New Amsterdam, now New York, looked after their own interests in 1652 just as they do now. It should be remembered that surgeons were barbers, and barbers surgeons, in those days, and

those belonging to the clan wanted a monopoly of both businesses. The *Dutch Records* for February 2, 1652, contained the following:

"On the petition of the chirurgeons of New Amsterdam that none but they alone be allowed to shave, the director and council understand that shaving alone doth not appertain exclusively to chirurgery, but is an appendix thereunto; that no man can be prevented operating on himself, nor to do another the friendly act, provided it be through courtesy, and not for gain, which is hereby forbidden."

Inoculation found a fruitful field in America. Dr. F. R. Packard, in "The History of Medicine in the United States," says:

"To the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, of Boston, is to be ascribed the first suggestion in this country of the use of inoculation to combat the ravages of small-pox.

"But the persecution which befell Mather and Boylston and those who supported inoculation is almost incredible. Almost every medical man of the city joined in reprobating the practice and vilifying the personal character of those who had introduced it. The clergy and the newspapers took up the hue-and-cry, and finally the legislature and the courts took a hand in the effort to suppress a measure of such incalculable value to the community. A fast and furious pamphlet war was precipitated, and the current literature seemed with articles for and against the practice. Many pious, respectable personages were of the opinion that should any one of his patients die the doctor should be hung for murder."

Why "a measure of such incalculable value to the community" should have fallen into disuse now for more than a century may seem strange to the reader. But that aggregation of "pious, respectable personages," "the select-men of the town of Boston," and doubtless many others, were evidently opposed to the practice, and not without reason, if we may believe the following from Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts."

"At a meeting by Public Authority in the Town-house of Boston before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and the Select-Men; the Practitioners of Physick and Surgery being called before them concerning Inoculation, agreed to the following conclusions:

"A resolve upon a Debate held by the Physicians of Boston concerning Inoculating the Small Pox, on the twenty-first day of July 1721. It appears by numerous Instances, That it has prov'd the death of many Persons soon after the Operation, and brought Disorders upon many others, which have in the end prov'd fatal to

them. That the natural tendency of infusing such malignant Filth in the Mass of Blood, is to corrupt and putrefy it, and if there be not a sufficient Discharge of the Malignity by the Place of Incision or elsewhere, it lays a Foundation for many dangerous Diseases.

"That the Operation tends to spread and continue the Infection in a Place longer than it might otherwise be.

"That the continuing the Operation among us is likely to prove of most dangerous Consequence.

"By the Select-Men of the Town of Boston, July 22nd."

Benjamin Franklin became an earnest advocate of inoculation, and was willing to practice his preaching. He speaks of losing a son in 1736, in the following language:

"A fine boy of four years old, by the small-pox taken in the common way. I long regretted him, and still regret that I had not given it to him by inoculation. This I mention for the sake of parents who omit that operation, on the supposition that they should never forgive themselves if a child died under it, my example showing that the regret may be the same either way, and therefore that the safer should be chosen."

The practice of inoculation evidently became quite a fad, probably equal to that of removing the appendix now in some localities. Those commercially inclined took advantage of the credulity of the people then, just as they do now. Boston was in the front rank, "following the fashion" in inoculation as she is now in operating for appendicitis. Hannah Winthrop said in 1776:

"The reigning subject is the Small Pox. Boston has given up its Fears of an invasion & is busily employed in Communicating the Infection. Straw Beds & Cribs are daily Carted into the Town. That ever prevailing Passion of following the Fashion is as predominant at this time as ever. Men, Women and Children eagerly crowding to inoculate is I think as modish as running away from the Troops of a barbarous George was the last year."

Vaccination was the natural successor of inoculation in America. Whether it is less or more successful than inoculation is an open question. Philadelphia has had her troubles, off and on, from that day to this. The *New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal* for April 2, 1904, reports sixty-five cases of small-pox, with fifteen deaths, over twenty-three per cent, for the two weeks ending March 26, and makes the following comment:

"The small-pox epidemic in Philadelphia, which has been receding for several weeks, has been the cause of some unfortunate errors in diagnosis, as well as in the handling of the cases by attending physicians. Last week a man died from small-pox, which, it is said, was reported as Bright's disease. In this instance it became necessary to search for many people who attended the funeral, in order that they might be vaccinated. Unfortunately, many errors are made in mistaking subcutaneous hemorrhages occurring in the hemorrhagic variety of small-pox for other diseases. On one occasion a man infected with small-pox walked directly into the office of the board of health."

The people of that day became an easy prey to a much more innocent fad than inoculation. Perkins' tractors seem to have made a success comparable with that of the electric belt and other harmless devices of the present day. *The Medical Book News*, March, 1905, says:

"It was just a century ago that the great Perkinsian Institution, or Metallic-Tractors Hospital, for the benefit of the poor, was established in London. Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Conn., had died a few years previously, but his son carried the new gospel to poor and rich alike, especially to those 'rich in dollars but poor in sense.' England received the miraculous tractors with enthusiasm. 'Eight professors in four different universities, 21 regular physicians, 19 surgeons, and 30 clergymen were among those who testified publicly to the efficacy of the treatment. Twelve physicians connected with the Royal Hospital at Copenhagen, embodied their observations on cases treated with tractors in a bulky octavo volume, and naught disparaging to Perkinsism did that work contain. Poetry was written, even, about the boon conferred on mankind by the invention of tractors.'"

Dr. Benjamin Rush (1746-1813), "the Hippocrates of America," "the American Galen," "The American Sydenham," "the father of medicine in America," signer of the Declaration of Independence, true patriot that he was, read the signs of the times. He was familiar with the rise of and the opposition to the "Brunonian System" in Europe, and clearly saw that the dominant practice was not in harmony with the liberality and freedom demanded by the colonists. He knew, no doubt, of the attempts to regulate the practice of medicine in the colonies. His knowledge of the history of medicine and of the practices of his time must have shown him that

wisdom was not the exclusive possession of the medical profession. Remembering these, it is not surprising that he should say:

"The Constitution of this Republic should make specific provision for medical freedom as well as for religious freedom. To restrict the practice of the art of healing to one class of physicians and deny to others equal privileges constitutes the Bastiles of our science. All such laws are un-American and despotic. They are vestiges of monarchy and have no place in a republic.

"I am insensibly led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practice of Physic. Those physicians generally become the most eminent in their profession who soonest emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. What mischiefs have we done under the belief of false facts and false theories! We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done more, we have increased their mortality.

"Conferring exclusive privileges upon bodies of physicians, and forbidding men of equal talents and knowledge from practicing medicine within certain districts of cities and countries are inquisitions—however sanctioned by ancient charters and names—serving as the Bastiles of our profession."

Dr. Rush's independence and progressiveness brought upon him the anathemas of his profession. His knowledge gained during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1762, and his experience during its greater visitation in 1793, helped to bring him into prominence. He seemed to be very successful in treating the disease, and studied its nature very carefully. Some idea of the opposition to his views and methods may be obtained from the following utterances by Dr. Rush in 1794:

"A charge of insanity, which had been made against me the year before, was now revived, and propagated with so much confidence, that one of my patients who had believed it, expressed her surprise at perceiving no deviation from my ordinary manner in a sick room."

Dr. Packard says of the epidemic of 1794:

"The Board of Health took an active part in the opposition to Dr. Rush. They refused to publish the epidemic nature of the disease, or to take any steps towards reopening Bush Hill Hospital. The Committee invited all the physicians of the city, except Drs. Rush, Physick, and Dewees, to appear before them at the City Hall. Those who attended united in declaring that there was no reason to apprehend an outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia.



"The physicians of the city became divided into two groups, those who followed the method of treatment of yellow fever pursued by Benjamin Rush, and those who were adherents of William Currie. Rush held that the disease was of domestic origin. Currie held that it was imported from Southern ports. Rush believed in a course of mercurial and copious bleeding; the followers of Currie disapproved of bleeding as having a tendency to weaken the patient."

It seems that Dr. Rush fell into the common error of extolling the merits of waters simply because they were disagreeable. He wrote a treatise on "Experiments and Observations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington, and Bristol, Pennsylvania," which was read before the American Philosophical Society, June 18, 1773. A recent writer, Hildeburn, says:

"The waters of Abington and Bath, near Bristol, were much resorted to till near the middle of the present century. The fame of the supposed 'Philadelphia Mineral Water,' on the disagreeable taste and fetid smell of which Dr. Rush has much to say, was shortlived. The true causes of these qualities being discovered to arise not from mineral sources, but from one which put an immediate stop to the use of the water, and made its advocates and their disciples a subject of ridicule."

Dr. Rush was naturally a reformer. But he never realized the fact that reform does not take place from within. Some mighty force from without must be hurled against the citadel of custom, of prejudice, of pride. Dr. Rush tried to reform his profession by changing its practices and especially insisting upon cleanliness as the most important factor in preventive medicine. He said Philadelphia was filthy; his colleagues said it was not. He said yellow fever would visit the city if it was not cleaned up; the profession said he was crazy,—that the only danger from yellow fever was by the importation of those afflicted with the disease. He said yellow fever existed there as an epidemic; the profession said it did not, and only when the people were dying by hundreds, finally reaching more than one thousand, did they admit that he was telling the truth.

But Dr. Rush could not depart radically from the methods of his school of practice. He poured in mercury and drew out blood. But he wanted to do otherwise. Later he even held audience with

that despised Dr. Samuel Thomson, bade him God-speed, and gave him real encouragement.

Thomas Jefferson, writer of the Declaration of Independence, saw the evils of medical practice, sounded a clear note of warning, and expressed a hope realized a century later by the development of Osteopathy in the first state framed from the territory which he purchased from France. He said:

"Disciples of Hoffman, Boerhaave, Stahl, Cullen, and Brown, succeed each other like the shifting figures of the magic lantern; and their fancies, like the dresses of the annual doll-babies from Paris, becoming, from their novelty, the vogue of the day and yielding to the next novelty their ephemeral favors. * * *

"I believe we can safely affirm that the inexperienced and presumptuous herd of medical tyros let loose upon the world destroys more lives than all the Robin Hoods, Cartouches, and Macheaths do in a century. * * *

"I hope and believe that it is from this side of the Atlantic that Europe, which has taught us so many useful things will be led into sound principles in this branch of science, the most important of all, to which we commit the care of health and life."

While *surgery* has been practiced ever since the dawn of history, it was not till the nineteenth century that operations within the deepest cavities of the body became general and, it may be added, popular. *Dr. Ephriam McDowell*, of Danville, Ky., removed the ovaries of a lady in 1809, and the patient lived till 1834. He afterwards performed the same operation upon thirteen patients, eight of whom survived. The discovery that germs are often responsible for the unfavorable conditions following severe operations, and the adoption of *aseptic methods*, that is, as nearly as practicable, absolute cleanliness, have made it possible to make such proceedings much less dangerous than at first. The discovery of artificial *anesthesia* was also a great stimulus to surgery by removing the pain and many of the horrors of severe operations. These two great and beneficent discoveries, antiseptis and anesthesia, may be responsible for the fact that medical practice has run largely into surgery, and surgery often has become little less than butchery. In fact, at the beginning of the twentieth century, surgery had become a fad with many and now some insist upon an operation at the earliest possible moment in many cases which can be treated with almost

absolute success without any of the risks or the bad after-effects of surgery. What satisfactory excuse a scientist can make for much of the indiscriminate cutting, curetting, and cauterizing so common, as in enlarged tonsils, real or imaginary appendicitis, many female troubles, etc., remains to be seen. While osteopaths believe in surgery, Osteopathy is a living practical protest against about nine-tenths of the surgical work which has been considered necessary by some of the other systems.

The early *botanic physicians* of America seem to have obtained the first knowledge of their practice from the Indians. Much of the knowledge given by Rafinesque, Barton, Elisha Smith, and others who wrote about medicinal plants, was obtained from the natives. Not coming through the regular channels of medical learning, of course, the new ideas presented were vigorously opposed. New remedies were first rejected, then tolerated, and finally adopted. Wilder speaks as follows of the change that has taken place as a result of the innovations introduced by the early botanists:

"Very many of them have been adopted and palmed off upon the public as 'new remedies,' by writers and others who were by no means friendly to that school of practice; the precaution being taken at the same time, however, to avoid any rendering of credit due, or even an honest mention of the sources from which the medicines had been learned—and going so far sometimes as to name some individual of their own partisan complexion as having 'introduced them to the medical profession.'"

Dr. Wooster Beach, the reputed father of the Eclectic system, attempted to introduce the reformed practice of medicine through the regular profession. He soon saw that a reform in the practice of medicine, like all great progressive movements, must come through the enlightenment of the common people. He said:

"An art founded on observation can never arrive at any high degree of development while it is confined to a few who make a trade of it. * * * The only hope of a reformation and revolution in medicine, under Divine Providence, is the dissemination of our principles through the mass of the community."

The introduction of anything radically new in medicine, or the casting of a doubt upon the recognized procedures of the dominant school, has always been accompanied by an outburst of opposition.

A weak cause seeks, whenever possible, the aid of the state to bolster up its doubtful merit or its waning prestige. The rapidly increasing following of "irregular" physicians in America in the early part of the nineteenth century aroused the vigorous opposition of the "regulars." From Maine to Georgia, bills were introduced into the legislatures making the practice of medicine a misdemeanor, except by physicians of the dominant school. Pennsylvania was saved from that disgrace by the exercise of the veto power by her governor, and western states generally refused to deliver their bodies to a profession steeped in traditions and actuated by prejudices. The condition in America was not unlike that in England, when William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of blood, wrote:

"After the space of so many hundred years' experience, not one single medicine has been detected that has the least force directly to prevent, resist, and expel a continued fever. Should any, by a more sedulous observation, pretend to make the least step toward the discovery of any such remedies, their hatred and envy would swell against him as a legion of devils against virtue. The whole society will dart their malice against him with all the calumnies imaginable, without sticking at anything that would destroy him root and branch. For he who professes to be a reformer of the art of Physic must resolve to run the hazard of the martyrdom of his reputation, life, and estate."

Samuel Thomson is one of the most interesting characters in medical history. His opportunities for an education were limited, but he displayed a passion early in life for learning the names and medicinal properties of plants. On account of his defective education he was not allowed to study with Dr. Fuller, a botanic physician. Like other reformers, he had convictions and an unflinching tenacity of purpose. Sickness in his growing family made it necessary for him to employ physicians. He soon saw that the prevailing medical treatment aggravated the sufferings of the victims. This forced him to undertake the care of members of his family himself, and he found that they recovered more quickly than under "regular" treatment.

Thomson was only a farmer, but his success in practice soon attracted the attention of his neighbors, and he was often called to minister to them also. His fame extended, and he was soon looked upon as the founder of a new system. He did not claim originality

for all his procedures, but he surely did possess the talent to elaborate what he found at hand and what he discovered into a new system. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Harvard Medical School, compared him with the great English surgeon in the following words:

"Had John Hunter, whom I well knew, been born and bred where Samuel Thomson was, he would have been just such another man; and had Samuel Thomson been thrown into the same society and associations as John Hunter, he would, in my opinion, have been his equal, with probably a wider range of thought; but both are men of talent and originality of thought."

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, said of him:

"This man, although uneducated, had in him the elements of a great reformer; and had he had the literary advantage of some of his allopathic persecutors, would have done more for the advance of medical science than most any other man of his day. Dr. Hollenback declares that he was 'one of the greatest and best of medical benefactors, whose crude system of practice broke the mysterious chains which had bound the people of America and Europe for about two centuries.' Certain it is that Thomson was the first to publicly attack Allopathy in America; and his attack may be said to be the first that shattered the foundations of that school, and made way for such scientific reforms as Homeopathy. In every state of the Union the 'Botanic' practice of medicine preceded the Homeopathic, and broke down those legal barriers that Allopathy had placed around her."

Knowing the spirit of intolerance existing then, it is not surprising that Thomson was outlawed. He was threatened with assassination, accused of murder, arrested, imprisoned; but the prosecution failed to make out a case. Dr. Waterhouse, quoted above, speaks as follows:

"Samuel Thomson, like most reformers, has endured in our county of Essex as much severe persecution as ever was perpetrated in it; which is saying a great deal, when we call in mind the days of the delusion of witchcraft. Though capitally indicted for murder by using lobelia, he was discharged without a trial, after something like a reprimand of the Solicitor-General by the Court."

Thomson himself said:

"The doctors were enraged at me for no other reason than because I had cured persons whom they had given up to die. Perse-

cution raged against me—all the presses in the country were closed against me—priests, doctors, lawyers, and legislators were combined against me—*ex-post facto* laws were put in operation—prosecutions commenced—false witnesses arose—bigotry, prejudice, and superstition like Salem witchcraft, waved their magic wand.”

Much abuse was heaped upon Dr. Thomson for procuring patents for his medicines. Here is his justification of his conduct in this respect:

“In obtaining a patent it was my principal object to get the protection of the Government against the machinations of my enemies, more than to take the advantage of a monopoly. * * * In all cases where a person possesses desirable information from his own experience or ingenuity, there can be no reason why he should not have a right to sell it to another, as well as any other property.”

The question of an education for a physician during the first half of the nineteenth century was one often discussed. Dr. Samuel Thomson, himself an illiterate man, did not believe in high educational requirements. Even his sons were at odds with their father for years upon this subject. The better educated followers of Thomson saw the necessity of keeping up with the educational procession. Dr. Benjamin Colby, in *The Thomsonian Recorder*, said:

“The importance of Thomsonians having a general knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, surgery, and midwifery,” he declared, “to be deeply felt by every one who entered the practice; he can not obtain the confidence of the community without this knowledge.”

Dr. Thomson considered such a departure from his ways and methods as an apostasy and a reverting back to the old school of practice. Yet several botanico-medical colleges were established, especially in the west and south, and their educational requirements were probably not inferior to those of the “regulars.” The United States Commission of Education, as late as 1884, said that in most of the medical colleges “no examination for entrance, nor any evidence of the possession of a respectable disciplinary education is called for.”

Proscriptive medical legislation was the order of the day. A law was actually proposed in New Hampshire which would prohibit Samuel Thomson by name from treating the sick. Dr. E. J.

Mattocks, of Troy, N. Y., depicted the situation in the following forcible language:

"Collect all the facts you may and still you will be unable to give but the tithe of the malicious prosecutions, and in some cases, the imprisonment, these early pioneers had to suffer in consequence of their faith and practice. Such men as Wooster Beach, Elisha Smith, S. W. Frisbee, Abiel Gardner, H. M. Sweet, John Wesley Johnson, and a host of others, could their voices be heard, would confirm my statement."

Dr. Thomas Lapham, mentioned above, said:

"In any state where any law has existed, or does now exist, regulating medical practice, it has never originated with the people but with a class of men who subsist on the miseries of the people. Fines, prisons, dungeons, chains and death are accounted better security to their standing than all the combined skill and wisdom of all the ancient schools of medicine."

Many old school doctors were more favorable to the reform treatment. Dr. Geo. McClellan, father of the late General Geo. B. McClellan, and grandfather of the present mayor of Greater New York, favored the new practice for the same reason that some M. D.'s now favor Osteopathy. He said:

"We must adopt the Thomsonian medical agents, or lose our practice. I have used steam, cayenne, and lobelia, and found them useful to remove disease."

In 1841 there were twenty-six states in the union. All but five or six of them had enacted laws which tended to restrict the freedom of the people in choosing their own physicians and the liberty of others to engage in a peaceable and beneficial pursuit. But the current of opinion had already turned in the other direction, so that sixteen states had repealed the obnoxious laws. The battle continued with unabated fury in New York. One proposed bill went so far that it "provided that no person should receive a license to practice medicine till he had served as clerk to a physician for seven years; and no physician should receive the medical degree till he had been three years in practice or had spent six months in a hospital. That bill was laid upon the table." Horatio Seymour and Horace Greeley, both later candidates for President of the United States, did valiant service for liberty in the contest, and

lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors. The will of the people prevailed and the unjust medical law was wiped from the statute books in May, 1844.

The brute force and mob rule engendered by slavery in the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century is paralleled by the same elements used against reform medicine. The medical college at Worthington, Ohio, was one of the victims, and Dr. Morrow, the president, was prosecuted. The prejudices of the lawless were aroused; and, instigated by the physicians of that locality, they pillaged the college buildings and placed the town at the mercy of a drunken rabble in the spring of 1840.

There was practically no cessation of the warfare against those who did not subscribe to the tenets of the "regulars" during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Then came Osteopathy, which intensified the hatred of the old schools and which has had to contest every inch of ground, as shown in Chapter IV.

Several attempts have been made by the "regulars" to establish what might be termed a national system of medicine. In 1890, a bill was introduced in the United States Senate which would have given the "regulars" a monopoly of the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia. It was all done so quietly that its friends had a hearing before the opposition knew what was being done. The Eclectic Medical Society heard of the movement and appointed a committee, of which Dr. T. A. Bland was chairman, to oppose it. The chairman of the committee to which the bill was referred, said it would be a waste of time to hear the opposition, "for we are going to pass the bill." He finally consented to give a hearing, after which he said, "you can go home and rest easy, gentlemen, for this bill will not pass this year."

Another attempt was made in 1891, but it failed in the committee. In 1892, a bill was presented providing for three medical boards, an allopathic, a homeopathic, and an eclectic. The eclectics opposed it; yet it passed the Senate, but failed to pass the House. The next year a bill was introduced which proposed a board of seven doctors, four "regulars," two homeopaths, and one eclectic. It was smothered in the committee by a unanimous vote. Dr. Bland, in opposing the bill, said:

"I oppose all such bills on the ground that they are paternalistic, monopolistic, and despotic. They are in the form of class legislation, being designed to give special privileges to some physicians, and denying to others equal privileges.

"If this government were paternalistic in form, and the people were ruled by a monarch, the proposed legislation would be in line with such a government. But our ancestors rebelled against that sort of government, threw off the yoke of King George, and founded a republic, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Attempts have been made since, in one form or another, to create a medical monopoly in the capital of our country; but they have failed. Yet there is no abatement of the effort on the part of the "regulars" to control all medical and health interests of the United States. There exists now a Committee on Legislation appointed by the American Medical Association, whose duty it is to urge upon Congress the necessity of enacting laws for the purpose of securing legislation which, judging from past experience in the nation and in the states, would be inimical to the welfare of all but "regular" physicians and restrictive upon the rights of the people. Dr. C. A. L. Reed presented the following at the meeting of the American Medical Association, at New Orleans, in May, 1903:

"It shall be the duty of the committee to represent before Congress and elsewhere the wishes of this Association regarding any proposed legislation, that in any respect bears on the promotion and preservation of the public health, or on the material or moral welfare of the medical profession. This committee shall invite to a conference at Washington, D. C., once in each year, or oftener if need be, the auxiliary committee herein created, at which shall be considered questions of national and state legislation, with the view of uniting all of the influences of the entire profession throughout the country in support of all proper legislation, and of securing uniformity in the same, so far as may be possible and expedient. The Committee on National Legislation shall have power to act *ad interim*, and its necessary expenses shall be paid by this Association."

The following year was one of unusual activity as will be seen by the following from the report of the Association at Atlantic City, in June, 1904:

Dr. C. A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, Ohio, reported that the committee had arranged to have a correspondent in every county in the

United States. They had received the hearty co-operation of almost all the state societies, and now had 1,940 such correspondents, and had issued commissions urging them to use all means, both personal and political, to secure such legislation as the association should desire. * * * An urgent appeal was made to have all physicians exert their influence to have physicians nominated and elected to congress, as the lack of such representation was a most serious obstacle in the endeavors of the association in behalf of the public welfare and of the profession."

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

The "regular" school of practice is the oldest and largest. It is often spoken of as the *Allopathic School*, which appellation is resented by advocates of that system. Gould says:

"According to Hahnemann, the inventor of the term, that method of the treatment of disease consisting in the use of medicines the action of which upon the body in health produces morbid phenomena different from those of the disease treated. Opposed to homeopathy. It need hardly be said that modern scientific medicine is based upon no such theory, or definition, as that supplied by homeopathy, * * * Regular Physician, one of the school of scientific medicine who adheres to no clique, sect, 'pathy,' or 'ism.'"

How the "regulars" can claim to be a "school of scientific medicine" is not clear, in view of the many and constant changes in their theories and methods of practice. Most that is said above by way either of praise or blame, probably belongs more to this system than to those mentioned below. The other schools have been a protest against the extremes to which this has gone and the revolting methods quite generally used.

The greatest change in the practice of the healing art prior to the introduction of Osteopathy was due to the rise of *Homeopathy*. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) was the father of the system. His dictum "*similia similibus curantur*" (similars are cured by similars) is the fundamental principle in its practice. Hence remedies are selected, which, if given in sufficient quantities to a well person, will produce symptoms similar to those of the person to whom the medicine is to be given. The idea was not altogether new, but Hahnemann deserves the credit of establishing a school of practice based upon that principle. He also proclaimed the theory

of attenuation, by means of which the quantity of a drug would be reduced while its potency would remain. By trituration, succussion, and dilution, he claimed, "the spiritual power which lies hid in the inner nature of medicines" was brought into operation.

The Thomsonian School in this country, so named from Dr. Samuel Thomson, its founder, was the natural successor to the "Brunonian," in Europe. His remedies, the virtues of which were learned largely from the Indians and from the crude practices of the early settlers, were generally vegetable rather than mineral. He encouraged the organization of friendly botanic societies and issued a call for a United State Thomsonian Convention of delegates from such societies to meet at Columbus, Ohio, December 17, 1832. Annual meetings were held till 1838, when dissension rent the association asunder.

One division, under the leadership of Dr. Alva Curtis, dropped the name Thomsonian, and has been generally known since as the *Physio-Medical School*. It holds a co-ordinate position in many states with the allopaths or "regulars," the homeopaths, and the eclectics. Its origin may be traced to Dr. John Brown, for many years professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Edinburgh University. His followers called his the "Brunonian System" in honor of its founder. The system was based upon the hypothesis of excitability. Diseases were either sthenic or asthenic, the result of an excess or a deficiency of excitement. Bleeding, low diet, and cathartics were the remedies for the former; stimulants for the latter. Brown's theories and practice found favor upon the continent. Broussais, in France, promulgated similar doctrines and brought upon himself the hostility of the whole medical profession of Paris. He was the author of the famous dictum, "bleed the patient till he is white;" which became the ruling practice in America, under which the life of Washington was undoubtedly cut short.

The Eclectic School, founded by Dr. Wooster Beach, is also a recognized system. The term eclectic had been used long before in a general way, but this was the beginning of its use to designate a school of medical reformers. A reformed medical college was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1842, which was incorporated

and named the "Eclectic Medical Institute" in 1845. Its charter contained the following sentence:

"Our college will be strictly what its name indicates—Eclectic—excluding all such medicines and such remedies as 'under the ordinary circumstances of their judicious use, are liable to produce evil consequences, or endanger the future health of the patient,' while we draw from any and every source all such medicine and modes of treating disease as are found to be valuable, and at the same time not necessarily attended with bad consequences."

After much tribulation the Eclectic Medical Institute became the recognized seat of learning of the eclectic system, and it now claims to be the oldest Eclectic Medical College in existence. The National Eclectic Medical Association, in 1851, adopted a platform of principles which contained the following:

"To encourage the cultivation of medical science in a liberal spirit, especially to the development of the resources of the vegetable materia medica, and the safest, speediest, and most efficient methods of treating disease. * * *

"That a departure from the healthy condition interrupts the bodily functions, and only the recuperative efforts of nature can effect their restoration. The object, therefore, of medication accordingly is to afford to nature the means of doing this work more advantageously, and under circumstances in which she would otherwise fail. * * *

"The excluding of all permanently depressing and disorganizing agencies—such as depletion by the lancet and medication of a dangerous tendency; also a preferring of vegetable remedies, but no exclusive system of herbalism—and no rejection of a mineral agent, except from the conviction of its injurious effect."

Osteopathy is the only other system of practice which is universal in its application and at the same time requires a thorough training in the sciences pertaining to the human body in health and disease. It also is legalized in most of the states and holds a position co-ordinate with the other four systems already mentioned. In point of number of pupils pursuing the required courses of study, it is second. It now has nine recognized schools, and about 4,000 practitioners. According to the report of the Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900, the "regulars" have 121 schools; the homeopaths, 22; and the eclectic and physio-medics, 8. The last census places the number of physicians and surgeons in the United States, at 132,225.

CHAPTER XI.

DRUGGING IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica as now used could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind, and all the worse for the fishes.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There are but few people who have not at some time had use for the services of a doctor. Some are loud in praise of one school and equally loud in abuse of another. They take some medicine prescribed by their favorite doctor who practices their adopted system, get well, and attribute all to the merits of the drug administered, as they believe, with so much skill. As a matter of fact, the drugs may have had nothing whatever to do with their recovery; truly, they may have recovered in spite of the evil effects of the medicine. How else can the fact that drugs that have been declared to be almost opposite in their effects produce the same results, and drug schools find little of merit in the medication of each other? Their theories are radically opposed, and they sometimes criticise each other as bitterly as they do the osteopaths.

OPPOSING SCHOOLS OF DRUG PRACTICE.

The following appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for April 26, 1899. The writer evidently had not much respect for much of the work of his own school, or a very exalted opinion of homeopathy; but expresses a well-known truth when he gives that school credit for revolutionizing the practice of medicine:

"I trust it has been made clear that I do not regard all homeopaths with an unfriendly eye. There are different kinds of 'disciples,' you know. St. John was one kind, and the disciple who liked silver was another. According to Professor Hale, less than one per cent of Hahnemann's disciples are of the same class as St. John, and more than 99 per cent are disciples for revenue only.

"Name one of the Hahnemannic precepts and I will name twenty disciples—representative men—leaders—who have repu-

diated it. The law of similars is just where Father Hippocrates left it. There is no more difference of opinion between representative 'new school' and 'old school' physicians in relation to this question to-day than exists between individual adherents of either school concerning the germ theory of disease.

"And what does the difference relate to, anyway? A mere theory of the mode of action of medicines in curing disease. That is all. Think of it! A theory—speculation—wind! A mere difference of opinion as to the way medicines produce their effects, is, in the year of our Lord, 1899, and in free America, the ostensible reason why a profession that is called 'liberal' should be divided into discordant elements! Oh, what a shame upon us all! What a shame!

"Homeopathy has done a noble work; it has served its purpose well. Look back a hundred years to the time of its birth and contrast the methods of practice then in vogue with those which are in favor to-day, and tell me whether a stupendous revolution has not been wrought, and largely through the instrumentality of Samuel Hahnemann. Then the practice of medicine, as it appears to us now, was almost senseless savagery. Bleeding, bleeding, bleeding, for everything. Blistering, purging, vomiting, salivating the sick to death. Doctors were fined and imprisoned in those days for allowing a sick man to die without bleeding him. Brissot is said to have been driven from Paris, not because he ever failed to bleed a patient, not because he questioned the universal applicability of the lancet, but because he had the audacity to propose a new method of bleeding. The traditions of Hippocrates and Galen had to be duly honored in those days. It is related of Achilles that when sick he consulted the oracle and was informed that he must lose thirty pints of blood and then be plunged into the icy waters of the river! But Achilles made a dive for the back door and with electricity in his heels departed from that place at a rate of a mile a minute, and never looked back until he reached the plains of Troy. I can imagine him now backing up with glowering earnestness the sentiment of Chimmie Fadden—"T" 'ell with the doctors!"

"Look at the prescriptions of those times and you will find that many of them include from ten to sixty ingredients. Ask my own students whether they would rather be bled, blistered, puked, purged, and salivated, and then be compelled to swallow a pint of some decoction every two hours till dead, or take their chances with *calcareo carbonica*, high?"

A prominent homeopath, Dr. C. E. Walton, has paid his compliments to his allopathic brethren in the following language, and at the same time showed some misgivings as to his own school:

"Much has been heard in the last seventy or eighty years about the 'regular' and 'irregular' physician. The first prescribes without any rule (except that of limitation), and is consequently 'regular;' the second tries to prescribe only by rule, and hence is conspicuously 'irregular.' At the present day we are not infrequently treated to the paradox of the allopath prescribing by the rule of both homeopathic selection and dose, and he is the irregular; while the homeopath, with his large doses of drugs furnished by the manufacturing chemists, lays himself quite liable to the charge of being regular. Does this mean that the homeopathic lamb is preparing to rise up within the allopathic lion, after the manner of a post-historic millennial scheme, or is the Kilkenny cat style of amalgamation working out another example of the 'survival of the fittest?'"

The following cases are cited by the same eminent authority:

"The case is that of a wealthy European whose attending physicians disagreed over his disease, whereupon he resolved to consult several physicians and to take their treatment if any course was perfectly agreed upon by three. He consulted many keeping an exact account of every consultation in a book for the purpose, resembling a ledger in large folio. But he did not succeed in finding any two who agreed respecting his case. Accordingly he did not follow any advice, but remained without treatment. The number of physicians he consulted was 477, and the number of prescriptions was 832, containing in all 1,097 remedies.

"A similar case occurred in this country about ten years ago. Twelve of the leading physicians of each school were sent a description of a case with an urgent request to name the remedies indicated, inclosing the usual consultation fee, with the result that no two of the allopaths prescribed alike; in fact, each sent a widely different prescription from the others, while all the homeopaths, without an exception, prescribed the same remedy."

The following is taken from a book written for the laity by one of the ablest exponents of the Eclectic school, Dr. Scudder:

"A certain class of physicians claim to be regulars, and the direct descendants of *Æsculapius*. They further claim to possess all the science and literature of the profession, and to be par excellence. To hear them talk or to read their works, it would be supposed that they were the embodiment of perfection, and that it would be impossible for any persons outside of their ranks to know anything of the healing art. Yet it was these same men that, twenty or thirty years ago, gave calomel by the teaspoonful, and in every disease, and that bled in almost every acute affection.

"There has been a very marked change for the better in this

school. They have been forced by public sentiment to almost entirely discard mercury, antimony, and the lancet, and to adopt other and milder means of treatment. It is true, many hold on to their old errors with great tenacity, and others have discarded them under protest, and not as yet become acquainted with better means. But the change is going on, and they will be forced to complete it.

"Our old school brethren are noted for their illiberality, their self-esteem, and their antipathy to change. Ever ready to investigate anything that is stamped as legitimate, born within the ranks and that does not conflict with their prejudices, they reject with contempt anything that comes to them from without. They have changed greatly within the last twenty years, and the change is still going on, and we hope that the errors will be forsaken in twenty years more.

"May we not reasonably and justly conclude that the attenuated form of medication—the infinitesimal doses—often receive credit when none should be awarded to it; that their influence is imaginary, and not real; that they exercise no positive curative agency in many, perhaps not in any case in which they are administered, but in which it is ascribed to them; that the effects are negative, and that the powerful influences, benefits, and advantages claimed, to follow from the exhibition of the millionth or decillionth part of a grain of *charcoal*, *common salt*, or of *silex* (and all other agents when administered in a form so attenuated), and carried out according to the doctrines of Hahnemann, are but an imposition on the credulity of the people, which must be apparent to any one who investigates the subject? Does it not seem to be a mere *placebo*—the *bread-pills*, or *colored-water* exhibited in a new form? To believe that a dose of the most simple agent, so minute that it is entirely beyond the conception of the human mind, exercises such a powerful control over the human system when in a state of disease, requires an imagination so acute (it seems to us) as it falls to a lot of but few mortals to possess. As well may we imagine that the millionth or decillionth part of a grain of our daily sustenance, taken three times a day, will be sufficient to sustain life; that it will support the wants of the animal economy, and maintain all the varied processes of secretion, excretion, and innervation, as that a similar amount of salt, charcoal, etc., will effect great sanative changes upon the human body when in a state of disease."

WIDESPREAD USE OF DRUGS.

Since the advent of Osteopathy drug medication has grown less popular with great rapidity. The sick want to be cured, and those

who grow steadily worse under long-standing approved methods, readily accept Osteopathy, because it appeals to their judgment and has verifiable records of cures. The medical profession, with an ardor commendable in a more worthy cause, has held to many exploded notions among which drug medication is the most prominent. The rejection of drugs by some of the ablest practitioners has led many to believe that they are used less frequently and in less drastic doses than hitherto. While this is true in the practice of the most progressive drug doctors, it is not apparent that the total amount of drugs consumed per capita is less than formerly. On the other hand the large volume of business of the drug manufacturer and the pharmacist do not point to the immediate abandonment of the drug habit. Furthermore the prominence given to drug medication in all medical colleges shows that the method occupies a more prominent place in the mind of those who are making the doctors of the future than all other methods combined. Evidence of this fact is to be found in the published course of study of almost every medical college in the United States and in the testimony of the graduates of those schools.

The growing habit of resorting to the use of "patent medicines" is also evidence that the use of drugs is far from being obsolete. And the capital involved in the manufacture and distribution of both patent and proprietary medicines lends assurance to the assumption that the business end of the proposition will receive increased attention. We may therefore expect that the drug habit will increase rather than decrease until a time when the people shall have become aware of the impositions put upon them by the practice, and throw off the shackles that are binding them soul and body with a merciless grasp.

The rapid increase in the use of stimulants, narcotics, and sedatives is becoming a menace to our national life. We hear more of the effects of alcoholic beverages than of other forms of dissipation because the use of alcohol in some form is much more general and its symptoms are more apparent. The more subtle influences of morphine, cocaine, chloral, etc., and the greater secrecy maintained in their use, make their effects less noticeable than those of alcohol and tobacco; and the excuse for their use for medical pur-

poses gives them a charm which makes them more enticing than the better known sources of dissipation.

Almost every one knows that nearly all drug doctors administer drugs on the slightest occasion. The custom is so nearly universal that one feels instinctively that he must "take something" when ailing. It is not necessary to cite instance to show that medicine as practiced by the old schools is first, last, and always, the administration of drugs. The people have been taught that, and custom warrants the conclusion. The treatment of the late President Wm. McKinley is a case in point. It excited a great deal of interest and provoked much criticism at the time, and is destined to become a subject of as much dispute as was that of Washington more than one hundred years ago. The report of the medical staff attending him appeared in the *New York Medical Journal*, October 19, 1901. The skill with which the report evades a clear statement as to the cause of death is noteworthy. One reputable authority said the doctors killed him; another said it was a pity that they did not have a physician who knew the cumulative effect of drugs, naming digitalis. The case is mentioned here, not to criticise the eminent physicians in charge of the case, but to show that the "regular" school of practice depends very largely upon the use of drugs even in surgical cases. It is evident that many of the drugs used were antagonistic to nature, and that nature had but slight chance to get in her work. The report shows that there were eight surgeons in attendance, two assistants, and seven nurses. Below is given the drugs administered in different ways, exclusive of those used purely as antiseptics.

He was shot at 4.07 P. M., September 6, 1901. Morphine and strychnine were given almost immediately, and ether for the anesthetic. Following the operation and before midnight, strychnine, brandy, morphine sulphate, and a saline enema. Second day, saline enema, digitalis, and morphine. Third day, digitalis, strychnine, Epsom salts, glycerine, sweet oil, soap, and whiskey. Fourth day, codeine, calomel, and oxgall. Fifth day, soap and water, and codeine phosphate. Sixth day, strychnine. Seventh day, whiskey, castor oil, digitalis, strychnine, calomel, oxgall, "stimulants" freely, and salt solution. Eighth day, strychnine, whiskey, camphoretted

oil, "stimulants" more freely, liquid peptonoids, adrenalin, salt solution, nitroglycerin, camphor, brandy, oxygen, and morphine. He died at 2.15 A. M., September 14, 1901.

REACTION AGAINST DRUGS.

Humanity owes Dr. George S. Keith, of Scotland, a debt of gratitude for the bold stand he has taken against present-day medical practices. His "Plea for a Simpler Life" and "Fads of an Old Physician" are classics. His arguments are so convincing that only those who are wedded to their idols can fail to be convinced. In speaking of the treatment of influenza—grip—in a communication which, I understand, first appeared in the *British Medical Journal* in 1902, he says:

"The after-effects are too well known to need mention, and the deaths from them have been much more frequent after a more or less prolonged period than were those from the original attack. These deaths are not returned as from influenza, but from the diseases resulting from it—notably from pneumonia and other chest affections. For myself, I have all along treated cases of influenza on the old method of leaving them absolutely to nature, and so far as my memory goes, I do not remember the loss of a single case. Certainly for twenty-five years after my late colleague and successor joined me, we did not lose a single case. * * *

"I have invariably found that influenza wisely treated leaves the patient in better health than before."

This is in line with osteopathic experience. Bad after-effects are practically eliminated in cases treated osteopathically; and we are naturally led to suspect that most of the terrors of grip are due to drugging and other irrational methods of treatment. The same is true of many other diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc.

Physicians often lay too much stress upon the effects of drugs upon normal animals in testing them to determine their therapeutic value. "One man's meat is another man's poison." Every individual is a law unto himself. Even the same individual is not at all times equally susceptible to the effects of a drug. Every one knows that even food may produce sickness, and has often noticed that some articles of diet may be relished at one time and may act as a poison, at least as an irritant, at another. We have all seen

cases where strawberries or oysters, or even eggs, would always produce a deathly sickness. A quarter of a grain of quinine is more dangerous in some cases than twenty grains in others. Many times a drug doctor has to be warned against the use of certain drugs to prevent his risking the life of his patient by dangerous experiments. The *American Journal of Physiology* for July, 1903, has a valuable contribution as to the effects of drugs, etc., from which the following quotation is taken:

"Now our knowledge of the effects of all drugs, alkaloids, noxious or metabolic products, is mostly derived from a study upon normal animals or organs. Are the effects the same when the organs are deprived of their normal innervation? As far as we know this question has as yet hardly been seriously raised. Our experiments have demonstrated that the effect on pathological organs can be diametrically opposite to that on the normal one."

A few choice quotations are given below from an article in *International Clinics*, which appeared in January, 1905, by George Hayem, M. D., Professor in the Paris Faculty of Medicine:

"The oldest drugs endowed with undeniable therapeutic effect were bequeathed to us by empiricism; they are the so-called specifics: mercury, iodine, and quinine. A curious fact concerning them is that, in spite of the time that has elapsed since their discovery, contemporary science has not yet been able to ascertain precisely how they act. * * *

"And yet the science of chemistry, constantly progressing, has introduced a large number of substances into therapeutics without our being able to find a single specific. * * *

"Serum therapeutics, however, has so far given rather meager results and has proved richer in promises than in accomplishments. Although there is reason to hope that it has a brilliant future before it, it has disappointed us in many cases, and particularly in the attempts that have been made with it in tuberculosis, the greatest of our enemies.

"So, while awaiting the dawn of new specifics, or the discovery of further active serums, we are standing with arms at rest, so to speak, having as weapons, the endless number of substances furnished by modern therapeutics."

After citing several cases in which he shows that the patients are suffering more from the effects of the drugs taken than from the original disease, Dr. Hayem continues:

"But, it will be objected, you cite only exceptional instances. I only wish it were so, but unfortunately these are every-day occurrences, and are met with at every step. I could mention analogous cases by the hundred. It is true that I see mostly chronic cases, and I hasten to say that in acute complaints instances are much rarer in which our medical action is productive of harm.

"In chronic disorders that run a long course, the physician's part is really very difficult. The patients demand prescriptions, which, as they are generally useless, have to be replaced by others, and these in turn by others still, and so on for years. In many instances, again, the patients continue, without medical advice, to take for long periods of time a preparation that they look on as harmless. But even the most inoffensive drugs become harmful, when taken indefinitely. By introducing a certain degree of variety in prescriptions, and by frequently changing a treatment, as I find is usually done, the harm done is in no wise diminished; its effects are simply rendered more complex. So that it is scarcely necessary for me to repeat what I have already said on former occasions; slow intoxication by drugs is the greatest danger that a patient with some chronic disorder runs.

After denouncing, in no uncertain terms, the bad habit of dyspeptics stuffing themselves with sodium bicarbonate and alkaline mineral waters, he says:

"In this connection I may remark that alkaline saturation, so far from lessening the production of free HCl [hydrochloric acid], produces the most marked and typical hyperchlorhydria that can be seen. That effect is sometimes so intense that the gastric juice becomes a sort of solution of free HCl. * * *

"When we see gastric patients growing steadily weaker and thinner, although eating a sufficient amount of food, it is rare that the disturbance of the general nutrition is not the result of medicinal intoxication.

"Similar facts are observed in other chronic disorders, and especially in tubercular patients. What occurs with the latter class of patients when we endeavor to stimulate nutrition, and to treat cough, pyrexia, or sweats by medicinal prescriptions? The therapeutic agents, powerless to hinder the evolution of the disease, soon lessen the appetite and produce harmful digestive disorders. * * *

"Pure air, sunlight, the thermic agents, and food are the normal stimulants of the system and the sources from which we derive our elements of maintenance and activity. These agents, called hygienic, are also those which suit a diseased system struggling

against a never-ceasing cause of increased expenditure and loss of strength."

MENACE OF THE MANUFACTURING DRUGGIST.

Notwithstanding the fact that many people have lost faith in drugs, and that many of the ablest M. D.'s have shown the fallacies of their use, thousands, yes millions, believe they possess a magic power to cure diseases. What better evidence of this fact than the vast amount of medicine sold either with or without a prescription from a doctor, or even the recommendation of a druggist? An article in *Leslie's* for January, 1904, states that in Detroit there are manufactured over 1,700 varieties of pills. It says:

"If Detroit's crop of pills for a single year was made of any deadly poison, one-half of them would be sufficient to depopulate the entire globe, but this would so injure the pill business that it is not likely to occur.

"If the annual pill harvest of Detroit was strung on thread, like Christmas popcorn, the rope of pills would reach twice around the earth, with enough over to tie in a bow knot. If this string of pills was cut in pieces each of the 36,000,000 women and girls in America could have a different necklace of pills for every day in the year, with an extra long one for each Sunday.

"Detroit produces 4,000,000,000 pills each year, and yet this tremendous number is only about sixty per cent of the total quantity of pills made, so that to get a fair idea of the growth of modern civilization and the pill-eating mania the sum must be multiplied by two or thereabouts." * * *

The article shows how more than \$20,000 were spent in one expedition in South America in search of new poisons from plants and animals that could be used in the preparation of medicines, and adds: "Since then that expenditure of \$20,000 has given a return of many times that sum."

The manufacturing druggist is a close competitor with the patent medicine proprietor in the sales of his wares. An item appeared in the public prints about two years ago stating that eight proprietary drug houses in the United States spent over \$500,000 each annually in advertising their business. These were not "patent medicines" that were advertised, but "proprietary medicines," sold only upon prescription of doctors. Concerning this

growing evil, and the disgrace it is bringing upon the medical profession, Dr. Dan Millikin, in his presidential address before the Ohio State Medical Association a few years ago, spoke in no uncertain terms; but the evil has been increasing most alarmingly ever since he uttered his warning. He said:

"There is now raging in our profession a pestilence which is somewhat analogous to the nostrum-frenzy among the laity. If it were manly to shuffle and find excuses for this, we might cite, as the inducing cause, the greed of manufacturing druggists, who are not content with legitimate profits, and who are by many devices cultivating the notion that they each have a monopoly of the knowledge requisite for the compounding of some 'special preparation.'

"This abominable infection is growing. Only a short time ago a very able physician asked me if a patient we had been treating in common had not better take a ferruginous tonic for a short time. I agreed, and asked him his preference; he lightly said, 'Oh, give him some one of the newer forms of iron.' I inquired further, and found that he had a quack preparation in mind, and when I spoke lightly of it, he looked on your president pityingly, as one looks on an imbecile. A bright young doctor sent me word of one of my old patients, who is slowly dying with a senile heart; he is treating the old gentleman as well as he can, for he is giving him somebody's 'elixir of three chlorides,' though neither he nor I know what three chlorides, nor what the dose may be, nor what the three several indicators may be. He is one of the thousands, for it is not too strong a statement to say that the whole American medical profession has gone daft over these preparations of the manufacturing pharmacists, sold by pure impudence, and bought by the doctors through pure credulity. St. Louis is the headquarters of this shameful traffic, but every city and many of the small towns have their firms, all intent on getting rich through mystery and loud pretense. * * *

"It is the special object of this address to call your attention to the fact that these so-called special preparations do not differ in any regard from the patent medicines which are swallowed in such quantities by the laity to feed the inextinguishable laughter of the doctors. It is not in order for you or me to sneer at the girl who buys love-powders in the kitchen, or madame who buys subscription books in the parlor, if we, snickering in the office, are seduced by the drummer's smooth tongue into the purchase and use of secret remedies.

"The advertising of this sort of stuff has become a curse almost unbearable. The impudence of the advertisers rises to its

superb climax when they put forth what appears to be journals, and send out broadcast, as 'sample numbers,' postage free! * * *

"Aye, and let us confess that the legitimate medical press is not without taint. I can show you whole issues of the best journals of our land containing no clean advertisements, such as should accost the physician, with the exception of here and there a call to drink pale ale, to buy trusses or artificial legs, or to go to a private lunatic asylum. All other space is evidently for sale to the highest bidder with the lowest notions of our work; and I shame to say that this low fellow with the long purse buys editorial notices of his secret preparations along with other spaces."

The evils mentioned by Dr. Millikin are recognized by the profession at large. The two following recommendations appeared in the report of the proceedings of the American Medical Association at New Orleans, in May, 1903. It is not necessary to read between the lines to see that the profession itself is responsible for the deplorable state of affairs. The layman will also see that he must take what the "regular" physician prescribes, with all "the lack of knowledge on the part of medical graduates," because "no medical preparation," etc., no matter how efficient "is entitled to the patronage of physicians."

"That inasmuch as the primary cause of the proprietary medicine evils is the lack of knowledge on the part of medical graduates, the course in materia medica should be supplemented during the last year in connection with therapeutics by a course in pharmacy especially designed to qualify the student to formulate his own prescriptions in the most eligible manner.

"That the Committee on National Legislation be asked to consider the feasibility of the introduction in the next House of Representatives of an interstate measure prohibiting or limiting the sale of poisonous and dangerous patent medicines.

"That no medicinal preparation for internal use, as distinguished from antiseptics, disinfectants, cosmetics, and dietetics, advertised as a remedy or cure to the laity, is entitled to the patronage of physicians, nor should such be admitted to the pages of the medical journals, nor to the exhibitions of the American Medical Association."

An article in the *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, April 30, 1904, by John H. Neal, M. D., gives warning of the same danger. Meantime, commercialism increases, the trade goes merrily on, the manufacturers become rich, the people pay the bills, and the grave swallows up the victims. Dr. Neal says:

"There is one other question which I will mention, and then I have done. I refer to the dispensing of drugs. It seems to me that the profession has very largely drifted into a most unscientific and expensive habit; one which is expensive, not only to the doctors, but also to their patients, in more ways than one. Many physicians are allowing the manufactures of pharmaceutical products, so called, to do practically all the prescribing of drugs. Their salesmen make their regular tours, presenting samples of their products to the physicians, of the nature, quality, and strength of which they know nothing. They have a prescription in some form or other to meet every indication. A specific for every disease; yes, every symptom. Their principal argument is their cheapness. And, in many instances, they could not enlarge upon that in one respect. These concerns have the audacity to send to physicians, in many cases, their preparations in containers, on which are found labels stating the indications for their use, the doses, and how administered, but not stating the amount of, and in some cases, the ingredients themselves. I can not conceive of an act more audacious. And it is, in my opinion, one of the most serious charges that can be brought against the profession, that it stands this abuse. These concerns can not be blamed for this condition of affairs. It has been brought about by the consent of the profession, which can also change the condition at its will."

THE DRUG AND APPLIANCE BUSINESS.

Some drug companies, possibly all, are composed of a large number of M. D.'s who are owners of stock and who are pledged to use the goods manufactured by the company in which they are interested. I was assured recently by one who is interested in such a company, that its average net profit on its goods is eighty per cent. Whether such companies are a less menace to the health of the people than many of the patent medicine companies, I leave to the thoughtful man of affairs to decide. The enormous profits upon drugs to the druggist who fills the prescription, the manufacturer who prepares the ingredients, and often to the doctor who writes the prescription, stimulate the business, so that the welfare of the patient is often lost sight of in the grasp for money.

A circular letter from a prominent firm of "manufacturing chemists," bearing date of June 16, 1904, says:

"We want you to know that Tablet ——— are in every way as efficient and unobjectionable in the treatment of rheumatism, neu-

ralgias, and litheomic headaches as the —— are in indigestion; and that our records show that we sold over three hundred millions of the latter tablets (thirty-seven thousand to our most prominent local bacteriologist alone) in 1903; and that more than seventy thousand physicians are now either dispensing or prescribing these tablets."

Is it any wonder that those who may find temporary relief by the use of such means soon find themselves victims of the drug habit or their natural functions so impaired that hope gives way to despair, even if half we are told about the quantity of drugs consumed is true?

The business end of drug medication is also in evidence by the amount of advertising in reputable medical journals. An examination of several reveals the fact that seventy to ninety per cent of the advertisements exploiting curative agents are in the interests of drugs; and that twenty to forty per cent of the entire contents of the journals is given over to the same business. It is evident the doctors prescribe these drugs, the patients pay for them, and the druggist receives his profit, or they would not be presented to the profession through this perfectly legitimate source.

Suppose we admit that pure drugs are harmless, the evils of drug medication are not eliminated. There is money in the business to several parties, and if the profits can not be made sufficiently large to satisfy the greedy, adulteration or "substitution" is resorted to. Read the following from an editorial in the *Lancet-Clinic*, December 31, 1904:

"Some weeks ago the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, for the purpose of investigating the numerous reports that had been brought to their attention, sent to various druggists to be filled 130 prescriptions. These were then subjected to expert chemical analysis, and it was found that in 23 there was no trace of the drug prescribed, 66 contained 80 per cent of impurities; 10, 20 per cent; and but 31 could be regarded as pure—that is to say, containing exactly what was ordered.

"This statement almost staggers human belief. While much has been written of substitution in medical journals and physicians have in a hazy sort of way become cognizant of the fact that such an evil does exist, no one has imagined for a moment that it has reached such awful proportions. But 31 pure prescriptions out of

a total of 130! It is a discovery calculated to cause the gravest alarm in the minds of both profession and laity."

Manufacturers of appliances have also been drawn into this frightful maelstrom of greed. A circular before me from a surgical and dental supply company contains the following: "Liberal commission allowed to physicians on all business sent us on elastic stockings, trusses, braces, and abdominal supporters." The "liberal discount" is about twenty-five per cent. A factory claiming to be the largest in the United States seems to be owned by the profession. Its circular says: "A share of stock in this company gives you a discount, ninety days' time, and a dividend on what others buy." Thus in addition to the fee to which the doctor is justly entitled from a professional standpoint, he can trace his profits back to the factory. From the large number of these devices placed upon the market it is hard to escape the conviction that many of them are prescribed for "profit only;" rather than the good of the one that must pay the bill with profits to so many financially interested in the sale.

In this connection another fact should be recorded, namely, the paying of commissions on cases referred to them by other doctors. Through a decoy letter, a number of Chicago physicians were found, in the autumn of 1904, who paid such commissions. It seems the practice is quite common and has been growing steadily during the past five years. A dispatch to the *Commercial Tribune*, October 18, 1904, reports Dr. John B. Murphy as saying:

"The paying of commissions is the most vicious, pernicious, and outrageous practice to which a doctor can resort. It is unfortunate that we can not stamp out this evil among ourselves, but publicity seems to be the only method of checking it. The public would soon lose confidence in a physician who was known to be paying commissions for the treatment of patients.

"The practice means that the patient is being betrayed by the one in whom he has implicit confidence—the family physician. It means that his life is being auctioned off to the man who will pay the highest premium."

CHANGES IN FASHION.

The belief is general that drugs are prescribed by doctors much less than formerly. While the total amount consumed is doubtless

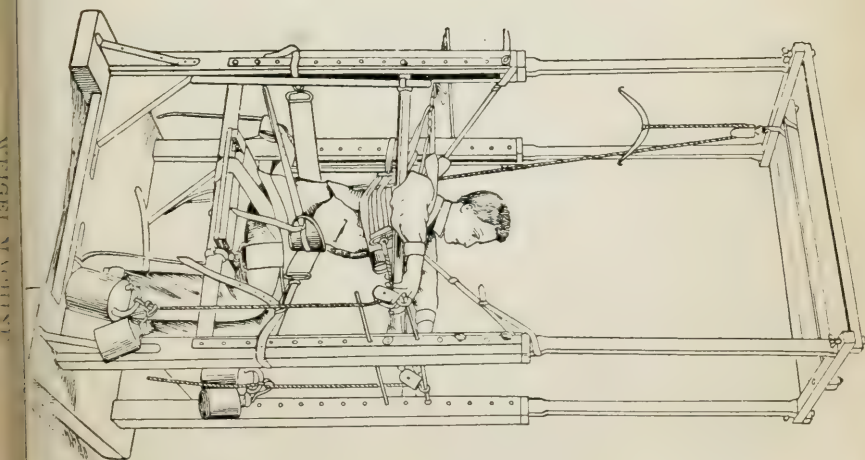
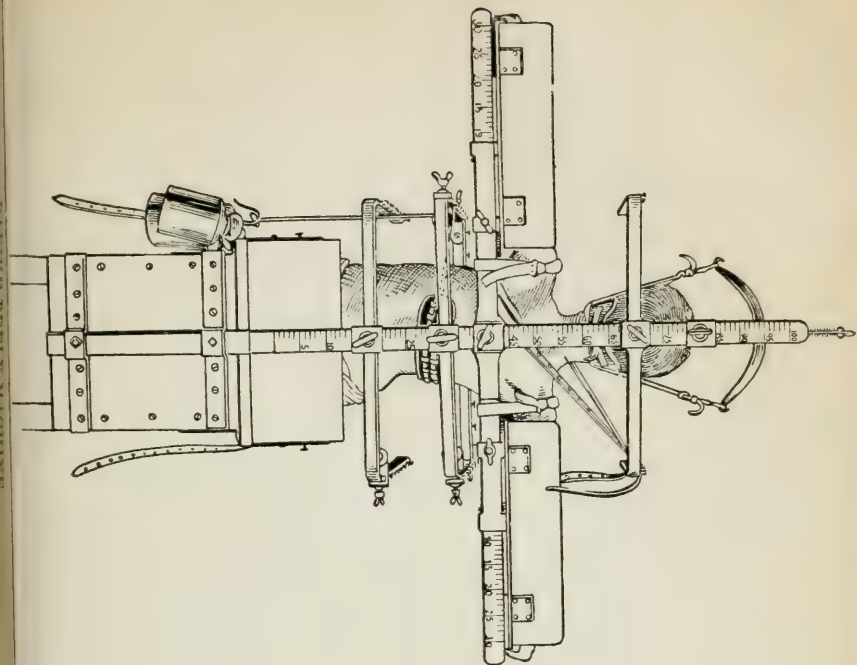
increasing daily, the amount used by the most intelligent and the most conscientious doctors is constantly decreasing. Dr. John Maddens, of Milwaukee, spoke as follows in *American Medicine* for February 1, 1902:

"Each year sees more than one time-honored remedy become limited in its use or else fall into complete desuetude. A quarter of a century ago the student loaded the pages of his note book with complex formulas, each containing from two to ten different ingredients, to be cherished until the time should come when he would be a giver of drugs. These formulas were definite instruments that the fathers in the profession used to cure disease. Each disease had its treatment indicated in sets of formulas, some to be given if it ran an uncomplicated course, others to be given to meet complications and crises. * * *

"Just glance over the pages of any comprehensive Practice of Medicine, published fifteen or sixteen years ago, and note the drugs used in, or recommended for, yellow fever—emetics, purgatives, sudorifics, ipecac, castor oil, calomel, the salines, jaborandi, mustard, quinine, as much as twenty grains at a single dose, with a half dram of tincture of opium; mucilages, linseed, slippery elm, gum arabic, opium, potassium bromid, chloral, external applications of ammonia, camphor, and common salt, embrocations of turpentine, gelseminum, digitalis, aconite, veratrum veride, ergot, turpentine (internally), gallic acid, tincture of chloride of iron, sodium bicarbonate, morphine, creosote, seltzer, apollinaris, champagne, chloroform, and cantharides."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, scholar, doctor, spent much of a long and useful life trying to lessen the drug evil. The following often misquoted statement appeared in a lecture before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1860, and twenty-three years later he defended his position in Note C, mentioned in the quotation. There is much in Dr. Holmes's volume of "Medical Essays," as well as in his poems, that will interest the intelligent reader.

"Presumptions are of vast importance in medicine, as in law. A man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty. A medicine—that is, a noxious agent, like a blister, a seton, an emetic, or a cathartic—should always be presumed to be hurtful. It always is directly hurtful; it may sometimes be indirectly beneficial. If this presumption were established, and disease always assumed to be the innocent victim of circumstances, and not punishable by



medicines, that is, noxious agents, or poisons, until the contrary was shown, we should not so frequently hear the remark commonly, perhaps, erroneously, attributed to Sir Astley Cooper, but often repeated by sensible persons, that on the whole, more harm than good is done by medication. Throw out opium, which the Creator Himself seems to prescribe, for we often see the scarlet poppy growing in the cornfield, as if it were foreseen that wherever there is hunger to be fed there must also be pain to be soothed; throw out a few specifics which our art did not discover, and is hardly needed to apply (Note C); throw out wine, which is a food, and the vapors which produce the miracle of anæsthesia, and I firmly believe that if the whole *materia medica* as now used could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind,—and all the worse for the fishes.”

Dr. Holmes did not live to see the good work of opposition to the promiscuous use of drugs finished. Many other M. D.'s have battled in the same cause; but they are as one against ten thousand. Dr. Wm. Osler has done much towards puncturing the fads of modern methods. Note what he says about germs in the first paragraph quoted below, pneumonia in the second, and present medical practices in what follows. From the last sentence the reader will see that this great doctor's mind seems to be fixed upon the use of a few drugs; but he does not seem to be able to live up to his idea of treating even typhoid fever, if we are to believe the statement of the papers as to his treatment of the late Senator Hanna. Here are a few of the good things Dr. Osler says in his famous address on Medicine in “The Progress of the Century.”

“They [bacteria] give to the farmer the good quality of his crops, to the dairyman superior butter and cheese; they assist in large measure in freeing our rivers and lakes from harmful pollutions. Here it should be strongly emphasized that those bacteria which cause disease are only of a few species, all others contributing to our welfare in countless ways.

“We know the cause of the disease [pneumonia]; we know only too well its symptoms, but the enormous fatality (from twenty to twenty-five per cent) speaks only too plainly of the futility of our means of cure, and yet in no disease has there been so great a revolution in treatment. The patient is no longer drenched to death with drugs, or bled to a point where the resisting powers of nature are exhausted.

“The century has witnessed a revolution in the treatment of

disease, and the growth of a new school of medicine. The old schools—regular and homeopathic—put their trust in drugs, to give which was the Alpha and the Omega of their practice. For every symptom there were a score or more of medicines—vile, nauseous compounds in one case; bland, harmless dilutions in the other. The new school has a firm faith in a few good, well-tried drugs, little or none in the great mass of medicines still in general use. Imperative drugging—the ordering of medicine in any and every malady—is no longer regarded as the chief function of the doctor. Naturally, when the entire conception of the disease was changed, there came a corresponding change in our therapeutics. In no respect is this more strikingly shown than in our present treatment of fever—say, of the common typhoid fever. During the first quarter of the century the patients were bled, blistered, purged, and vomited, and dosed with mercury, antimony, and other compounds to meet special symptoms. During the second quarter, the same, with variations in different countries. After 1850 bleeding became less frequent, and the experiments of the Paris and Vienna schools began to shake the belief in the control of fever by drugs. During the last quarter sensible doctors have reached the conclusion that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated with medicines, but that in a large proportion of all cases diet, nursing, and bathing meet the indications. There is active, systematic, careful, watchful treatment, but not with drugs. The public has not yet been fully educated to this point, and medicines have sometimes to be ordered for the sake of the friends, and it must be confessed that there are still in the ranks antiques who would insist on a dose of some kind every few hours.

“The battle against poly-pharmacy, or the use of a large number of drugs (of the action of which we know little, yet we put them into bodies of the action of which we know less), has not been fought to a finish. There have been two contributing factors on the side of progress—the remarkable growth of the skeptical spirit fostered by Paris, Vienna, and Boston physicians, and, above all, the valuable lesson of homeopathy, the infinitesimals of which certainly could not do harm, and quite as certainly could not do good; yet nobody has ever claimed that the mortality among homeopathic practitioners was greater than among those of the regular school. A new school of practitioners has arisen which cares nothing for homeopathy and less for so-called allopathy. It seeks to study, rationally and scientifically, the action of drugs, old and new. It is more concerned that a physician shall know how to apply the few great medicines which all have to use, such as quinine, iron, mercury, iodide of potassium, opium, and digitalis,

rather than a multiplicity of remedies, the action of which is extremely doubtful."

THE CRY FOR RELIEF.

The cry going up everywhere for relief from the thralldom of drugs is heard here and there by the drug doctor; and he is forced by the impetus of public sentiment to acknowledge the mere "psychical effect" of most drugs and the "poisoning effect of many of the popular drugs and nostrums in common use." An article by J. K. P. Bowen, M. D., entitled "A Plea for the Use of Less Drugs in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever," in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* for April 11, 1903, is well worth perusing. Among other good things, he says:

"Psychotherapy, or every-day practical suggestion, is an important factor in the treatment of most diseases, for aside from the psychical influence, but little of the drugs taken result in good. How frequently the physician is tempted to prescribe a medicine in treatment for his drug-believing patient for its psychical effect. * * *

"The Americans take four times the amount of drugs taken by Europeans, and our death rate is greater, especially from acute diseases. * * * How many of the peculiar symptoms, universal complications and fatal terminations are due to the treatment! * * * The statistics of the last few years show conclusively that physiological treatment with only an occasional medicinal auxiliary gives decidedly the best results. Physiological therapeutics utilizes vital forces, aids in cell growth, strengthens vital resistance, and promotes natural elimination and not the corroding, depressing and poisoning effect of many of the popular drugs and nostrums in common use. Many mild cases of most any acute disease will recover under any kind of medicinal treatment in spite of the diseased condition and the drugs, too, and occasionally, the effect of the drug is left on the system permanently, or the drug habit is acquired, which is one of the most appalling and unfortunate circumstances that could befall human form."

Drug doctors have endeavored more than once to stay the constantly increasing tendency on the part of the thoughtless to use drugs, except when prescribed by one of their own school. But the people were taught that habit by the drug doctors themselves. Drug medication is the foundation rock upon which their system is builded; hence, it will take years, perhaps generations, to undo

the evils growing out of the practice. The following quotation is from the *Cleveland Medical Journal*, January, 1902. The same issue contained an article which every osteopath would sanction, advocating the passage of a bill requiring "the makers of patent medicines to print the true formulas of their nostrums on all labels." It also gave three pages against the osteopathic bill then pending before the legislature (Chapter IV, pages 135-6); thus trying to prevent the people from using non-drug methods and at the same time trying to compel them to patronize only those who administer drugs and incidentally only those who prescribe for a fee and require the patient, in having the prescription filled, to contribute to the profits of at least two or three parties to the transaction.

"The newspapers of this city recently and very properly have been agitating against the general sale of cocaine, which is reported to be going on. Cocaine wholesales at six dollars an ounce, and one druggist here is reputed to buy the drug in one hundred pound lots! But the newspapers miss the real source of danger, which lies in the multitude of patent medicines bought freely by the public and containing as their only active agents morphine, cocaine, and other narcotic drugs. It is these which give to many unfortunates their first taste for 'nerve tickling' and soul-destroying drugs."

WEDDED TO THEIR IDOLS.

While many physicians are trying honestly to check the giving of drugs, others are not only wedded to their idols but try to force all to worship at the same shrine. A medical formulary issued in 1901, "comprises over 1,600 formulas in actual use by medical practitioners and covering also the newest remedies of recognized merit." In another "will be found 2,600 prescriptions collected from the practice of physicians of experience, American and foreign, * * * nine hundred and twenty-two American and foreign authorities being represented." The two formulas given below are for "colds in the head." The first is from one of the formularies mentioned above; the second is from Anders' "Practice of Medicine," a standard work. When we learn that Fowler's Solution "is a 1 per cent solution, prepared by boiling together Arsenous Acid [white arsenic, 'ratsbane'] 1; Potassium Bicarbonate, 2; Compound Tincture of Lavender, 3; and Distilled Water to 100;"

and that Seidlitz powder has "of Potassium and Sodium Tartrate 120 grains; of Sodium Bicarbonate 40 grains, mixed in one paper; and of Tartaric Acid 35 grains in another paper," we get a clearer idea of the complexity of drug medication, even for a bad cold. Here are the prescriptions:

R.—Euquinine, - - - - - 20 grains.
 Fowler's Solution, - - - - - 10 grains.
 Solution Atropine (1 per cent), - 4 minims.
 Extract Gentian, - - - - - 20 grains.
 Powder Acacia, - - - - - for 12 pills.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

"At the outset a purge consisting of calomel (gr. ij—0.129), or a pill of blue mass (gr. v—0.324) at night, followed by a Seidlitz powder in the morning, is advisable. To children a dose of castor oil may be given. The early administration of a diaphoretic, such as Dover's powder (gr. v-x—0.324.—0.648) at night, may arrest the complaint, and quinine in a large dose (gr. xij-xv—0.77—0.992) at night may cut short the cause of the disease. When the above mentioned abortive measures fail, the following tablet produces good results:

R.—Quinin sulphat., - - - - - gr. ijss (0.162)
 Extr. *balladonnæ* fl., - - - - - mjss (0.099)
 Sodii salicylatis, - - - - - gr. xxx (1.944)
 Camphoræ. - - - - - gr. ijss (0.162)
 M. et ft. tablet No. x,
 Sig —One tablet every hour or two.

"For the fever aconite may be employed, and, if the throat is involved, bryonia may be given in conjunction."

The frightful destruction of morals, health, and life by the use of opium and morphine, often administered under other names, is appalling. The scores of preparations that are always depressant, as headache powders, are also getting in their deadly work. As is well known, cocaine is one of the most dangerous drugs used by the medical profession. It destroys both soul and body. Its victim disregards truth and ignores property rights. In other words, he will lie and steal without any compunctions of conscience. His bodily functions also soon become impaired beyond all hope of re-

covery. Recently there has been an epidemic of crime among the negroes in Cincinnati which the police authorities attribute to the use of cocaine. Who is responsible for this new menace to health and morality? The druggist is held up as the chief offender for selling it "without a prescription." But is not he who gives the prescription in the first place the original and primary offender? Here is what the *Alkaloidal Clinic* for May, 1904, had to say on this subject:

"While many of these and other forms of drug habit are directly blamable to thoughtless and careless members of the medical profession, who all too quickly give to neurasthenic patients prescriptions for narcotics, yet it is our friend, the druggist, who, for purely mercenary reasons, continues to fill and refill these prescriptions till the sufferer degenerates into a ten cent cocaine habitue or morphine fiend, on whom the bulk of the burden rests. Doctor, you should think more than once or twice before you give a prescription for a narcotic. And, brother Drug-man, you should never refill such a prescription. If it should be repeated let the doctor take the blame and write a new one. Better both cut it out."

The dangers from the use of alleged catarrh cures are well known to all intelligent physicians. The people have been warned many times, but the diabolical traffic does not seem to have diminished. The following clear statement as to their evil effects appeared in a recent issue of *The Medical World*:

"It is well known that many secret catarrh cures contain cocaine. The object is to get the patient in the habit of taking the catarrh snuff with every prospect that he will continue it indefinitely. Other secret nostrums advertise to cure catarrh, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, consumption, etc., to be taken internally, are launched on the same basis and for the same purpose.

"Inducements are made to take 'a full month's treatment,' and then instructions are given how to order, and the victim is told that the goods will bear no external marks. The reasons are obvious; the plan is transparent to those who will open their eyes. Doctors should explain this to the laity whenever occasion offers. If we had a law like that of Germany, requiring the formula on every bottle or package, the ignorant could not be so easily entrapped into the slavery of drug habits. That such should exist in the 'land of the free' is an outrage."

THE LAMENT OF THE DRUG DOCTORS.

None are more fully aware of the passing of drugs as curative agents than some of the doctors themselves. They deplore the situation and begin to realize that they are confronted by a condition, not a theory. Occasionally we hear the cry of despair because of the ruthless demolition of the idols of the profession by scientists in their own ranks. The following appeared in *American Medicine*, November 23, 1901, in an article by W. W. Van Denberg, M. D., on "Has the Use of Drugs Become Obsolete?"

"An analysis of the papers presented during the late meeting of the New York State Medical Association at the Academy of Medicine in New York, offers some interesting features in connection with one of the most representative bodies in this country. Besides the president's address, there are forty-eight papers on the program. The larger percentage of these are able documents, and fairly represent the whole. Diagnosis may be credited with eleven, or about fourteen per cent; etiology with four, or about eight per cent; mixed papers in which there may be some allusion to the use of drugs, though this is by no means certain, three papers—six per cent; special therapeutics (not drugs), one paper; special idiosyncrasy, one paper; and last on the program, on the final day of the meeting, 'Brief Comments on the Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics of the Year Ending July 1, 1901.'

"So it seems that therapeutics, by the use of drugs, received a trifle over two per cent of the time of this meeting, and this only at the end, after interest has subsided and most of the members have gone home.

"Was this the case in the days of our fathers—in the days of Alfred Stille and his compeers?

"Do our associates, when making out the program, consider that ninety-five per cent of all the cases with which the practitioner has to deal are medical cases? Why then this pitiful less than two per cent consideration?"

The statement made before a Chicago Medical Society in January, 1904, by Dr. A. D. Bevan, that "drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia," might be expected to cause some surprise to the laity, but should not have aroused such a discussion in the profession as it did. Such well-known writers on medicine as Hilton, Keith, Hughes, Anders, Osler, Billings, and others had already said enough to convince the profession that drugs in such cases were

useless, if not positively harmful. But the teachings of centuries are not easily set aside and the prejudices of ignorance must not be overlooked. Give drugs for their "moral effect," as suggested by doctors who protested against Dr. Bevan's statement. The following account of the controversy appeared in the press reports, and is not denied by the medical journals; but it made some of them decidedly hysterical:

"Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients, the better for all concerned."

"This startling statement by Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, has stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their meeting.

"Several physicians sprang to their feet to protest against this arraignment. All had to admit, however, that there is no definite remedy known, and they based their protests solely on the contention that they might influence the patient favorably by easing him somewhat and by the moral effect of their presence."

The *Osteopathic Physician*, February, 1904, contained the following caustic comment upon the above incident:

"So they go on admitting that the 5,000 drugs already listed in the United States Dispensatory are of no service in this and that ill, while they are a positive harm in some other one, but still multiplying trouble by inventing new drugs, led on by the ignis fatuus that some day inert matter will be found in cunning formulæ which will solve the mystery of creative life and actually impart vitality to vitiated protoplasm.

"Alas, vain search! Alas, futile alchemy—worse than the attempts at transmutation of lead to gold in the olden time! Worse than the search for a Fountain of Immortal Youth—because not alchemists, not romanticists, not poets, not devotees of superstition, but men of science engage in this child-like bootless task! * * *

"We feel sorry for our benighted brethren of regular medicine. It may be a bit Pharisaical to admit it, but we can't help it. They seem to us to be fetich-worshippers, pure and simple, in this blind searching for panaceas of life's myriad ills. Knowing as much as they do of all the co-ordinate branches of a liberal scientific education, it seems inexplicable to us that they should make such poor use of their knowledge and talents. Truly, it is not what men know, but how they use it, that counts in medicine."

GROPING IN THE DARK.

It has been only a few months since the X-ray and radium were heralded as sure cures for cancer. The present writer said then to a very sick patient that she would live to see those medical fads things of the past, just as scores of others that had been relegated to the therapeutic waste-basket are now known only to history. The prediction is already verified according to expert witnesses. P. J. M. McCourt, M. D., in an article in the *Medical Review of Reviews*, April, 1904, makes the following statement:

"Aside from operative procedures, the only assumed remedies for carcinoma at present are the 'X-rays' and the radium rays. It is laudable that these and all available agents should be studied and subjected to crucial—not commercial—tests; but it is noxious that we should be deluded by the extravagant claims of undignified enthusiasts of 'cures' which are wholly chimerical. I would not depreciate the rational work of others; we are—or should be—seekers for the truth in our own way. But the only therapeutic result thus far produced by the Roentgen and radium rays has been the occasional temporary suppression of epithelioma, soon to be followed by local recurrence, metastasis, or general diffusion throughout the system. And in view of the apparent causation of carcinoma, no other results could have been anticipated. The unknown has a fascination for many, sometimes even for logicians; and of these rays we as yet know practically nothing—except their dangers."

But the author has his own method of treating this loathsome disease, which may have biased his mind against other methods. The injection of blood serum from a diseased horse as an antidote for diphtheria, and the pus from the sores on a diseased cow for small-pox, is refinement compared with the dosing of the cancer toxins prepared as described below. Note the results. Only fourteen per cent, "apparently restored to their former condition of health." The results upon the whole do not appear to be as successful as the do-nothing method. A. F. Jones, M. D., in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 9, 1903, after giving four cases, says: "In two of our cases the neoplasm disappeared spontaneously, the disappearance depending, no doubt, on some form of katabolism not yet understood." Katabolism is the tearing down act in the process of nutrition, and is quite well understood. Are we to infer that Dr. Jones believes in a special

“form” of katabolism for each disease? Here is Dr. McCourt’s method and its results:

“The cancer-tissue is pressed and triturated in purest vegetable glycerine, and the juices thus obtained are separated until micro-organisms are no longer found. The resultant fluid contains all the ptomaines or alkaloids of the cancer virus, as well as those of other *materiæ morbosæ*—syphilis, scrofula, tuberculosis, erysipelas, malaria, etc.—associated with them in the subject from whom the virus was collected. * * *

“In five per cent—the advanced and extremely malignant—the toxins were found to be entirely valueless. In ninety per cent, relief from pain, fœtor, hemorrhage, insomnia, vesical and rectal tenesmus, etc., has been marked and life materially prolonged. And in fourteen per cent, indurated glands have become normal, ulcers have healed, body weight has increased, a complete cessation of all objective and subjective symptoms has ensued, and the patients are, apparently, restored to their former condition of health.

“Whether this relief is permanent can be answered only by time. Even hope must be in abeyance until years of attentive and anxious observation have passed. Meantime, I have not told the whole truth on behalf of the cancer toxins.”

THE SERUM FALLACY.

The serum method seems to be the most natural successor to the drug method of treating diseases. Many of the drugs used in common practice are obtained from diseases of plants or animals. Serums are always secured from animals diseased artificially. The animal is inoculated with the desired disease, as diphtheria, tuberculosis, or tetanus, and the serum of the blood which contains the antitoxin to the products of the disease germs with which the animal was inoculated is prepared for the market. Only a few years ago it was hailed as the open sesame for the cure of all germ diseases. Many kinds of serums have been prepared, and still the profession is at work along that line. The serum for tuberculosis has proven to be an absolute failure, and the profession has even lost faith in its use for diagnostic purposes. That tetanus (lockjaw) has been increased by the use of the serum is now quite generally conceded. But the profession as a whole still claims that the serum treatment is the only one for diphtheria, and it is little less than suicide for a drug doctor to express doubts as to its success. For

the laity or an "irregular" to question the correctness of the statistics that show the positive benefits to be derived from the serum treatment of diphtheria is to have his honesty or sanity questioned; and the look of contempt, or even scorn, with which he is met, is apt to make him wonder whether truth is truth or falsehood. Occasionally old school medical authorities will speak the truth as they see it, even though all their professional brethren seem to be against them. An article by Boucher, entitled "Extraordinary Gravity of Diphtheria since the Introduction of the Behring and the Roux Serums," appeared in the *Journal de Medicine de Paris*, April 3, 1904. A translation by Dr. T. C. Minor, a regular, is found in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, June, 1904. Statistics to prove the fatal results due to the administration of antitoxin for diphtheria are given. The following quotations contain the pith of the article:

"Every day, in the great public press, editors as ignorant as Pasteur of the great principles of our science, proclaim with conviction that hydrophobia is vanquished by the divine and immortal chemist, and that diphtheria has been conquered by Disciple Roux. For hydrophobia it is now well known, well demonstrated, and positively proved that fatal cases have doubled since Pasteur's invention. Then, too, we have statistics, coming from all sides, that the mortality from diphtheria has also increased since the introduction of Behring serums, recopied by the eminent Roux. * * *

"The study of the mortality of Basle leads one to the same conclusion. In fact, according to the works of Lotz that appeared in *Correspondenz Blatt fur Schweizer Artz*, 1898, it is shown that in the ten years between 1885 and 1894—that is to say, before the serotherapeutic epoch—an annual mortality of 29 cases is noted; and in the years that follow the mortality was raised to 45, and even reached 69. Let it be understood meantime that there are always periods of lowering in morbidity and mortality from all causes. It would be illogical to assume that temporary periods of lower mortality were due to serum.

"Such are the indisputable facts observed in more than fifty thousand cases. Meantime many medical confreres who might be considered as good practitioners and even as clinical observers, claim that their patients have been aided by serums with truly excellent results.

"How explain this medical mirage, and make these propositions appearing antinomical, agree? To my mind it is a very simple

matter. To make false membranes disappear, which, for all the world represent a material expression, one of the disease—these false membranes that choke the patient, and by suppuration give the malady its very frightful character—such is the pursuit and attempt of the physician. For, if the false membrane is made to disappear, hope for the recovery of the patient is reborn, and the dawn of the cure appears. If, later on, complications follow, if the kidneys, bronchi, lungs, or heart are attacked, if death terminates the sad scene, the practitioner himself is put beyond blame by the family, for did he not cause the visible signs of the malady to disappear before the patient's death? was the suppuration not stopped? Yes, he did his best. Now the inoculation of anti-diphtheritic serum makes the false membrane fall off rapidly, not because of any specificity it is supposed to contain, but purely through mechanical action. We know that artificial blood serum will produce the same results. For the augmentation of sanguinary pressure, caused by the ingestion into vascular system of a certain quantity of a liquid, is certain to reach the point of inflammation; that is to say, the spot where the inflammation is most considerable, a serous transudation occurs that permits the false membrane to become easily detached. I imagine that this hyperpressure can not occur without exercising a profound repercussion on the heart, even up to the point of inducing cardiac collapse. Sommers' observations leave no doubt on this point. On the other hand, if I report the account rendered by the works presented to the Congress of Nancy by learned bacteriologists, these indicate that the inoculation of serum is often followed by albuminuria and that nerve trouble is the result, expressed at times by attacks of auria or nephritic hemorrhage. I have thus the right to conclude that the inoculation of anti-diphtheritic serum gives a natural explanation of diphtheria attacking the heart or kidneys, being the direct cause of these complications. * * *

"All my confreres who have observed the progress usual to this affection agree with me, I am sure, that these rapid deaths, absolutely abnormal, were occasioned by complications induced by the serum. I make this remark in order to answer a young official, chief of a clinic, who assured me in a patronizing manner, that serum never induces accidents. In reality the Roux serum never exercised any beneficial action on diphtheria; and if a number of sincere practitioners affirm its efficacy, it is because they have been misled by the fad of the moment, and forgot the true proportion of deaths from diphtheria before the era of Pasteur, and besides have considered simple cases of angina diphtheria, simply because they showed a bacillus; so they used the serum as a cure, when the same cases would have recovered with any simple treatment.

"Are we then wise in concluding, once and for all, that Roux's serum is absolutely murderous and a danger to the public health? So why, under the pretext of spreading confidence, giving convolutions, and boasting, like some editors of the public press, will thinking men indorse a remedy that not only poisons but kills."

Elmer Lee, M. D., New York, commented on the above article from the French journal in the following language, as printed in the *New York Tribune* in the summer of 1904:

"The claims that are seductively held out that cases treated early by antitoxin would recover, have utterly failed. The claim subsequently that cases treated by antitoxin recover more quickly than those not so treated has utterly failed to be true. The claim that the death rate would be lessened has proved to be a disappointment. The claim that antitoxin was harmless has been proved to the contrary by many fatal terminations. It is not the purpose to impute insincerity or lack of intelligent experimenting on the part of the profession concerned in experimenting with antitoxin, but the promises of better results through its use have unfortunately failed to be substantiated. The human system, when laboring under morbid influences, needs rather those elements which can add strength and vigor to the vital resistance.

"The records of the cases treated in the Willard Parker Hospital of New York City, prove that antitoxin is dangerous and even fatal. The statistics of that hospital establish that the further use of antitoxin is unjustifiable. Dr. Joseph E. Winters, of New York, has sought diligently to establish the value of antitoxin, but the clinical experiences have forced him, unwillingly, to condemn its use. Professor Lennox Browne, of London, patiently and earnestly sought for clinical reasons, to further the interests of antitoxin. His conclusions are emphatic and pronounced against it. Dr. Welch, of Philadelphia, also deprecates the use of antitoxin in the Municipal Hospital of that city."

The testimony of another eminent authority is cited to the same effect. This is from *The Medical Brief*, April, 1905. It is published in St. Louis, where thirteen children were killed by antitoxin within a month in 1902:

"Suppose you stop and think about this serum question a moment.

"If you should take the serum of a dead man, which, as you know, is highly poisonous, and add enough carbolic acid or trikresol to make it absolutely inert, it would be safe for you to inject it into

a living man. If, now, this man were suffering from a disease, and good results followed the injection, would you not ascribe the improvement to the antiseptic rather than to the inert serum? How can it be the serum, when that has been killed, its identity destroyed, by the action of the antiseptic?

"This is precisely the condition antitoxin is in to-day, and in spite of the money invested in its manufacture, and the various interests tied up in it, the serum idea is on the decline, and no power on earth can stop its passing out of use in the course of years."

HARM IN DRUGGING.

Physicians can not deny that their prescriptions are often neither more nor less than the preparations sold in the form of patent medicines. Druggists will tell you that compounds sold as patent medicines are often dispensed upon the prescription plan. The medicine is, of course, removed from the original package and the label is not allowed to reveal its identity. It is truly unfortunate that such things are done, and doubly unfortunate for many poor victims of disease that they know that such things are done. They find they can get something of the druggist that seems to do them the same good for much less trouble and money than if they would go to the doctor. Most of them think that if "a little does good more will do more good," and they thus drift almost imperceptibly into the drug habit. Doctors sometimes give the warning, but often it is too late. The warning may not reach the victim, and if it does, the belief that mercenary motives may have been the impelling force that caused the warning, prevents its being heeded. Concerning the abuse of "our so-called tonic medicines," an editorial in the *International Medical Magazine*, December, 1902, said:

"But there is a growing tendency on the part of the laity to abuse greatly remedies of this class, and, for this tendency it is to be feared that we physicians are largely to blame. It is so customary with us whenever a patient comes complaining of debility, to prescribe strychnine, quinine, or some other bitter stimulating medicine for the avowed purpose of toning up the system, that the patients naturally infer that whenever one is weak a tonic is the proper remedy, and as the quack medicine men are thrusting continually upon the public great quantities of compounds labeled 'tonic,' it is quite natural that these should frequently be purchased

directly from the venders without first seeking the advice of a physician.

"A vast amount of harm is certainly done by this extensive and indiscriminate consumption of stimulating drugs, whether self-prescribed or prescribed by those physicians who do not take the trouble to ascertain the cause of the alleged debility. In many cases the latter is due to organic or serious functional disease in some organ of the body, which is aggravated instead of being benefited by the tonic. Bright's disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, syphilis, and certain of the numerous diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract are among the many maladies which produce debility, and, with the possible exception of tuberculosis and the more atonic forms of indigestion, none of these are likely to be benefited, to any considerable extent, by purely tonic or stimulating remedies."

The increased prevalence and fatality of pneumonia, kidney troubles, cancers, and nervous and mental disorders are unquestioned facts. The almost universal use of alcohol, opiates, and other narcotic drugs by drug doctors, and the widespread use of these poisons, including tobacco, furnish us with a clue as to the lines along which we must work if we would check the frightful pace with which some diseases are carrying their thousands to untimely graves. The late N. S. Davis, M. D., had this to say on that subject in *International Clinics*, Volume I, Fourteenth Series, 1904:

"There are no articles of food in general use that are supposed to increase the susceptibility to attacks of pneumonia.

"The same, however, can not be said in regard to certain drinks and narcotic drugs that are extensively used in all the countries of Christendom. Of these the most important and most extensively used are, alcohol, as it exists in all the fermented and distilled liquors and in many of the proprietary medicines and artificial foods; tobacco; and the different preparations of opium. According to official reports more than \$1,000,000,000 are paid annually by the people of the United States for alcoholic liquors, and nearly as much more for tobacco. And the people of nearly all of the countries of Europe consume still larger quantities of both these agents in proportion to their populations. Both these agents, like all other anesthetic and narcotic drugs, enter the blood and in it are carried to every structure of the body and directly diminish the sensibility and action of all nerve structures in proportion to the quantity used.

"The alcohol especially not only diminishes the sensibility and activity of the cerebral and nerve structures, but, by combining

rapidly with the free oxygen of the blood, it thereby lessens the action of that important agent in maintaining natural tissue metabolism and secretion. Consequently, if its use is continued from day to day, even in moderate doses, it favors the retention in the system of toxic agents, both chemical and bacterial, and so impairs the protoplasm as to encourage tissue degenerations and marked impairment of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, or vital resistance to the influence of all toxic or disturbing agents. And in regard to pneumonia, every important work on the practice of medicine published during the last half of the nineteenth century mentions the habitual use of alcoholic liquors as one of the more important predisposing causes of the disease and as greatly increasing the ratio of its mortality. But the protoplasmic impairment and diminished vital resistance are not limited to the individual drinkers, but are perpetuated in their posterity to the third and fourth generations. Therefore, it is often one of the chief determining causes of death in persons who had never drank alcoholic liquor, but had been born of parents who were habitual users of that agent. It is by such impairment of vital resistance in both parents and their children by the use of alcoholic liquors and other narcotic drugs that pneumonia and other affections of the lungs, kidneys, liver, heart, and brain are made to increase faster than the increase of populations. * * *

“* * * And if we candidly keep in mind the enormous quantities of alcoholic drinks, tobacco, opiates, and other narcotic drugs that are being used by the people of this and other countries, and their direct effects on the vitality of both those who use them and on their children, and their indirect effect in creating and perpetuating poverty, with all its unsanitary accompaniments, we shall have an ample explanation or reason why the ratio of deaths from diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart, and brain continues to increase, notwithstanding all the modern sanitary improvements aided by the active warfare now being vigorously prosecuted against pathogenic germs and their ptomaines.”

TIMELY WARNINGS.

The people have, in many instances, called a halt upon the promiscuous drugging of the drug doctor; but have often fallen into the more dangerous pitfalls of the patent medicine venders covered up by the respectability of the advertising media and false and arrogant claims that the medicines are harmless. They have been taught the use of “dopes” by the medical profession, but they now know something of the evil consequences. An intelligent laity

is beginning to realize the extent of the injury being done by "patent medicines," and all kinds of secret nostrums, whether prescribed by the doctor or sold by the druggist, and the reaction has already set in.

Edward Bok truthfully portrays the situation in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for May, 1904. He quotes from the report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts concerning the percentage of alcohol in a large number of popular medicines as follows:

"The following percentages of alcohol in the 'patent medicines' named, are given by the Massachusetts State Board Analyst, in the published document No. 34:

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, - - -	20.6%
Paine's Celery Compound, - - - - -	21.
Dr. Williams's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters, - -	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant," - - -	28.2
Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit," - - - - -	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, - - - - -	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, - -	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla, - - - - -	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla, - - - - -	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla, - - - - -	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla, - - - - -	13.5
Peruna, - - - - -	28.5
Vinol, Wine of Cod-Liver Oil, - - - - -	18.8
Dr. Peter's Kuriko, - - - - -	14.
Carter's Physical Extract, - - - - -	22.
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic, - - - - -	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic, - - - - -	29.3
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink," - -	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic, - - - - -	19.6
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, - - - - -	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable," - - - -	41.6
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, "entirely harmless," - -	19.5
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, - - - - -	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters, - - - - -	42.6
Burdock Blood Bitters, - - - - -	25.2
Green's Nervura, - - - - -	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters, - - - - -	22.2
Hoofland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable," -	25.6
Hop Bitters, - - - - -	12.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, - - - - -	44.3

Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alchohol" (as									
a matter of fact it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol									
and no sulphur), - - - - -									
Puritana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5
Richardson's concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.5
Warner's Bilious Bitters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.7
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.3%

Mr. Bok criticised the members of the W. C. T. U. for permitting the use of property under their control for advertising patent medicines containing alcohol, but did not call attention to the dangers from the use of other drugs in nearly all medicines of the class named that are even more subtle in their harmful effects. Opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine, digitalis, strychnine, arsenic, bromine, quinine, prussic acid, aconite, acetanilid, phenacetin, antipyrine, atropine, codeine, heroin, iron, mercury, nux vomica, croton oil, salicin, salol, sulfonal, trional, and other equally dangerous drugs are used in compounding medicines that are extensively advertised and of course in constant use.

Unfortunately the W. C. T. U. is perhaps unconsciously using its influence to extend the drug habit. One of the circulars distributed by the organization entitled "Alcohol not Needed in Medicine," was written by a Chicago drug doctor. It says:

"Digitalin and strychnine give effects that are not disputed, and with these agents at our command, in reliable and convenient shape, we can have no need for alcohol. * * *

"Alcohol is used as an analgesic, to relieve the pain of colic, but it is slower than chloroform or ether internally, and less lasting than cannabis; while the combination of atropine and strychnine with glonoin to hasten the effect, is so satisfactory that the older agents may well be relegated to an innocuous desuetude."

Other remedies mentioned in the circular are capsicum, pilocarpine, camphor, rhubarb, iron, acid pepsin, diastase, aconite, hyoscyamine, phosphorous, and the salines, astringents, antiseptics, and serums. Concerning those mentioned in the quotation above, Cushny, in his book on "The Action of Drugs," says:

"Digitalin—Even small quantities, such as are used therapeutically, cause stimulation of certain parts of the central nervous system, for the activity of the inhibitory cardiac center in the me-

dulla is the cause of the slowness of the heart which is seen in therapeutics and in experiments on mammals.

"Strychnine—The alkaloids of the strychnine group have a powerful stimulant action of the central nervous system, especially on the spinal cord, throughout the vertebrate kingdom. * * * The stimulation of the spinal cord by strychnine is followed by depression and paralysis. Some authorities hold that even during the first stage the stimulation is mixed with depression.

"Ether and Chloroform—The action of ether and chloroform on the central nervous system is evidently similar to that of alcohol, * * * and ether has not infrequently been used as a habitual intoxicant. These anesthetics produce the same progressive paralysis of the central nervous system as alcohol.

"Cannabis—The effects of cannabis indica are chiefly due to the changes in the central nervous system, in which it induces a mixture of depression and stimulation.

"Atropine—Atropine acts as a stimulant to the central nervous system and paralyzes the terminations of a number of the nerves, more especially of those that supply involuntary muscle, secretory glands and the heart. * * * Most of the secretions are decreased by the application of atropine—salivary, mucous, milk and sweat.

"Glonoin—('A one per cent alcoholic solution of nitro-glycerin.') They are certainly the most powerful depressants of the blood pressure known."

Mr. Bok has evidently made a study of "patent medicines" and learned that there are many ingredients in them more dangerous than alcohol. Indeed, the alcohol they contain may be one of the least harmful elements in many of those wily concoctions. Some of the dangers from their use are pointed out by Mr. Bok in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, March, 1905, in an article on "Why Patent Medicines are Dangerous." Mr. Bok makes much of the fact that "patent medicines" are "secret nostrums." So are most of the prescriptions of the M. D.'s "secret nostrums" to their patients; and if Dr. Millikin's statements (page 335) are trustworthy, they are "secret nostrums" to most of the doctors who prescribe them. While abuse will probably be heaped upon Mr. Bok as for his former article, it is to be hoped that he will continue his good work and thousands will bless him for his bold stand for right.

The voice of warning has been raised many times against the use of headache powders. The following from *The Youth's Com-*

panion, May 26, 1904, is true not only of headache powders, but of a host of other remedies declared to be sure cures for disturbances of the stomach, liver, heart, kidneys, etc.:

"It may be said, with little fear of contradiction from those who know the facts, that if a cast-iron law forbidding the use of any drug whatever in the treatment of headache could be enacted and enforced, there would be much less misery for the coming generation than for this.

"A sufferer from repeated headaches who has found a means of relief in 'headache powders' or other even less harmful drug, may dispute this assertion, but the victims of some drug habit or the friends of one whose heart, poisoned by acetanilid or antipyrin, has suddenly ceased to beat before its time, will look at the matter from another point of view entirely."

When journals like the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Youth's Companion* speak out boldly against the use of drugs, we are not justified in impeaching their motives. One of their most profitable sources of income, advertising these nostrums, is deliberately cut off in the hope of teaching their patrons the way to a purer, more healthful life. But the medical profession also has given warning. The following is from a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, June 23, 1903, by R. V. Mattison, Ph. G., M. D. Dr. Mattison's warning would have more weight, were he not president of a company which has at least fifty-four preparations for sale, some of which, as bromo caffein and salicylic acid, are as injurious, in some ways, as the coal tar remedies. But let us give him credit for his clear statement of the truth and quote his exact words:

"Do the manufacturers of the headache powders know that the coal tar derivatives are dangerous? Certainly. For what other reason do most of them combine caffein with their powders? Does the public know the coal tar derivatives are dangerously depressing? Yes; this property of these synthetic products has been announced by the profession, and heralded by the daily press, beside which many instances have been brought to the public notice. Does the manufacturer know that the public knows these remedies are dangerously depressing and toxic? Yes; and this is one reason for his keeping a knowledge of the composition of his particular headache powder, or tablet, from the public, and the only excuse for his placing upon his packages such words as 'Guaranteed Safe,'

'Guaranteed Non-Toxic,' 'Non-Toxic,' 'Not Depressing,' etc. Is he any better than the culprit who turns a switch to hide the red light of danger, and wrecks a train that he and his gang may loot and plunder?"

These are questions that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. When the people become aware of the way in which they are imposed upon, we may hope for relief. The interest is growing. Secretary Beatty, of the Utah State Board of Health, has had State Chemist Harms analyze a number of patent medicines. The *Daily Medical*, March 7, 1904, has the following, in facetious mood, to say as to the result:

"One alleged remedy, widely advertised as 'Hyomei,' a liquid preparation for catarrhal troubles, was found to be crude oil of eucalyptus diluted in oil of vaseline. The oil of eucalyptus is one of the ingredients frequently employed in making antiseptic solutions, and Dr. Beatty says it has no curative properties whatever. It does temporarily cool, and to that extent relieves the inflamed membranes, but that is all. The bottle procured by Secretary Beatty contained one-third of an ounce, and according to quotations given him by the jobbers, such a bottle costs not to exceed one cent. The retail price printed on the label was \$1. The doctor was temporarily deprived of breath on realizing the nerve that engineered out such a profit as that.

"'Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters' was another 'remedy' for about fifty different ailments of a patient's insides. On the label was printed 'No Alcohol,' but the state chemist found 23.4 per cent of alcohol in the pint bottle which sold for \$1. Moreover, there was not even a trace of sulphur, and the alleged restorative had no curative properties that could be discovered.

"'Swamp Root' was a third 'remedy' for all the ills the flesh is heir to—particularly in the line of renal troubles. This patent medicine is advertised to cure Bright's disease, and bladder complications. The chemist found 9.6 per cent of alcohol in the pint bottle, with a large percentage of sugar and juniper berry.

"'Paine's Celery Compound' was a fourth, a one dollar per pint 'remedy' for a wide and varied assortment of ills, great, medium, and small. The analysis showed 20.9 per cent of alcohol, as much as will be found in wine, and also the presence of a large amount of fusel oil. Dr. Beatty said this made it worse than straight whiskey.

"But the chef d'oeuvre of the collection was Birney's catarrhal powders. In this precious stuff, Chemist Harms found nearly 2 per cent of cocaine, with 90 per cent of sugar preparations and

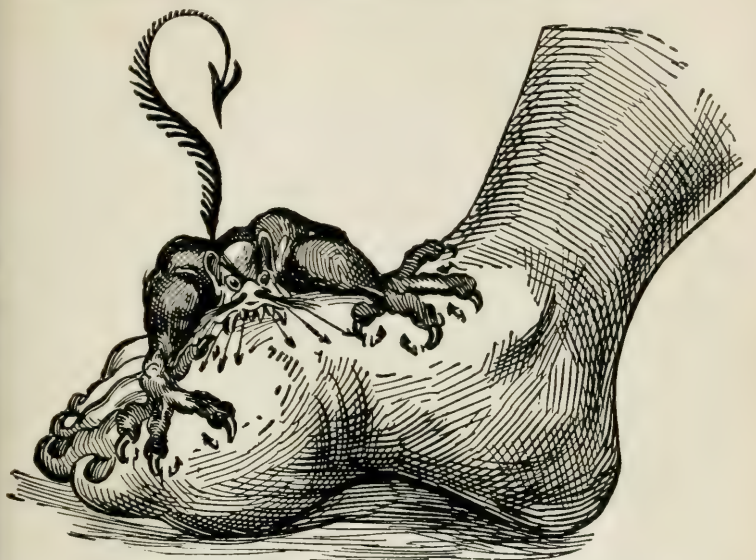
inert substances to hold the deadly drug. The preparation is sold in small vials, each containing 1.5 grains of cocaine. Dr. Beatty said that this is absolutely sure to cause the cocaine habit if persisted in. It is sold by the gross, and already has many victims. The doctor said also, that in the rear of a certain house in this city had been discovered a bushel of these vials empty; and called attention to the fact that it was a crime to sell any preparation containing cocaine except on the prescription and advice of a physician. He said that people are deceived by the sense of relief afforded, and before they know it are in the clutches of the cocaine habit, which is worse than any other habit known."

Is it not high time that all intelligent people should unite in an effort to put a stop to such impositions? But let us not be too severe in the arraignment of the patent medicine manufacturer only; for we suppress the truth if we do not show the manufacturers of proprietary medicines and many M. D.'s equally culpable.

Drug doctors, like other people, are susceptible to the influence of illustrated advertisements. The cuts opposite are taken from a well known medical journal. The first calls attention to the "only master" for gout, and the second advertises a remedy spoken of as "bloodless surgery." But all virtue is not concentrated in one school and all vice in another. An osteopathic circular before me contains an advertisement of a certain brand of whiskey and another of a make of bitters which the Massachusetts State Board Analyst says contains 42.6 per cent of alcohol. The national and state organizations have tried to purge the profession of such osteopaths, just as medical societies have tried to rid their own profession of the incubus of the purely commercial doctor, who has no regard for the welfare of his patients, except to filch from them that which enriches himself.

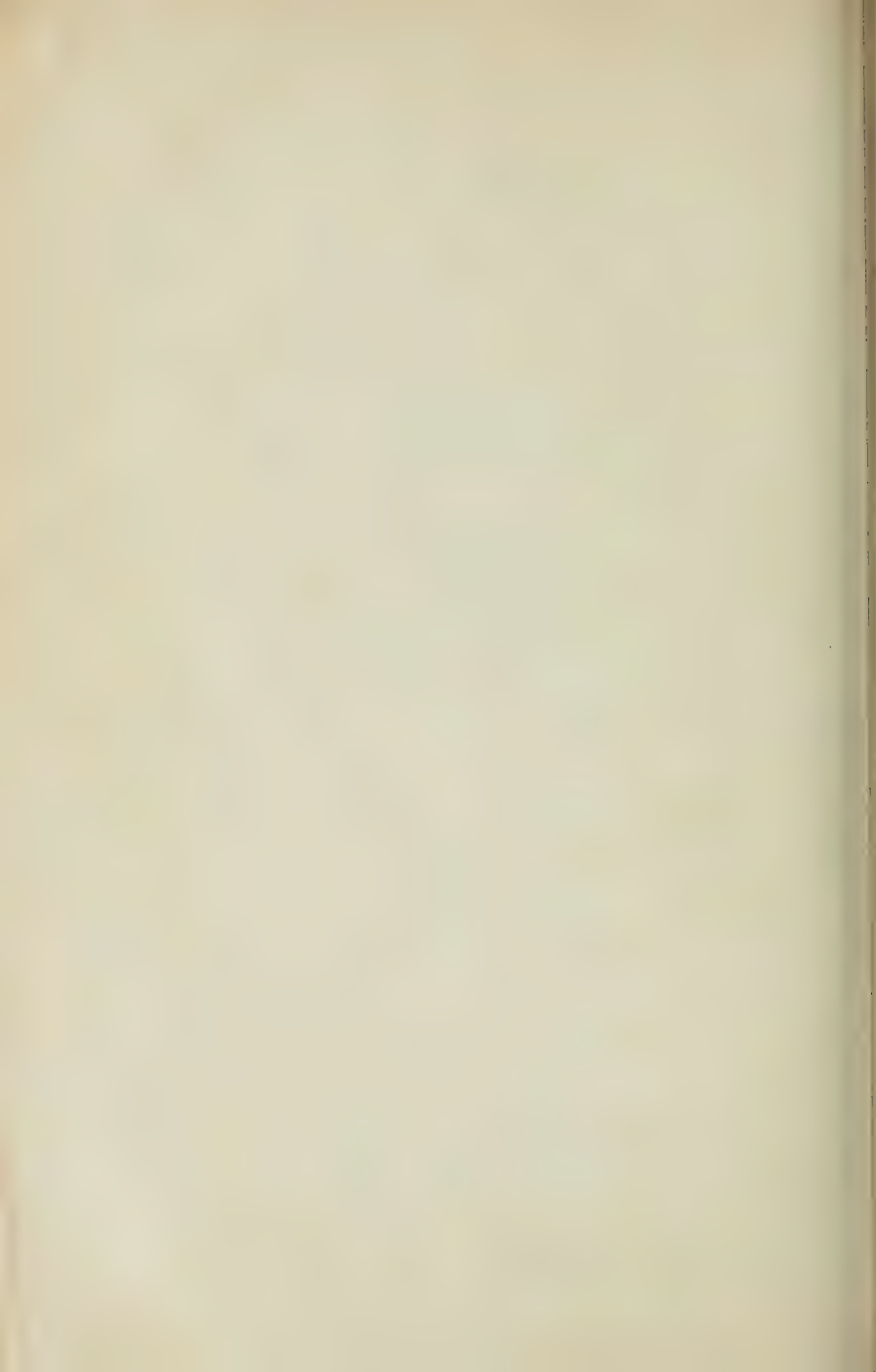
Unfortunately, drug doctors are not always familiar with the effects of drugs. They evidently do not, in many cases, clearly recognize the difference between the symptoms produced by the disease and those produced by the drugs administered. That death conceals many a mistake of the doctor and the druggist is not a joke; it has become a truism. Sometimes very grave results have followed the administration of drugs, which have been attributed to natural causes. Such mistakes on the part of drug doctors who counteract symptoms by powerful poisons, naturally raises the

The Demon, GOUT, whose only master is



STAYS the HAND of the SURGEON





question as to whether they are or are not competent to pass judgment as to the cause of death. A case in point is that of Jane Tappan, a trained nurse in a Massachusetts hospital, who poisoned to death thirty-one patients in 1902. The poisons administered were drugs used as curative agents. She afterwards admitted the fact, and her confession was accredited by the authorities; but the physicians who were supposed to be skilled in the effects of drugs did not suspect poisoning and certified that the thirty-one deaths were due to natural causes. Yet they presume to insist that they only are qualified to give a death certificate.

In July, 1904, an attorney in Cincinnati gave an opinion that osteopaths were not competent to sign death certificates because they are not skilled in the use of drugs. How any one could conclude that an osteopath has a right, under the law, to treat all diseases in all their stages, from birth even to their culmination in death, and not certify as to the cause of death, is left to the imagination of the reader; and how he could conclude that a knowledge of drugging is necessary to determine the cause of death is a nut for the scientist to crack. His decision may imply, but evidently was not so intended, that people are often killed by the administration of drugs and only those trained in a knowledge of their effects, and no others, are competent to reveal, or conceal, the cause of death when due to drugs.

CHAPTER XII.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS THAN DRUGGING IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

*Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught,
The wise for cure on exercise depend;
God never made his work for man to mend.*

—DRYDEN.

As shown in Chapter XI the dominant idea in medical practice almost from the dawn of history has been the giving of drugs. Other methods have been employed from time to time, but most of them have never risen above the rank of adjuncts, used for temporary relief or as convenient remedies to be applied by novices. None of these adjuncts has ever risen to the dignity of a complete and independent system. Dosing must be practiced first, last, and all the time; and any effect produced by anything but drugs was considered only secondary and of little consequence. Hence it is safe to say that the world has had but one system of medical practice up to the time of the advent of Osteopathy; that is drug medication. In fact the use of other means except surgery has been considered entirely beneath the dignity of those educated in medicine as practiced by the dominant schools. Massage may be spoken of in illustration of this point. Almost all drug doctors believe in massage for certain conditions, but they seldom or never use it themselves upon their patients. An examination of the latest published courses of study in a number of medical colleges, including Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and several in Cincinnati and Chicago, shows that massage is not taught in them, not even to the extent of giving a course of lectures upon the subject. Whence the information of the M. D.'s upon this subject about which they profess to know so much? No wonder they instruct the patient to employ a massuer, when any sort of manipulation is needed. They dabble a little with almost everything else, a little

electricity, X-rays, N-rays, hydrotherapy, suggestion, etc., but not a word appears in any of the catalogues examined to show that the pupils receive instruction in any thing that has even the remotest resemblance to Osteopathy.

Yet medical men persist in the absurd claim that they know all of the healing art, and that their schools teach all that is known or practiced by others. A conversation recently with a student in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati revealed the fact that the students think they are taught Osteopathy in that college. Who are responsible for these false notions? Is it possible that men of the reputations of the professors in that institution must deliberately resort to such misrepresentations in order to keep their pupils within the fold of the "regular" practice?

Let us note a few of these adjuncts, some of which were so evidently devoid of merit that the people rejected them, and others which deserve credit as compared with the drug practice. Cohen's "System of Physiologic Therapeutics," in eleven volumes, is the latest and said to be the best treatise upon non-drug methods. It is the work of many eminent specialists in their respective departments unified and systematized by Dr. S. S. Cohen. Quotations in this chapter will be from that work unless otherwise stated.

ELECTRICITY. ✕

Electricity adds nothing to or subtracts nothing from the substances composing the body or the vital force that animates it. It is an irritant and its effects are destructive. Hence its use is not in accordance with the teachings of physiology, and its application as a curative agent is untenable. There is probably no part of the body to which electricity is applied more often in the hope of curing diseases, than the brain and spinal cord. Let the authorities speak for themselves as to the effects.

"In view of the fact that none of the phenomena described as due to galvanization of the head is of general, constant, and uniform occurrence, and that they can not be voluntarily reproduced in the same individual by the same manner of electrification, it is evident that pathologic alterations of such phenomena can not as yet be recognized.

"The assumption that the spinal cord can be influenced by the

application of two electrodes upon the intact skin, with currents such as may safely be employed in electrotherapy, is entirely gratuitous. * * *

"The results obtained by physiologists from direct stimulation of the cord have thus far led to discordant conclusions, and the application of any of these to the living human body is as yet unfruitful and unwarranted."—Vol. II, pages 63-64.)

Every physician has been impressed with the child-like confidence many have in the efficacy of electricity. They have been told that the vital element is simply electricity. Hence they think that an electric current passed through a diseased part supplies it with vitality and restores health; and the sparks emitted by the electric belt, as shown in newspaper advertisements, is to many an ocular demonstration of the efficacy of this supposed life-giving fluid. Even medical journals carry illustrated advertisements which seem to be designed to show that electricity has a world-wide healing power. All such claims are deceptive, to say the least, and the results do not justify the claims of even recognized authorities, as will be seen by the following:

"When one reads in a paper published within the last year by an English neurologist whose name is known the world over, that the electric current possesses an invigorating action upon senile tissues, that it is curative in melancholia, post-epileptic insanity, paranoia chronica and acute hallucinatory psychoses, and that cases of epilepsy that have not been benefited by any medical treatment may be treated with good results by cortical galvanization; or when he reads how a well-known German observer applied a faradaic current to the occiput of a twelve-year-old boy, who, 'in consequence of great psychic excitement, had refused all nourishment,' and thus, 'directly acting upon the cortex of the basal surface of the brain in which the sense of hunger is localized, produced nutritional and metabolic processes in the brain, which removed the functional disorder in the ganglion cells and caused the boy to eat'—one can not but recognize that the scientific basis of electrotherapy is yet rather unstable, and that Möbius still has worlds to conquer."—Volume II, page 125.

No one will claim that the applications of electricity to a patient is without results. Whether the results are benevolent or malevolent can not be readily determined by the apparent effects. How the cure is brought about, if at all, is as uncertain as in the

case of the use of drugs. In fact, it is necessary for the electrotherapeutist to fall back upon a fundamental principle in osteopathic practice, namely, the inherent power of an unobstructed organism to restore health. The following quotations are cited:

"It is well to say at once that any direct curative influence upon the structural alterations caused by disease has not been proved and is not probable. We must, indeed, go even further, and admit that electric applications can have no specific action, inasmuch as electricity is a form of molecular motion and can therefore possess no inherent influence not possessed by some other form of dynamic treatment. * * *

"Indirectly, the function of an organ can be influenced only in one of two ways; either by stimulating—*i. e.*, accelerating—or by inhibiting—*i. e.*, retarding it. Clearly it is impossible to add any quality to those that an organ possesses physiologically; all that we can do is to modify the properties that it already has. As the editor of this system said in his Baltimore address, 'Neither morbidic nor therapeutic agents endow the organism with new attributes or introduce into its operations new powers. As the one, so the other, can act only by modifying that which is habitual, or by evoking that which is latent.' * * *

"How it actually does act is the question that Möbius has propounded and that as yet—all assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding—has not been answered satisfactorily."—Volume II, pages 126-129.

Whether the effects of electricity applied to a patient are psychical or physical, imaginary or real, temporary or permanent, are undetermined even in the minds of its champions:

"That, however, psychic influence does form a very large part of the therapeutically beneficial action of electricity is undoubted, because the channels through which it may so act are manifold. Psychic influence may be exercised directly and indirectly, and, what is often forgotten, intentionally and unintentionally. * * *

"Electricity as a purveyor of suggestion is unsurpassed, and I know of no other means by which beneficial results can be obtained with so great certainty and rapidity in affections superinduced by psychic action."—Volume II, pages 127-8 and 129-30.

Fourteen pages devoted to the electric treatment in diseases of the motor nerves, muscles, and joints develop the following facts:

"The main fact, however, must be recognized, that in the majority of cases of spasm, electricity is therapeutically useless. Only

the most recent cases are at all susceptible to beneficial influence by this means, and perhaps only a minority of these. When pronounced cases of clonic or tonic spasm that have existed for some time are cured by means of electricity, this fact may be accepted as evidence of their hysteric nature. In the latter class of cases the value of static electricity is great."—Volume II, page 164.

"No form of treatment whatever, consequently no form of electricity, will restore the lost function of the already destroyed muscular fibers, or prevent the unaffected fibers from becoming involved in the morbid process. Nevertheless, it is possible that the progress of the disease may be delayed, and for this purpose electric treatment is indicated."—Volume II, page 165.

"For the treatment of gout and rheumatism by means of static electricity great claims have been made and recently renewed. * * * Personally, I have never seen the slightest benefit from static electricity in acute attacks of any kind. In the chronic conditions characterized by pain on pressure of the joints, difficulty, more or less marked, on moving the joints, and spontaneous pain in and around the joints, I have had better success from stabile galvanization of the joint, followed by labile galvanization of the surrounding parts."—Volume II, pages 167-8.

The following quotation tells us of the uncertainty of the effects, and the still greater uncertainty as to how the effects, if any, are produced in cases of neuralgia. But what value can we attach to electricity in two of the most distressing forms of pain after reading the following?

"While we must admit that it is hardly possible in any individual case to preclude the possibility of the psychic effect, upon the patient, of electric treatment, yet I do not believe that there can be much doubt in the minds of those who have had considerable experience in the electric treatment of neuralgias that when such cases are benefited by this treatment, the benefit obtained is directly due to the electricity as such. This specific action of electricity upon neuralgias is generally recognized, but upon what it is dependent—whether upon the production of an altered state of excitability in the hyperesthetic nerve or upon the direct production of anesthesia through strong counter-irritation—can not be stated with any degree of assurance."—Volume II, page 170.

"So, also, trigeminal neuralgia, that most obstinate and most painful of all neuralgias, is often entirely uninfluenced by electric treatment. On the other hand, in some cases—especially those occurring in young persons—systematic galvanization appears to curtail the duration of the disease."—Volume II, page 173.

"Of static electricity it may be said that in mild cases temporary relief may occasionally be obtained by the franklinic interrupted current, while in severe cases no static application, whether the spark, the spray, or franklinic interruptions, is of the slightest value."—Volume II, page 175.

We see and hear much of electrical treatment for diseases of the brain and spinal cord and mental diseases. Many have been led to believe electricity a specific in such cases. The author comes to these conclusions:

"It has been shown that we are able to reach the brain and spinal cord directly by means of an electric current percutaneously applied, but it is highly improbable that currents of sufficient strength to produce any of the action upon which the curative influence of electricity is supposed to depend, reach these organs."—Volume II, page 176.

"Headache and dizziness due to organic disease, arteriosclerotic or otherwise, should, in my opinion, never be treated electrically."—Volume II, page 178.

"The morbid processes in the cord extend further or less far, faster or slower, entirely uninfluenced by the electric current."—Volume II, page 180.

"The treatment of psychoses by means of electricity unfortunately seems again to be gaining a foothold. In stupor, transitory improvements may be obtained by means of faradaic brushing, but never more than this. This sentence practically sums up my opinion of the value of electric treatment for psychoses, unless it be in those cases that are in themselves of mild nature, short duration, and of hysteric or neurasthenic origin."—Volume II, page 179.

In diseases of the spinal cord, by any method, patience is desirable, but under electric treatment a special store is necessary. Even after a long course but little, at most, can be expected. As it is an "assumption that the spinal cord may be influenced by the application of two electrodes to the intact skin," the treatment may serve a purpose in keeping the patient from a rational treatment like Osteopathy.

"Daily applications of from five to ten minutes duration are indicated. Months or years of continued treatment may be necessary, but the results obtained are better than those secured by means of any other single method of treatment, and no case should be given up as hopeless until after it has been subjected to a faithful and prolonged course of electricity."—Volume II, page 182.

"Progressive muscular atrophy is but little, if at all, influenced in its course by electric treatment. I have seen no case in which a muscle once affected recovered its lost function, or in which the progressive implication of other muscles was stayed by the use of electricity. Not much more can be said of the influence of electricity upon other systematic diseases of the spinal cord.

"In spastic spinal paralyses, ataxic paraplegia, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis electric treatment can serve only for the temporary amelioration of certain symptoms or for the hope of improvement that it may inspire."—Volume II, page 183.

It would be hard to find any treatment more unsatisfactory in many cases than electricity. Concerning electric treatment for locomotor ataxia (tabes dorsalis), chorea minor, and paralysis agitans, he says:

"If electricity is to be used at all in tabes, it should be used in the very early stages and not as a last resort."—Volume II, page 184.

"Three courses of six weeks each, treatment being applied every second day, with an interval of six weeks between each course, should do all that can be expected from such treatment. Later, single symptoms may at any time require renewed electric treatment. * * * The ataxia itself, whenever developed, is, I am sure, never influenced by any method of electric treatment. Of the disorders in the function of the bladder and rectum, the same may be said as of the analogous disturbances occurring in myelitis. An attack of gastric crisis may, like an attack of lancinating pain, often be curtailed by means of the sinusoidal current. The optic atrophy of tabes can in no case be arrested in its progression by electric treatment, and the possibility of being accused of having, by such treatment, produced an increase of the visual disorder, should make us very chary of its use in the treatment of this symptom."—Volume II, page 185.

"My own experience has been such as to warrant me in saying that better results can be obtained in nearly all cases of chorea minor by some other means—*e. g.*, medicinal treatment or rest in bed with ice applications to the spine. Single cases will, however, always be encountered that do not yield to any of the foregoing methods, and in these electricity, in view of the beneficial results claimed by authors, will merit a trial."—Volume II, page 186.

"Various writers have recommended this or that electric method as palliative of certain symptoms and even as curative of the disease, but every conscientious observer who follows these recommendations must arrive at the conclusion that all forms and methods

of electric treatment, whether used in recent or in advanced cases, are useful only for their psychic effect."—Volume II, page 187.

As to pulmonary affections, he says:

"Personally, I have no experience in the treatment of either tuberculosis or asthma by means of electricity; the editor of this system tells me that he has observed such methods of treatment sufficiently to be convinced of their inutility."—Volume II, page 195.

Is electricity useful for stomach troubles? Here is the answer:

"It must be said, however, that not only among specialists, but also among general clinicians, there exists much difference of opinion concerning the therapeutic possibilities of electricity in affections of the stomach. The extravagant claims put forth by some tend to bring the whole subject into discredit."—Volume II, page 196.

But little is promised for electric treatment in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, pelvic organs, or skin. Space forbids quotations in proof of this assertion, but they are to be found in the declarations of those considered authority.

Throw out the element of commercialism, the profits of electric treatment to the physician, the advertising journals, the dealer in electric appliances, and the manufacturer and what is certainly left to justify the recommendations of such treatment? While several different electrical appliances are used successfully in diagnosis, it is hardly to be expected that osteopaths, accustomed as they are to something definite and demonstrable, should snatch at so uncertain a straw as electricity. Let its value be demonstrated even to the satisfaction of its scientific votaries, and every true physician will be glad to welcome it as a therapeutic agent.

X-RAYS, ETC.

Almost any result, especially if the patient has faith sufficient, may be obtained by X-ray therapy, but the after effects may not always be satisfactory.

"Numerous attempts have been made to utilize roentgenism in therapeutics, but thus far with few definite results. On some forms of bacterial growth its influence seems to be destructive, but upon others stimulant, and exact knowledge as to the conditions neces-

sary for either effect upon any one organism or upon organisms in general is still lacking. * * *

"Psychically, its suggestive power is undoubtedly great. Either thus, or by more direct action, it has in many authentic instances relieved, for more or less protracted periods, muscular, articular, and neural pains of various origins. * * *

"The subject, as a whole, is fully worthy of serious investigation, but must be considered as yet in the experimental stage; and, moreover, the possibility of harm-doing should ever be borne in mind in all experiments of a clinical nature."—Volume II, page 211.

The passing of medical fads is so rapid that we can not help wondering what the profession will lay hold of next. To-day's most trustworthy remedies are discarded and in many cases denounced to-morrow. Radium, for which so much was claimed only a few months ago, as a curative agent according to recent reports is being abandoned. With the medical profession, almost anything seems to be better than an application of our knowledge of the structures and forces inherent in the body, upon which Osteopathy relies with implicit confidence. In connection with X-ray treatment it will be in order to quote from *Medical News*, February 6, 1904:

"The use of X-ray in cancer should be limited to recurrent and inoperable cases, with the sole exception of small superficial epithelioma of the face. Even here, I believe, the results of excision will prove to be better and more lasting, save in the proximity of the eyelids and nostrils.

"It is most misleading to report as cures, cases in which malignant tumors have merely disappeared under the influence of the X-ray, since speedy return is the rule rather than the exception.

"At the present moment there is no evidence to prove that any permanent cures have been obtained, save possibly in the case of rodent ulcer."

HYDROTHERAPY.

No one can be found who will deny the influence of water upon the human body, both in health and disease. Its use was coincident with the beginning of life. The physical properties of water and its own inherent harmlessness as well as its all-pervading presence in all the tissues of the body, make it an important influence in health and disease. On the other hand, no one can read recent treatises upon the subject of hydrotherapy without being impressed with the limitations of this method of treating the human body when dis-

eased. By water in this connection is meant water, simply water, not water plus some mineral or organic substance in solution. It would be as reasonable to speak of alcohol water, or tea water or coffee water as to speak of lithia water, or sulphur water, or chalybeate water. They are all misnomers and often mislead those who discard drugs into the belief that they are using something that has some mysterious curative power not possessed by drug medication and that its use is not attended with any evil results.

Water is the chief solvent for crystalline substances, salts, and gases. Mineral waters are those in which the mineral ingredients are dissolved in water. It is a law of physics that the greater the amount of substances dissolved in water the less effective it is in dissolving other substances. Hence, as water, its power to dissolve impurities in the system is diminished.

"The purest water is universally the best. Whatever beneficial effects are obtained from water drinking must be attributed to the water itself, and not to any ingredients which it contains. Mineral waters are simply diluted drugs. The ingredients may be obtained at any drug store, and if diluted to the same extent as that in which they are found in the so-called natural waters, the effects obtained from their use would be the same. Medical experience has shown that the best of the so-called mineral waters are those which contain the least mineral ingredients. The very best water is distilled water which has been well aerated."—Kelloggs' Rational Hydrotherapy, pages 929-30.

"In the employment of mineral waters for drinking-cures, it should especially be borne in mind that much more elaborate and complex pharmacologic preparations are concerned than those obtained from the apothecary; and, moreover, their use at health resorts takes place under such peculiar conditions that a curative agent is raised to the dignity of a therapeutic method. Nevertheless, the inference must be rejected that mineral waters are capable of any specific action not explicable by the chemical and physical laws applicable to other remedies of the pharmacopeia."—Cohen, Volume IX, page 414.

The thermic effects must not be lost sight of. Every physician makes use of hot or cold applications in some form. No one denies that water is an excellent and convenient means for applying or withdrawing heat, and that it is in almost universal use for those purposes.

“Much therapeutic utility of water depends upon what Professor Winternitz terms its ‘thermic influence;’ that is to say, upon its physical availability for altering the body-temperature, generally and locally, primarily or secondarily, by addition or by abstraction of heat.”—Volume IX, page 5.

The laity have been taught to believe that the skin will absorb the curative elements in mineral waters, that the results are sure, and the processes scientific. Hence the repute in which resorts provided with mineral baths, mud baths, etc., are held by the people. Science has destroyed another idol. Yet fortunes continue to be made in practices of healing which have been exploded time and again. Those who have met with disappointment by not getting satisfactory results at famous bathing establishments comprise a large part of those taking osteopathic treatment. They are no less forcible in their declaration of failure by such means than the following shows the scientists to be:

“That circumstances upon which, formerly, a particular emphasis was placed in estimating the value of mineral baths—namely, that the constituents of the mineral water employed for the bath were capable of exerting a direct influence by absorption into the blood—has been forced into the background by recent investigation. The question as to whether the uninjured human skin is capable of absorbing the substances dissolved in the water of the bath has been decided in the negative by recent thorough research. The results of earlier studies, apparently showing that increase in weight occurs after the bath and that this is due to absorption of water; that the increase in the quantity of urine secreted after the bath is a result of the absorption of water; and, further, that after simple muriated baths there is an increase in the urinary chlorids, indicating a diffusion of the salt of the bath, have not been confirmed. The positive results showing the presence of iodine in the urine after bathing in water containing iodine are likewise valueless, as the experimenters failed to make sufficient allowance for the volatility of iodine, so that the inhalation, during the bath of the vapors of this substance through the respiratory tract does not appear to be excluded. * * *

“It is true that substances capable of injuring the horny layer of the skin—as, for instance, mercuric chlorid, arsenic, salicylic acid, salol—will, when added to the bath, be absorbed through the human skin.”—Cohen, Volume IX, pages 369-70.

“As the theory of absorption of the iron into the blood stream

through the external integument can scarcely be accepted at present, any notable difference in effect between the steel baths and the acid baths is not to be expected. Steel baths, like other carbonated baths, are effective through irritation of the skin by the carbon dioxid."—Volume IX, page 398.

There are no two other diseases that are supposed to receive so great benefit from the use of mineral waters as rheumatism and gout. Cohen, in Volume VI, states the conclusions to which those who have carefully investigated these subjects have arrived. He says:

"Mineral springs are often resorted to advantageously by rheumatics, who are helped both by the drinking of such waters and by bathing in them. It does not seem probable that the chemical constituents of these mineral springs play a very important part in effecting the relief which sufferers from rheumatism so often experience. Without doubt it is through the copious use of water, the dilution of the blood and tissue fluids and the increased elimination of the soluble toxins by the various emunctories, particularly the kidneys and the skin, that the most good is accomplished."—Page 349.

"There have been many spring-waters recommended as preventives of gout. It is probable that large quantities of water do more good by the physical presence of fluid in the blood-vessels and tissues than the various mineral ingredients which spring-water may from time to time contain."—Page 354.

Once in a while advocates of other systems openly admit their inefficiency except as they can in some mysterious way stimulate the "natural independent remedial resources of the human body." Nature is the only healer. This fundamental principle of Osteopathy, as announced by Dr. Still in 1874, and implicitly relied upon by him and his followers, is slowly gaining recognition by the medical profession. Note again what Cohen says:

"A study of the natural independent remedial resources of the human body has been undertaken on numerous sides, and I have myself attempted to show that the actual remedial value of the measures applied in treatment—as the editor of this series has likewise pointed out—is to be found in the invigoration of the organism and of all of its functions; and that hydrotherapy, balneotherapy, thermotherapy, and phototherapy exhibit these effects only when the process of reaction are efficiently controlled."—Volume IX, page 48.

A liberal use of pure water taken internally is undoubtedly conducive to health, and often a valuable aid in combatting disease; and the same element commingled with soap applied externally is necessary from an esthetic as well as a hygienic standpoint. But many of the applications of this most valuable element prevalent at sanitariums, health resorts, watering places, medicinal springs, etc., afford temporary relief; and in many cases serve only to foster commercialism in the healing art.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Two volumes of Cohen's System are devoted to climatology and health resorts. All know that there are many cases that are benefited by a change from the debilitating grind and monotony of their daily duties. Others could so shape their daily lives, if they would, that there would be little need of the "change" thought so essential. And the benefits to be derived from the comforts of life, surrounded by quiet and the conveniences of a well-ordered home, would be immeasurably greater, in many cases, than the advantages to accrue when subjected to the excitement and annoyances generally experienced at resorts. Some people can't rest at home; let them go away. Some can't find anything good enough in America; let them go to Europe. Some can't find good drinking water where God has provided it most abundantly, and at least expense; let them go to some mineral spring resort where they can get impure water and pay well for it. The following paragraph taken in connection with what has been said about water, expresses the logical conclusion as to the general effect of sending patients away from home:

"It is often difficult to form an estimate of how much of the benefit derived from health resorts is due to climate and how much to associated influences. At any rate, it must be clearly understood, in regard to the climates and health resorts here recommended, that the climate is merely one element in the treatment; the various other elements, such as mental rest, cheerful surroundings, open-air life, altered diet and regimen, the use of mineral waters, and the like, will now briefly be considered."—Volume IV, page 245.

Tuberculosis is one of the diseases that yields most readily through climatic influences. Cohen says, "The cure of tuberculosis, during the early stages at least, like its prevention, is possible in all

healthful climates where good diet can be obtained and where much time can be spent in the open air." And the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has conferred a boon upon those afflicted with consumption by making the statement below. It contains some good osteopathic doctrine applicable also to other diseases than consumption.

"Certain climatic conditions are doubtless greatly favorable for the cure of tuberculosis. There is much less in climate, however, than was formerly supposed. The idea that there is some mysterious unknown property about the air of Colorado, Arizona, California, or any other state, which makes it a cure for consumption, should be dispelled.

"For the most part it is simply a question of pure air; and pure air in Ohio is just as pure as the air in any other place. It is true that certain cases of consumption may be much benefited by certain climatic conditions not everywhere present. * * *

"It should be clearly understood that there is no drug cure for consumption. It is the natural forces of the body that destroy or imprison the germs of tuberculosis and heal the lungs, and the aim is to restore these forces and keep them at the highest possible point of effectiveness.

"The body manufactures its own remedy, but can do so only under favorable circumstances.

"The surgeon places the ends of a broken bone together and by appliances keeps them in proper position. Natural curative processes firmly unite them, and the broken bone is made whole.

"In a similar way nature tries to cure diseased lungs, and the wise physician aids her by fresh air, and abundance of nourishing food, and a proper regulation of rest and exercise. These are the agencies used in the sanatorium treatment of consumption.

"There is no drug that will cure the disease, and drugs are used only as temporary aids to natural forces. Beware of specific consumption cures. There is none."

Let living in any climate in accordance with these rational views be accompanied by osteopathic treatment to improve the nerve and blood supply to the diseased parts and increase the oxydizing power in respiration, and, as proven in scores of cases treated early, the disease is shorn of almost all its terrors. Or even if the doctors would recognize the fact that there are "mechanical impediments" and put into their practice the "discovery" (at least thirty years old to Dr. Still) heralded by Dr. Work in the *Philadelphia Press*, April

18, 1904, they would cease to torture consumptives with drugs. This is what Dr. Work says:

"The reduction of the consumptives' respiration in the first stage to about two-thirds of the normal volume, is due very largely to mechanical impediments. The circumference of his chest is constricted, its walls are unduly rigid and his respiratory muscles are quite unequal to produce adequate respiratory movements. But all these obstructions to normal breathing are readily amenable to passive movements prescribed for and applied to the patient by which the thorax can be expanded, the elasticity of the walls increased, and all the muscles of respiration including the diaphragm and those of the abdomen greatly invigorated. If by these means the volume of respired air can be increased only three cubic inches at each tranquil respiration over and above the reduced volume habitually breathed, the extra amount of air entering the lungs every twenty-four hours, would amount to about fifty cubic feet, enough to exercise notable curative influence."

SUGGESTION.

Suggestion is a prominent element in many kinds of practice. Those who ought to know seem to think that it is the effective power in mind cure, faith cure, Christian science, Dowieism, divine healing, mental healing, hypnotism—in short all of those methods in which no material agency is used in the practice. It, doubtless, is a scientific principle and may be used to advantage in many diseased conditions. The above statement is not to be construed to mean that suggestion actually cures in cases where a real physical disturbance exists. When there is really nothing the matter with the patient, it is most effective. Probably many cases of cure attributed to suggestion are due to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*—the healing power of nature—always a potent influence for good.

"In mind cure and in faith cure, the essential feature of the treatment is the suggestion to the patient, or by the patient to himself, of the absence of the various symptoms which he presents. Combined with the negative hallucination of the absence of disease, or the non-existence of disease, there is also the positive belief of the patient in his well-being. The suggestions are made, or supposed to be made, in the waking state. In many of the reported cases, however, there is reason to believe that there was established some degree of hypnosis. Indeed, the very monotony of the repeti-

tion of the suggestion, the fixation of the mind of the subject upon one idea, and the constant repetition of the idea to him, or by himself in some set phrase, embrace the common factors of the induction of hypnosis. That powerful results, however, can be induced by suggestion in the waking state, we have already seen. Bernheim has repeatedly declared that hypnosis is not at all necessary to achieve startling effects by suggestion."—Cohen, Volume VIII, page 310.

"The discussion of so-called Christian science as a religion is best left to theologians. As a therapeutic method it concerns not only medical practitioners, but every rational human being. Undeniably the treatment is one of suggestion, and, speaking more specifically, of suggestion by the induction of the negative hallucination."—Volume VIII, page 316.

Hypnotism has received a great deal of attention from the best scientific minds. It has been subjected to scientific tests and many wonderful cures have been reported. The results, as often pointed out, may be dangerous. Theoretically, its influences might be as readily exerted for evil as for good; and demonstrated facts confirm the theory. At best, Cohen comes to the following conclusions:

"To begin, if hypnotism be at all applicable as a method of treatment, it is applicable to an exceedingly limited number of cases. * * * On the whole, however, the field for hypnotism, under the best conditions, is practically nil. Of a truth, hypnotism never cures any affections except those which are readily curable by other and physiologic measures; while it induces, let me repeat, a distinctly pathologic state. In spite of all that has been maintained to the contrary, proof is lacking that hypnotism possesses any genuine curative power. How 'artificially induced hysteria' can cure, passeth human understanding. It ranks of necessity with 'mind cure' and the imbecilities of Eddyism."—Volume VIII, page 304.

American Medicine for March 12, 1904, has two articles by "regular" medical doctors advocating "mind cure," which must prove very gratifying to those who make most use of that factor in healing diseases of the body. The two quotations below are not given to support such a theory, but to show the blind pertinacity with which drug doctors class Osteopathy with the systems based upon "mind cure." They show also that there is a strong tendency on the part of the old medical profession to discard the use of

drugs and fall back upon some other system that is equally mysterious and even more limited in its application to disease. So far there seems to have been nothing thought of, and tried, that has not received the sanction of the profession, except the fundamental osteopathic idea that a deranged structure may cause disease and the correction of the derangement may cure disease.

"There can be no doubt that if the mental factor in medicine had been properly recognized, studied, and taught by our predecessors in medicine, quackery, witchcraft, faith cures, osteopathy, Eddyism, etc., would never have attained the position they hold to-day. * * *

"The neglect of the mental factor in medicine is a source of unpardonable weakness on the part of the medical profession. Our failure to appreciate this important fact in the past has been the one prolific cause of so much skepticism on the part of the laity, and has driven millions of our good paying and intelligent patrons to seek relief at the hands of uneducated fanatics and quacks, who play their role under the guise of Christian science, osteopathy, faith cures, etc."—Page 435.

"Although, we are bound to reject what is false, we are under the same bonds to accept what is true, which applies as much to Christian science as to the other forms of mind cure. * * *

"The Christian science folk very wrongly claim that their cures are positive proof of the correctness of their theories, and all their theories. But with the same sort of reasoning, we should have to admit that the cures wrought by the various other forms of mind cure (faith cure, divine science, animal magnetism, osteopathy, the water of Lourdes, etc.) are equally positive proof of the theories given in explanation of them. For all these have cures as certain and theories as positive."—Page 437.

Other methods of healing, unlike the forms of suggestion already alluded to, but practically the same, are no less mystic in their methods because they apparently make use of physical means. Metallotherapy was one of these which at one time had an immense clientage. Perkins's tractors were reputed to be wonderfully successful in this country and England. The electric belt and other appliances of a similar nature are the more recent forms which metallotherapy uses now under the guise of electricity.

"Doubtless both in metallotherapy and in Perkins's tractors, as in Charcot's magnets, the dominant factor at work was sugges-

tion. How powerfully suggestion acts in hysteria, even in the waking state, we have already seen. In addition, the monotonous impression produced upon the skin by the application of a metallic surface or the steady strokings of the Perkins's tractors, suggests the monotonous impression of the hypnotic experiment."—Volume VIII, page 310.

Our author, Cohen, refers to "other mystic methods," and in the last sentence of the following quotation he may have reference to the practices of the medicine men of to-day. Being a "regular," he might not feel justified in openly arraigning his own school of practice and in denouncing its pet methods. As he may not have made that idea perfectly clear a quotation from Dr. S. S. Wallian's paper, read before the section in therapeutics and materia medica, at the International Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., in 1902, is also presented:

"Mystic medicine is as old as the race. Some forms have gone, others have come, but no matter how the dress has been changed, the method is always the same. The incantations of the 'medicine man' differ in no essential from the incantations of the Eddyist or the Doweyite. Each deals with disease as the result of sin and crime as evidence of the anger or the ill-will of the demons or of the gods, who must be appeased by prayer, charms, and magical rites; or who must be opposed by some occult knowledge or mystic power possessed by the healer. Civilization merely adds a complex outward raiment, but this raiment conceals the same old puerile superstition and magic that characterized the medical practice of our savage ancestors."—Volume VIII, pages 317-8.

"Our inherited lunacy of logic makes us assume that this or that substance has a certain 'affinity' for this or that organ, tissue, or outlet. We teach, and try to believe, that it 'expend its force' as an 'inhibitor' of this or that set of nerve terminals; has 'primary' and 'secondary' 'effects;' 'interrupts' this or that reflex. This is but the old gibberish, rewritten and set to music. The only notable change from the old mythologies is a mere change of costume. The Deities now invoked are represented, not by brazen images and carvings in stone, but by chemic symbols and hypothetic equations. The modern fane is a laboratory; the later altar a dissection table. Thus we no longer ask the stars, but pin our faith to the distortions of the microscope, the muffled echoes of the pleximeter, the uncertain tracings of the sphygmograph, and the sighing murmurs of the stethoscope. From these we gather our oracles, interrogating them each according to his personal idiosyncrasy or mere individual

whim. Even food can never be in an active sense a factor. It is as passive as the wool that goes to the cards. The vital forces, with their limitless and little-understood actions and reactions are the only real factors."

The dominant school of medicine takes delight in associating Osteopathy with the suggestive methods of the healers referred to above. As a matter of fact it is more unlike them, than drug medication. What can be said of bread pills and colored water (placebos), or even the high potencies as used by drug doctors? When practiced in its purity by one who thoroughly understands Osteopathy, both in theory and practice, that is, by an osteopath thoroughly trained as such, the element of suggestion is entirely absent.

PNEUMOTHERAPY.

Volume X of the "System of Physiologic Therapeutics" is devoted to pneumotherapy and inhalation methods. That an abundance of pure air and a well developed respiratory apparatus are necessary conditions, both in health and disease, goes without saying. All that is being done by the medical profession and physical culturists in their efforts to teach the people to use pure air, a healing power within the reach of almost every one, is to be commended. When the world realizes the value of pure air as a preventive of consumption and the doctors apply the principle of Osteopathy in seeing that there is no interference with the nerve and blood supply to and from the lungs, we may hope to stay the progress of "the great white plague" and its compeer, pneumonia. Inhalation methods have been but little more successful than other artificial or unnatural procedures; and our author records another failure as the result of adopting strange methods instead of holding close to nature.

"It is the dream of all therapists, as it is the aim of many laboratory workers at the present day, to elevate medicine to the rank of an exact science with immutable laws and principles. But the dream is very far from realization. We are not yet justified in deducing a priori from our exact knowledge of the action of a therapeutic agent, its effect in a given case of disease. In practice, experience goes before theory. Waldenburg determined, with what he thought was mathematical precision, the effects of pneumothera-

peutic apparatus on the lungs and on the circulation, and laid it down as a principle that these effects must be produced in every case. * * *

"Granted that the thoracic cage is comparable to the vessel with elastic walls, it must not be forgotten that the organism, in this, as in every other case, possesses the power of accommodating itself to the new conditions to which it is subjected; and Waldenburg was mistaken in denying the influence of nervous neuro-muscular, and vasomotor processes. On the contrary, the effort on the part of the organism, when suddenly placed under unusual conditions, to call these protective agencies into action, has been considered by many authors to be chiefly responsible for the main physiologic effects produced by the active (or differential) pneumotherapeutic methods. It is probably along these lines that the most satisfactory explanation for many of the therapeutic results obtained will be found, although I believe that in the majority of instances the results must be ascribed to purely mechanical causes."—Volume X, pages 236-7.

LORENZ TREATMENT.

Newspapers often give unstinted praise to doctors upon insufficient grounds and long before the ultimate results of the treatment can possibly be known. A case in point is the enthusiasm with which they reported Dr. Lorenz's treatment of dislocated hips when he visited the United States in 1902. The reports by the newspapers, apparently sanctioned by the doctors, and even the claims of the medical journals would lead most readers to believe that the Lorenz method was almost invariably successful. The hopes of most doctors, except osteopaths and a few conservative surgeons, as will be seen by opinions freely expressed at the time, were unduly raised. While there is doubtless much to commend in the method, it has proven thus far to be a great disappointment. The *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal* for April 2, 1904, reports a discussion on the results of Lorenz's work, in which Dr. Townsend said the cures "would probably be under twenty-five per cent." He also said:

"That Dr. Lorenz himself returned to this country and removed several plaster casts. He dictated the notes. He examined four cases; there was not a case of the four which he said was a perfect anatomical reposition." Dr. Fisk said "The last time he looked up the record, about sixty per cent had relapsed. He did

not mean to say that forty per cent were cured." "Dr. Myers mentioned a case reduced three times with the ordinary manipulations of Lorenz, each time relapsing."

The following special dispatch to the *Cincinnati Enquirer* is in marked contrast with the laudations freely bestowed upon Dr. Lorenz by the newspaper and press generally about the time he was engaged in performing his wonderful feats. The "cures" are on a par with most other cures, whether by drugs, surgery, or any other method in which resort is had to unnatural or violent means.

"New York, March 4, 1904.—New York doctors are discussing the statement of Dr. John Ridlon that the Lorenz operation on Lolita Armour had been a failure.

"Dr. Ridlon stated that the limb operated on by the Austrian surgeon was now an inch and a half shorter than before the operation. On the other hand, the leg which was operated on, in accordance with the usual surgical methods—under the knife—had been successfully treated.

"Dr. Ridlon declared that the bloodless operation for congenital hip dislocation had been successful in only ten cases out of ninety-three."

Osteopaths had done similar work by their own methods before Dr. Lorenz had been heard of; but some of them, notably Dr. H. W. Forbes, have appropriated his good points, and, so far as the facts are at present obtainable, secured much better results than Dr. Lorenz or any of his followers.

EXERCISE.

There is much in Cohen's chapters on exercise that every osteopath can recommend to some of his patients with advantage; on the other hand, there is much that every osteopath should shun as he would calomel or digitalis. Exercises as remedial agents are of little use, and have often been positively dangerous, to many who have finally had to resort to Osteopathy for relief. On the other hand, they are often just what is needed, and, if wisely directed, they are of special value as prophylactic agents for persons engaged in sedentary pursuits.

Many of the recommendations as to exercises, games, sports, and gymnastics are valuable, and may be used to great advantage by

all practitioners. In the estimation of the osteopath the unexcusable weakness of all these exercises is the failure to recognize the numberless small defects, especially in the spine, that are the primary causes of the gross lesions and weaknesses upon which so much stress is laid. A knowledge of these little abnormalities before they have culminated in disease would enable the trainer to understand the futility of most exercises as curative agents and the danger in some that might be suitable to other conditions.

ORTHOPEDICS.

The instruments of torture described in the chapter of Cohen's work on orthopedic apparatus are almost invariably relegated to the junk pile by the osteopath. Some of them may be used as a temporary expedient when indicated, or as a constant aid in a permanent deformity; but as curative agents they are scarcely worthy a moment's attention.

The chapter on corrective manipulations in orthopedic surgery comes nearest to the osteopathic idea of any in the ten volumes; but as the treatments described apply only to correcting deformities, not to the removal of the cause of those deformities and the effects produced by them, it is, perhaps, doing violence to language as well as to truth to say that anything is to be found even here savoring of Osteopathy. Of course osteopaths do use the same procedures when they treat directly the place of disturbance; but they are such a small and ineffectual part of his work that they **can not** be considered an element in osteopathic treatments.

MASSAGE.

Let it be stated again that osteopaths do not deny the efficacy of other methods of treatment. Massage is beneficial in many cases, and is sometimes used by osteopaths. In general, they believe its practice is unscientific because it does not strike at the cause or causes of the trouble. Like other methods it treats effects instead of causes. But the climax of ignorance or misrepresentation is reached when the claim is made that Osteopathy is massage. In reading on massage, Volume VII, of Cohen's System, you will **not** find one osteopathic idea. You will not find in the chapters on mas-

sage a suggestion of the osteopathic idea as to the disturbance to the bones, not a hint as to the use osteopaths make of the spinal column, ribs, innominates, or joints in the treatment of diseases. On the other hand, you will find so much that is positively non-osteopathic, and diametrically opposed to all osteopathic ideas and practices that we can scarcely help marveling that a scientific mind should be so reckless as to confound the two. For example, the masseur lays stress upon movements which are accurately classified and described; he says, page 19, "As the value of massage and its good effects are wholly dependent upon the exact performance of the movements used, it will be necessary to describe them with some minuteness." The osteopath can not, in one case in ten, use any routine or predetermined movement. He must always be guided in his movements by the conditions he finds in the tissues, that is, their approach to or departure from their normal condition.

Many cases in which Osteopathy is indicated are not to be treated by massage. Cohen specifies a number of cases in which massage is counter-indicated, in all of which Osteopathy is indicated. Evidently massage would be injurious in most of the cases mentioned and the warnings given are timely. But as the movements described are not even suggestive of the work of the osteopath in the diseases named, the warnings do not apply to the qualified osteopath. The following is Cohen's paragraph relating to the treatment of fever by massage:

"First, as a rise of temperature is one of the results, the presence of fever in a case should forbid massage. It has, indeed, been used to reduce temperature, an end which may be attained by reversing the usual centripetal direction of the hand-grasps and thus slowing instead of hastening the blood-current; but the benefit of the procedure is more than doubtful, the possible evil results serious, and the operation disagreeable to the patient and very trying to the masseur. In certain feverish cases in which the treatment is indicated for general nutritive failure,—for example, in phthisis,—a moderate application may be cautiously made during the afebrile interval."—Volume VII, pages 46-7.

Just imagine an osteopath who would think of "reversing the usual centripetal direction of the hand-grasps and thus slowing instead of hastening the blood-current," instead of resorting to the

osteopathic way of controlling and reducing fever. The author also mentions the following "counter-indications to general massage," in all of which Osteopathy has won many a signal victory: burns; wounds; cutaneous inflammations; pus formations; malignant growths; cystic tumors; menstruation; pregnancy; miscarriage; after child-birth; "where the pathologic tissue changes are limited in extent, massage may be used in the affected areas only;" "acute inflammatory conditions, local or general, periosteal, peritoneal, and so on, are with a few exceptions unsuited for treatment by massage;" "gastric and duodenal ulcers;" atheroma, aneurism, and severe varicose veins.

Cohen's estimate of many of the mechanical devices intended to give massage, as "muscle-beaters," "roller apparatus," etc., is but little greater than that placed upon such machines by osteopaths. But a conservative agent would not speak more kindly of "the ^{electric} electric percussor by Granville" and "the Zander system of massage by machinery" than does our author. We have often heard of the psychic effect of different methods of treatment, but the zenith of incongruity is reached when he says that some people,

"May be given the necessary manipulation by machinery nearly as well as by hand, with the additional advantage that the mental effect produced by the huge and complicated machines may be a valuable adjunct. Moreover, if long continued treatment is necessary the cost to the patient of massage by machine will be less than that of treatment by hand a like period."—Volume VII, page 135.

The claim that "the cost to the patient of massage by machine will be less" is a forcible argument to present to the poor; and the following concerning the Zander machines will surely catch the snobbish rich, who always measure the value of every thing by its cost in dollars and cents:

"The motive power is entirely separate and may be steam or electricity. The apparatus is only sold in sets, the first cost is very great, the expense of running and maintenance large, and the machines of considerable complexity."—Volume VII, page 132.

The change in fashion in drugs is not more noticeable than the change in mechanical appliances for the correction of deformities. Manufacturers seem to be competing with each other to see which

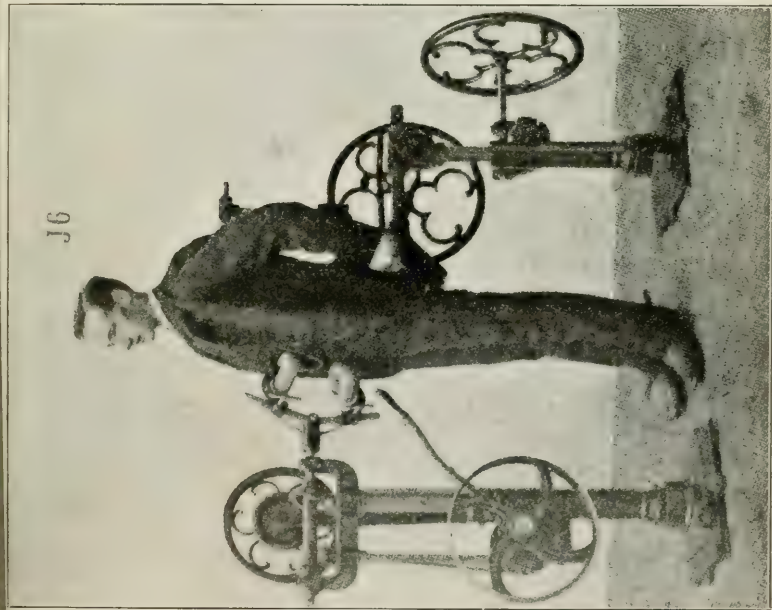
can produce the greatest number of complicated machines for the avowed benefit of mankind. The cuts shown opposite pages 340 and 388 are taken from Cohen, Volume VII. These machines are highly praised and are spoken of as up-to-date appliances for the purposes intended. How crude, cruel, and complicated are all such procedures compared with the methods used by Osteopathy! Below is the description given for the treatment of lumbago:

“As an example of the complexity of the treatment by apparatus, Friedlander’s prescription for lumbago employs the Zander machines as follows: The letters are the designations of separate pieces of apparatus; ‘C 1, by which the trunk is bent forward, sitting; C 2, by which the trunk is extended, sitting; C 4, in which the patient, sitting bent forward with extended legs, has the upper trunk extended; next, C 6 and C 7, for sidewise trunk-movements and trunk-twisting; finally several machines for active leg-movements, followed by B 2, which performs effleurage of the hip, and B 4, which applies simultaneous effleurage to the hip- and knee-joints.’ Other authors suggest adding to this list of nine or ten machines, another for applying vibrations to the lumbar regions.”—Volume VII, page 136.

The popular clamor for Osteopathy has also stimulated the medical profession to try to furnish “something just as good.” Believing as many do that Osteopathy is simply a system of mechanical stimulation, a dozen or more vibrators, sometimes also called “riveting machines,” “pummeling machines,” etc., for “vibratil massage” have been placed upon the market. It is not necessary to go into details. Suffice it to say, that all such machine treatment is as unlike Osteopathy in its application as is massage or hydrotherapy. While they may be useful, they are doubtless harmful in many cases in which Osteopathy is specially indicated. A bony lesion can not be removed by a senseless machine in untrained hands any more successfully than by untrained, uneducated, short term, or correspondence school osteopaths.

OSTEOPATHY.

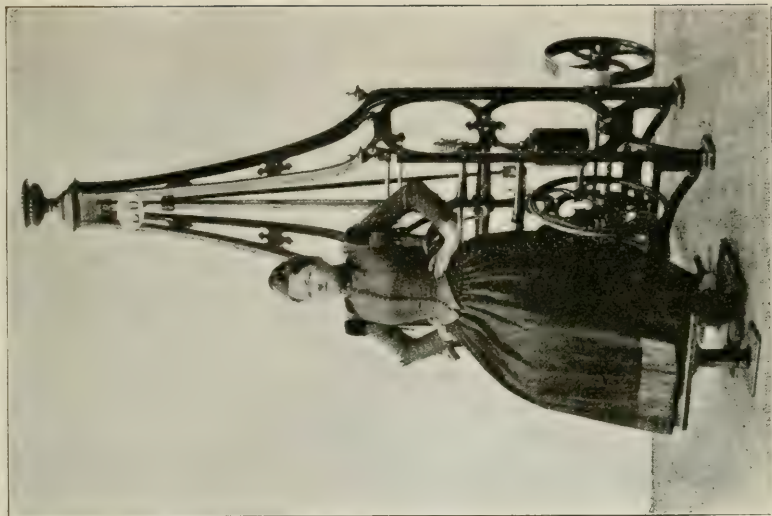
Volume VII of Cohen’s System appeared in March, 1904, and is supposed to be up to date. It gives one and a half pages to Osteopathy, all of which is quoted below. This is done to enable the reader to see for himself the extremes to which opponents of the



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ZANDER MACHINE FOR ABDOMINAL MASSAGE.

Massage Machines Approved by the Medical Profession. (See page 388.)



ZANDER MACHINE FOR CHEST MOVEMENT.



system go, the recklessness of their statements, and their ignorance of the subject. It would require a past master of the order of Ananias, and Baconian terseness, to condense a greater number of falsehoods in so short a space; particular attention is called to the last two sentences in the second paragraph below. In the next paragraph he admits the fact that if "educated physicians had known what osteopaths know," the osteopaths would never have had a chance. Oh, that "if." As the eleven volumes are designed especially for the medical fraternity, and may be read but little by others than doctors, what is said about Osteopathy will help to deepen the ignorance of a class of doctors that have long been devoted to an unswerving opposition to truth, and to arouse the indignation of another class that recognizes that there is yet much to learn, and believe in old-fashioned truthfulness and fair dealing between man and man. Here is what Dr. J. K. Mitchell says on pages 79 and 80, including a foot-note, which repeats the old senseless claim that Osteopathy is "mental suggestion," and that it is "so severe as to be dangerous:"

"Since the admirers of the very latest curative system that has gained vogue proclaim loudly that it is not massage, there is an evident necessity for one writing on massage to say something about that method which rejoices in the sufficiently barbarous name of Osteopathy. Its prophets announce that it is destined altogether to supersede ordinary medical practice. Ordinary medical practice, according to the prophets of the new dispensation, consists only in the administration of drugs; and with these, osteopathic practice asserts that it does not concern itself. In short, we have to deal with a new 'pathy,' that is to say, with an exclusive system, founded on one idea; an idea, to be sure, rather more rational than that now-abandoned theory on which another exclusive system was built—namely, the origin of all chronic diseases in the itch. This 'osteopathic' idea is—or was—that nearly all diseases are the result of displacements of bones, which, thus displaced, press upon various nerves and organs, and so give rise to manifold and varied symptoms. The 'osteopath' treats the resulting conditions, theoretically, by replacing the bones; practically, by a rather rude massage. It hurts his feelings to call the proceedings massage, and it is indeed rather hard—on massage; but that is what it is—a fact which is not altered by the claim of its having been invented in Missouri. The books of the school are numerous, and generally hyperbolic or

ill-written; the work of its founder being particularly vague, windy, and pompous. In their manuals of practice may be found directions for the treatment of small-pox, scarlet fever, apoplexy, whooping-cough, and headache, by manipulation of certain regions in which they find 'lesions.' Everything is due to a 'lesion,' and a lesion apparently means only a bone out of place. Some of the 'lesions' which they commonly find are interesting. For example, 'Dr.' Hazard's book on the subject describes dislocation of a vertebra as a very frequent cause of disease and one easily remedied by proper manipulations; the atlas vertebra is particularly subject to 'lesion,' but is fortunately readily restored. Another fruitful source of trouble is 'displacement of a rib!' This causes heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, and other difficulties.

"Except for its wide spread, the matter is hardly worth wasting time on. The 'new school,' as it likes to call itself, knows nothing that is not already a part of legitimate medical literature, barring its absurd invention of 'lesions.' It magnifies and verbosely misapplies its little knowledge—and much unfounded assumption—concerning the vasomotor or sympathetic nervous system. The 'osteopaths' put aside as useless lumber all physiology, all pathology, all etiology, all physical diagnosis except what they pretend to learn by touch—a wide enough claim, since they assert that they can touch a number of unreachable organs. Bacteriology, chemistry, and the normal and abnormal functions of the organs of digestion and assimilation are impartially ignored by them.

"The fact is that if all educated physicians really knew and appreciated the proper place and value of massage and other forms of mechanical therapeutics, and made right use of the knowledge, the osteopaths would never have had a chance; for, let them say what they will, if study of their books makes any one thing certain about the system, it is that they have found out and exploited the usefulness of massage and manipulations. The force of the accusation against them lies in their claiming impossible things and doing harmful ones. [Footnote.] In a recent article (*American Medicine*, October 17, 1903) Dr. R. C. Newton, who states that the practice is of old Italian origin, sums up the osteopathic matter in the following excellent terms: 'Whatever permanent good the osteopaths do, they do by mental suggestion, followed by massage and manipulation, and in some cases by hydrotherapy and the use of heat and cold. They probably accomplish more than ordinary masseurs because they are fiercer and bolder in the application of their methods. The lesson they teach is that the human frame can not only endure, but can be benefited by maneuvers which are usually regarded as so severe as to be dangerous. To teach people the necessity of bodily

exercise, if they wish to enjoy good health, has been and still is a difficult and discouraging task. But the people are learning their lesson for all that; and the osteopaths are contributing (albeit unwittingly) their share to the fund of human knowledge.’”

The fact that osteopaths do not always draw clearly the line of demarkation between Osteopathy and massage or other systems of mechano-therapy is not denied or ignored. There can be no doubt but many so-called osteopaths give more or less massage along with Osteopathy; in fact, so much, that their treatment might be called massage. But even that, lacking as it does the exactness of routine described in works on that subject and followed by the best masseurs, is so unlike massage in method and purpose that it can hardly be called by that name. Truly, massage, as practiced by osteopaths, if practiced at all, may justly be considered a crude form of massage, when judged by the standards of that system. Many a time has the writer heard patients who had taken massage say that they did not see how any one who was familiar with both could say that they were alike.

Dr. F. J. Fassett draws the following conclusions in an exhaustive paper on “Systems of Mechanical Therapeutics—A Comparative Study,” read at the Cleveland meeting of the American Osteopathic Association. It was published in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* for March, 1904, and is worthy a careful perusal by all who desire to be informed upon that subject:

“I. In so far as osteopathic procedure consists in abdominal manipulations or in kneading of muscles intended to stimulate or to numb the nerves, or press out abnormal deposits, it differs very little from massage, and should be called by that name.

“II. That which is new and essential in Osteopathy, properly so called, may be represented in the following:

“(1). In theory: The habit of relating disease of tissue with irritation or malnutrition of the corresponding nerve centers, or disturbance along the nerve path connecting the tissue and the center.

“(2). In diagnosis: The practice of searching for the cause of this malnutrition or irritation by detailed examination of the position of the bony structures, the tension or hardness of muscles and the development of the ligaments, all of these within a relatively

circumscribed area about the center or in the region known to be physiologically connected with it.

"(3). In treatment: The practice of directing the manipulation primarily to the region of the nerve center or to the exact point of discovered irregularity; of limiting the manipulation to such work as is thought necessary to remove the ultimate cause of the disease, and of then trusting restoration of nutrition and adjustment of normal degrees of activity to the natural regulating mechanism of the body."

The late Dr. G. D. Hulett made the following clear statement in a brief article on "Wherein Osteopathy Differs from Massage," in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, June, 1904:

"In a recent communication from an author of a work on massage some reference to osteopathic writing was made which calls attention to a subject of prime importance to the further presentation of osteopathic principles. In the communication the charge was made that if osteopaths were at all familiar with the history and methods of manual treatment they would no longer make the claim that Dr. Still had 'discovered Osteopathy.' Unfortunately for our system, as well as for the information of the author in question, the article to which the latter called attention laid apparently greater emphasis upon mechanical stimulation and relaxing muscles than upon the essentially adjustive treatment. And this is the fact and the subject that requires careful consideration, if we expect to be able to defend ourselves against the unjust charge that our practice is but a 'crude form of massage.' If osteopaths would take the trouble to read Graham, Eccles, Kleen, Kellgren, Ziegenspech, or any other authority on mechanotherapy, they would forever refrain from attempting to differentiate between certain procedures employed by osteopaths and those used by masseurs throughout the centuries. As soon as we get it pounded into our heads (we are unable to make use of a stronger expression, under the circumstances) that mechanical stimulation and inhibition, 'a good toning-up treatment,' direct relaxation of muscles, and the like, are not new, are not essential Osteopathy, but are fundamental massage procedures, we will be a little more careful in our expressions, and let us hope, a little more correct in our treatment, and much more successful in therapeutic results."

Volume XI of "The System of Physiologic Therapeutics" had not appeared in May, 1905. It is to present the latest information

on radiotherapy, serotherapy, organotherapy, blood-letting, principles of therapeutics, etc. Recent opinions by the highest authorities on most of these subjects have been presented in other chapters of this book. It remains to be seen whether these methods also have proven entirely futile, according to the latest conclusions, in preventing the ravages of disease.

From what has appeared in this and the preceding chapters of this book, as well as from the thoughtful study of the history of medical theories and practices, as presented by reputable authorities, it is evident that present prevailing methods are substantially the same as for centuries. The preparation of drugs has become more refined and elaborate, their terminology has been altered to conform to new chemical compounds, and their administration has been varied to suit changing fads or fashions. But with it all the assumptions of the profession are unchanged, its empiricism is unaltered, and its arrogance is more lofty than ever before. Mineral poisons are used as hitherto; and the putrefactive and toxic products of animal life are more highly praised than ever before. There may be "refinement" in the preparations, but the same old theories and practices remain, notwithstanding the claim of the profession that medicine is now scientific and far in advance of all previous conditions.

Still clinging to the idea of stimulating, or depressing, or inhibiting, or soothing, or hypnotizing, or doing something by the use of extraneous agencies, the profession has not only tried almost every conceivable means of drug medication, but has also invented numberless appliances equally unscientific and ineffective. It has sought in vain for some specific that could overcome each disease or each symptom and restore health. Not till Dr. Still laid down as a verified fact the principle that all protective and curative power lies within the body itself, and that the body is a perfect mechanism, able, when properly adjusted, to perform all the duties devolving upon it, did it dawn upon the world that most of the agencies used by the medical profession are useless in nearly all cases, and positively harmful in many.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Doctor, no medicine. We are machines made to live—organized expressly for that purpose. Such is our nature. Do not counteract the living principle. Leave it at liberty to defend itself, and it will do better than your drugs.—NAPOLEON.

Enough has been said about Osteopathy in the preceding chapters to give the reader a general idea as to its principles and their applications, and to differentiate it from all other systems. All knowledge pertaining to protoplasm, to the cell, to all varieties of tissues as to structure and function, to that all important element the life principle, etc., is involved in the fundamental principles enunciated, and is valuable to the osteopath. No attempt is made here to discuss these profound subjects in relation to Osteopathy. Only a few of the gross facts, as it were, are given.

DEFINITION.

It is doubtful whether or not a satisfactory definition of Osteopathy has ever been presented, and it may not yet be possible to make a formal specific statement as to what it is, because its limitations are not yet established. New fields are opening up daily, rich in possibilities for Osteopathy. There are but few intelligent osteopaths who have not found cases which they have successfully treated, but which were, at first, thought to be beyond the domain of osteopathic science and art. The three fundamental principles upon which Dr. Still founded Osteopathy, as shown in Chapter II, are the viewpoints from which every true osteopath surveys his work. They are fixed, and every conceivable case bears a certain relation to those points, which relation can be established with almost geometric precision.

Many attempts have been made to define Osteopathy. The late Dr. G. D. Hulett made the following statement on page 18 of his "Principles of Osteopathy:"

"All systems and sciences, whether related to healing or other aspect of human endeavor, are a result of growth. Growth presupposes a beginning less mature than the end. Hence it were presumption at the present time to attempt to set definite limits to the science of Osteopathy. Professor Ladd, of Yale, states a very important fact when he says that the proper definition of a science is one of the latest and most difficult achievements of that science. Recognizing the extreme youth of Osteopathy, we must be content with only a provisional setting of limitations in any attempt at a statement of its constituent elements. Admitting this to be the case, yet it is not deemed presumptuous to attempt to formulate in a concise manner the essential ideas in the form of what may be called a definition."

On page 20, he suggests the following definition, which he elaborates in the chapters that follow:

"A system of therapeutics which, recognizing that the maintenance and restoration of normal function are alike dependent on a force inherent in protoplasm, and that function perverted beyond the limits of self-adjustment, is dependent on a condition of structure perverted beyond those limits, attempts the re-establishment of normal function by manipulative measures designed to render to the organism such aid as will enable it to overcome or adapt itself to the disturbed structure."

From many other proposed definitions the following are selected:

"Osteopathy is that system or science of healing that uses the natural resources of the body as curative agents. To this end means are used for the adjustment of structural conditions and relations that may have become abnormal, in order to insure the proper preparation and distribution of the fluids and forces of the body, and to secure the co-operation of functional activities, so as to promote harmony within the body mechanism."—J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph. D., M. D., D. O.

"Osteopathy is a system of medicine characterized by close adherence to the physiological axiom that perfect health depends on a perfect circulation and perfect nerve control in every tissue of the body. Its etiology emphasizes physical perversions of tissue relations as causes of disease. Its diagnosis is mainly dependent on

the discovery of physical lesions by means of palpation. Its therapeutics comprehends (1) manipulation, including surgery, for purposes of readjusting tissue relations; (2) scientific dietetics; (3) personal and public hygiene."—Dain L. Tasker, D. O.

"Osteopathy is a system of treating disease without drugs by the use of the hands to adjust all parts of the human mechanism to perfect mechanical relations. It is that science which finds in disturbed mechanical relations of the anatomical parts of the body the causes of disease, and which is employed to cure disease by applying technical knowledge and high manual skill to the correction of all disturbed relations occurring in the mechanical arrangement of the body. It is a science founded upon the principles of anatomy and physiology.

"The word does not mean the treatment of the bones, nor of bone diseases. It was used as a name because the founder discovered the importance of disturbances in the bony frame-work of the body in causing disease. He studied the skeleton as the foundation of anatomy, upon which science he grounded his system. The meaning of the word applies not only to derangements of bony parts, but as well to disturbed relations of ligaments, tendons, blood-vessels, muscles, nerves, and of any body tissue."—*Journal of Osteopathy*.

"Osteopathy is that science or system of healing which, using every means of diagnosis, with a view to discovering not only the symptoms, but the causes of disease, seeks, by scientific manipulations of the human body, and other physical means, the correcting and removing of all abnormalities in the physical relations of the cells, tissues, and organs of the body, particularly the correcting of misplacements of organs or parts, the relaxing of contracted tissues, the removing of obstructions to the movements of fluids, the removing of interferences with the transmission of nerve impulses, the neutralizing, and removing of septic or foreign substances from the body; thereby restoring normal physiological processes, through the re-establishment of normal chemical and vital relations of the cells, tissues, and organs of the body, and resulting in restoration of health through the automatic stimulation and free operation of the inherent resistant and remedial forces within the body itself."—C. M. T. Hulett, D. O.

The present writer ventures to suggest the following: Osteopathy is that school of medical practice whose distinctive method consists in (1) a physical examination to determine the condition of the mechanism and functions of all parts of the human body; (2) a specific manipulation to restore the normal mechanism and

re-establish the normal functions; and, (3) the adoption of all hygienic measures conducive to the restoration and maintainance of health. This definition lays stress upon the following points: (1) Correct diagnosis based upon a physical examination. The osteopath must know the normal and recognize any departure from it as a possible factor in disease. There is not one fact known to the anatomist or physiologist that may not be of vital importance to the osteopath. Hence a correct diagnosis based upon such knowledge is necessary. (2) Removal of the cause of disease. A deranged mechanism must be corrected by mechanical means specifically applied, which is the most natural and only direct method of procedure. This work is not done by any of the methods of other schools. After the mechanism has been corrected little remains to be done to restore function; but stimulation or inhibition of certain nerve centers may give temporary relief and aid nature. (3) Wholesome living, both in sickness and in health. All the means employed by other schools, including proper use of pure air, water, food, heat and cold, exercise and rest, cleanliness and surgery, and public hygiene and sanitary science, are the common heritage of all schools, and especially in line with osteopathic theory and practice.

It will be seen that practically all of the above definitions lay stress upon diagnosis in the sense of determining the first cause, the *causa causans*, and the relations between it and the secondary causes which often determine the most noticeable symptoms. This is a new principle in diagnosis, absolutely unlike any ever applied, except in occasional cases, by any other school of physicians. The definitions also provide for treatment in accordance with the diagnosis; hence the treatment suggested, except in occasional cases, is absolutely unlike any other that has ever been proposed.

It is not claimed that no one ever recognized an osteopathic principle or put it into practice before Dr. Still. History shows that many had grasped and applied principles essentially osteopathic long before Osteopathy, or anything like it, as a complete system ever entered the human mind. But in almost every case where the principle was seen, its application was never dreamed of. Men in all ages of the world had observed the force of steam, and many of them had seen it lift the kettle lid as often as Watt had;

but only he thought of developing a machine which would enable him to use steam whenever power was wanted. So others knew much of anatomy, physiology, and pathology, but only Dr. Still thought of developing a system based upon that knowledge which would enable him to cope with all disease to which the human body is heir.

There is probably no one thing more noticeable in medical literature to-day than the almost universal failure to recognize the osteopathic idea that diseased conditions are, or ever may be, due to derangement of form and consequent disturbance of function. Any change of size, texture, structure, position, relation, is a change of form, an anatomical derangement, a lesion in the osteopathic sense, a possible cause for disease. A failure of any part of the body to do its duty is a disturbance of function, generally caused by some derangement of form. These are essential osteopathic ideas, but they are almost completely ignored by the drug schools of practice; hence the firm basis upon which Osteopathy rests in contrast with those systems based upon symptoms in both diagnosis and practice.

It is remarkable how little the statement of the fundamental ideas underlying Osteopathy have changed since first enunciated by Dr. Still in 1874. Yet not surprising, because he stated in plain language the truth, and truth then is the same now and will not change with the lapse of time. Dr. Still was the first to discover and announce a great truth,—a scientific fact,—the one upon which Osteopathy is built, and restatements of that truth must always mean the same thing, no more, no less, or the language in which it is stated is at fault. Chapter II contains a statement of those fundamental principles from which Osteopathy was evolved, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. A later presentation of the subject by Dr. Still appears in the *Journal of Osteopathy* for August, 1902. It serves as a definition and makes clear the whole theory and practice as viewed by the founder of the science:

“Disease is the result of physiological discord. With this fact established in the mind of the doctor of Osteopathy as a truth, he is warranted then in hunting the facts that would prove the position, that disease is the result of physiological discord in the func-

tioning of the organs or parts of the physiological laboratory of life. Thus, as an explorer or seeker of the cause of disease he would naturally reason that the variations from the physiological perfection would naturally be found in disordered nerve connections to the degree of breaking or shutting off the normal circuit of nerve force from the brain to any part of the body that should be sustained by that force when normally conducted to any organ as the power necessary to its process of vital functioning. If this be true, there is nothing left in his procedure but to find the break or obstruction to the natural passage of blood or any other fluid that is necessary to a normal condition, which is health itself. Thus, the physician of any school of the healing art must know and act upon the philosophy that disease is the result of physiological discord. The cause of disease can be traced to bony variations from the base of the skull to the bottom of the feet, in the joints of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, the articulations with the sacrum, also the arms and lower limbs. Strains by lifting, jolts, jars, falls, or anything that would cause any organ of the chest or abdomen to be moved from its normal to an abnormal position, is cause sufficient to confound the harmony of natural functioning of the whole viscera both above and below the diaphragm and be the cause of an unhealthy supply of nerve fluid and force to the limbs and the organs of the body both internal and external with the brain included. Thus, we have given about what we consider a short philosophical definition of what we mean by the word Osteopathy. We use the bones as fulcrums and levers to adjust from the abnormal to the normal that the harmonious functioning of the viscera of the whole body may show forth perfection, that condition which is known as good health."

DR. A. T. STILL THE FIRST OSTEOPATH.

All history points to the fact that the measures used by osteopaths were not used, except in a few isolated and generally obscure instances, under the name Osteopathy, massage, manual therapeutics, bone setting, or any other appellation, before they were employed by Dr. A. T. Still. Furthermore, it is not practiced in 1905, by any except graduates of regularly established schools of Osteopathy. It is true that certain manipulative methods resembling Osteopathy are used by some who have taken a correspondence course or read an illustrated book; but they generally fall so far short of the osteopathic idea that it is as unreasonable and as incorrect to speak of them as osteopaths as to call a layman who gives

a drink of catnip tea to a sick child a doctor, or one who takes a little splinter out of a finger or binds up a wound, a surgeon. Yet in a number of cases the essential facts of Osteopathy have forced themselves to the attention of thoughtful men; but *not one of them, till Dr. Still, had the grasp of intellect, the accuracy of knowledge, the persistency of purpose, the thirst for truth, the desire to relieve suffering, the love for man, and the confidence in God to enable him to formulate those facts, and through them establish a complete system of therapeutics.*

OTHERS APPROACHED THE OSTEOPATHIC IDEA.

That others came near grasping the osteopathic idea is evidenced by the following taken from an article in the *Osteopathic World* for July, 1903, on "Osteopathic Forerunners," by A. A. Erz, of San Francisco. His translation is from "Der Arzt als Hausfreund" ("The Physician as a House Friend"), by Dr. S. Rupprict, fourth edition, published at Glogan, in 1861.

"When we consider that through the nerves alone the vital force is diffused over the whole body—and that on not only the sensation and motion, but also the nutrition, the making of the blood and juices, every secretion and excretion, in short, the whole animal household, are depending, and considering that the spine is the root of diversified nerve branching; thus one will understand not only how highly important, but also how very various the disturbances of our health can be, as being based on a morbid or abnormal condition of the spine. Every only somewhat essential part of our body has its own peculiar nerves on which depend its function as well as its sensibility; and all have their separate origin in different parts of the spine. Now, if these parts of origin become diseased or affected, the whole nerve at the same time becomes diseased; however, only at its end, *i. e.*, at that portion for which it is originally intended this diseased condition is noticed by observing that either sensation, or motion, or the special function of that part or organ of our body appears to be disturbed, in consequence of which either violent pain or convulsions and cramps, or other disturbances in life of that particular tissue will appear; because its life supporting and regulating force is morbidly changed or suppressed. Thus the throat, the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the bladder, the uterus, the limbs, etc., may get into diseased condition, just as that portion of the spine is diseased or af-

fects whence the respective nerves belonging to that particular part of the body take their origin. Such a disturbance, however, is very easily and quite often produced by an inflammatory irritation, which has this peculiarity that the pain is usually insignificant in the back and may indeed be wanting there altogether, and that it can only be perceived by gently pressing every single vertebra of the whole spine from the neck down. Only then the patient often feels but a slight sensation, be it at one or more vertebræ; often, however, a very severe pain is felt, which as quick as lightning is transmitted to the suffering part in a distance. Yes, indeed, sometimes the most intense pains in other parts may bring the patient to the point of despair without imagining that the cause of this could be looked for in the back. This is actually one of the principal reasons why the trouble very often is not understood, and the condition of the spinal column is overlooked, although there is nothing easier than to come to an understanding about that, because anybody can soon locate the sore spot in a patient by means of the pressure mentioned. With troubles of the head, for instance, in case of vertigo, or buzzing in the ear, or disturbed eyesight, etc., one must not neglect to examine carefully also the upper vertebræ of the neck by means of that pressure described already. * * *

"From this rather superficial allusion it must be evident that there is hardly a disease the origin of which may often be due to no other cause than such an inflammation or irritation of the spine, or a spinal lesion of some kind, and certainly, far more important than the feeling of the pulse, the examining of the tongue and of the urine, is the examination of the spine, as mentioned above. I have seen how approaching amaurosis, dangerous hemorrhages of the uterus, malign stomach troubles, leukorrhea, pulmonary consumption, even recurrent miscarriages were caused by such spinal lesions, and often have I been fortunate enough—only through my means of correctly recognizing and locating the seat of the trouble—to render speedy relief where the patient had been suffering for years."

Dr. Erz comments on the above as follows:

"He does not tell us what further osteopathic use he made of his discovery, and in what his peculiar treatment—if he did have any—consisted. He may have had some peculiar physical treatment of his own, and may have kept the secret for himself. Finally he recommends the old-time customary bleeding or an application of cantharides, or a blistering salve, etc."

The above statement by Dr. Rupprich was doubtless read by thousands of the most learned doctors half a century ago. But it

probably made no impression whatever upon most of them. They continued with their dosing, bleeding, and other anti-physiological methods, and looked with contempt upon any treatment strictly in accord with the announced facts of anatomy and physiology.

Most physicians are more or less familiar with Hilton's great work on "Rest and Pain." It teems with thoughts suggestive to the osteopath. Dr. J. M. Littlejohn, in an article in the *Boston Osteopath* for February, 1901, brings out so clearly the fact that Drs. Hilton, Martyn, and Embleton grasped very clearly certain facts in anatomy essential to Osteopathy, yet never applied them, that he is quoted at length:

"Hilton says that 'pain in the anterior and lateral parts of the head, which are supplied by the fifth nerve, would suggest that the cause must be somewhere in the area of the distribution of the other portions of the fifth nerve. So if the pain be expressed behind, the cause must assuredly be connected with the great or small occipital nerve, and in all probability depends on disease of the spine between the first and second cervical vertebræ.' * * *

"Another important principle enunciated by Hilton is that 'diseases of the spine may begin in the vertebræ or in the intervertebral substance—I think upon the whole, most frequently in the intervertebral substance, or where this is joined to the vertebra. This rather supports the view that diseases of the spine are very often the result of accident, because we know that in accidents, at least so far as I have been able to discover, the most frequent lesion or injury to the spine is a partial severance of the vertebra from the intervertebral substance; and I suspect the same thing obtains with respect to diseases of the spine. The pain associated with diseased spine to which I now refer, is found upon the skin supplied by the nerves which escape from the vertebral canal through the intervertebral foramina close to the bones or intervertebral substances, either of which, as I have said, may be the seat of the disease. It is upon the recognition and right interpretation of the cause of this pain upon the surface of the body that we ought to place the best prospect of early and correct diagnosis in spinal disease.'

"Why does the lesion involve the juncture of the vertebra with the intervertebral substance? Because 'the junction of a more to a less elastic body is the weakest spot, and therefore receives the full effect of a strain.' This illustrates how Hilton makes use of the vital characteristics of nerve expression and tissue vitality as the basis of diagnosing diseases. Numberless other instances may be gleaned

from the work on 'Rest and Pain.' For example, in a case of severe abdominal pain, increasing in the erect posture, on both sides just above the pit of the stomach, Hilton, in 1851, found 'disease with slight displacement, between the sixth and seventh dorsal vertebræ, and pressure upon the vertebræ produced the pain in front.'

* * *

"Dr. Martyn, in the *British Medical Journal* for 1864, explains why dorsointercostal pain is limited almost entirely to the sixth, seventh, and eighth intercostal spaces on the left side. 'The aortic arch impinges on the left side of the third dorsal vertebra, and opposite the fourth, fifth, and sixth it receives contributions to its plexus from the corresponding ganglia of the sympathetic, while its plexus again contributes to the heart. These sympathetic ganglia have, however, just received branches from the intercostal nerves themselves; and so it is that the heart and the intercostal spaces (fourth, fifth, and sixth) are supplied by the same nerves. Now the fourth, fifth, and sixth intercostal nerves are those which give off large lateral cutaneous branches, descending over two ribs before they terminate in the skin over the sixth, seventh, and eighth intercostal spaces.'" * * *

"Along this line, Dr. Embleton, in a paper published in 1870, presented to the British Medical Association, explains the shoulder-tip pain, on the basis of its origin in the pneumogastric filaments which enter the hepatic plexuses, 'and that then by the intimate connection between the vagus and the spinal accessory it is expressed in the branches of the latter which supply the trapezius and which communicate beneath it with the third and fourth cervical nerves.

* * * Its ordinary seat is not in the clavicle, but in the edge of the trapezius rather than in the clavicle; and the trunks of the vagus and the outer division of the spinal accessory, as far as they are amenable to examination, are abnormally sensitive to pressure.'" * * *

The following quotation is from an article on "Brain-fag, and Its Effects on Health," by John Knott, M. A., M. D. (Univ. Dub.; M. R. C. P. I.; M. R. I. A., Dublin), in the *New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, November 21, 1903. It confirms the osteopathic theory, but the application made by Osteopathy in the curing of diseases does not receive a hint.

"A fairly accurate knowledge of the structure and functions of the central nervous system has been attained only within a very recent period indeed. It is now well known that the human body, as in the case of other animals, is essentially formed of a series of

minute conducting threads, called 'nerves,' each of which is connected at one end with one of the fundamental cells of which the various tissues are built up; and, at the other, with a nerve cell, which regulates all the functions of the latter. The rest is merely padding and protective covering—the 'leather or prunello' of the complete organic structure. The nutrition of these physiological units is supplied from the blood, minute tubular vessels containing which ramify everywhere among those threads and cells of the body. The blood-vessels are themselves supplied by absorption, from the products of digestion within the alimentary canal; and the nutrient contents pass out, by a process of leakage, to the various tissues in their neighborhood. How the latter select their own pabulum from the constituents of the blood, and so skilfully repair the waste which continually goes on during the existence of life, is explainable only by the influence of a vital force—a power of organic life, the heart of whose mystery has not yet been plucked out by the scientific physiologist. It is, however, well known that the amount of blood supplied to the tissues, and the peculiar selective power of the latter, by which they regulate their own nutrition, are both directly governed by the central nervous system. Accordingly, when the influence of the latter has been completely cut off from any portion of the living body, nutrition entirely fails, and local death is the result. When the demonstration of this connection has once been satisfactorily understood, it will be seen to follow, as a corollary, that if the nervous system is not in a condition to perform its usual functions the nutrition—*i. e.*, the health—of the whole body must suffer."

Authorities not only warrant the claims of Osteopathy, but unconsciously in many cases, answer the ill-advised criticism against the system. "By their own mouths shall they be convicted." C. P. McConnell, M. D., D. O., in an article describing the spinal column, which appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, December, 1903, cites several standard authorities. The quotations and comments on them are so apt that they are given below in full:

"The spinal cord is suspended within the spinal canal in subarachnoid fluid, which entirely insulates it, and, meantime, surrounded by this liquid, and insulated by it, the spinal cord itself is out of reach of any blood-supply, except such as can come to it from the brain above, or else along the nerve-roots at the sides. And, in fact, the supply of this important part becomes, if I may so speak, one of nature's difficulties. Let us see how the difficulty is met. The blood-supply to the spinal cord is carried out by slender vessels which come from the vertebral arteries within the brain."

There are three of these arteries, one on the front and two on the vessels which come from the vertebral arteries within the cranium. back of the cord; they are very slender, and yet have to run along its whole length. No arteries so small as these run so great a length elsewhere in the body, and pressure falls rapidly in minute arteries as the length of pipe increases, so that it becomes necessary to reinforce these slender vessels whenever possible, and advantage is taken of the nerve-roots to send up little reinforcing arteries along these.

* * * When you approach the tip of the cord the supply from below becomes exceedingly precarious, and even apt to fail entirely because upon the long strands of the cauda equina the small arteries are too narrow and too long to reinforce the cord with certainty. * * *

“* * * Hence we see that the tip of the spinal cord, corresponding to the lower limbs and sphincters, is much more weakly organized as to its circulation than all the upper parts of the cord.

* * * I believe it is by impediment to the exceedingly and peculiarly difficult blood-supply of the caudal end of the spinal cord that all these various conditions lead to paralytic weakness of the lower limbs, and they are to be met by conditions improving the circulation, if possible.”—Croonian Lectures, quoted in Clevenger on ‘Spinal Concussions,’ page 195.

“The foregoing is certainly an interesting quotation and shows logically and conclusively the efficiency of osteopathic treatment on the spinal cord. If Osteopathy is anything it is a common sense rational treatment. Those who desire the study of the physiology of the blood-supply farther and, also, some more of the detailed osteopathic theory, I must refer to osteopathic works and Schaffer’s ‘Physiology,’ Volume II. I would like very much to go more in detail, but my article is already getting lengthy. The student will find some exceedingly interesting material in the references.

“‘What has happened, * * * when a man has fallen with his back upon the ground? It is possible that the spinal marrow, obeying the law of gravitation, may, as the body falls, precipitate itself in the same direction, fall back toward the arches of the vertebrae, and be itself concussed in that way. Or the little filaments of the sensitive and motor nerves, which are delicately attached to the spinal marrow, may, for a moment, be put in a state of extreme tension, because, as they pass through the intervertebral foramina, they are fixed there by dura mater; and, if the spinal marrow be dragged from them the intermediate parts must necessarily be put upon the stretch, producing at the same time the ‘pins and needles’ sensation, and also explaining the symptoms felt on the following day. It is impossible that these symptoms could be the result of

anything but some structural disturbance; and they are, to my mind, the evidence of decided injury to the nerves or marrow, although what that injury may be is not ascertainable.'

"The foregoing quotation is from Hilton's 'Rest and Pain.' Clevenger comments upon it as follows:

"These views of Hilton's are capable of extension to wrenches, etc., of the vertebræ, not only disturbing the precarious circulation of the cord, but by strains inducing more or less permanent irritation of the nerve-roots and meninges, and, what seems to have been wholly lost sight of by all writers, lesions of the soft and poorly protected spinal sympathetic communicating fibers.'

"Is not this hitting pretty close to osteopathic ideas? But alas! they forget their application of practical anatomy when it comes to treatment.

"Relative to the sympathetic nerve importance I must refer the reader to another work besides Clevenger, Fox—"Influence of Sympathetic on Disease." I am sorry space and time forbids further extracts on the sympathetic nerve in relation to spinal injuries.

"Another writer—Moullin—"Sprains—Their Consequences and Treatment,' 1891, page 152, among many fine ideas has the following to say relative to sprains of the back and neck:

"One of the most singular features in connection with these sprains is the way in which the backbone itself, and the muscular and ligamentous structures around it, are overlooked and ignored. Even in the ordinary accidents of every day life there is a great tendency to lay everything that is serious and lasting to the credit of the spinal cord. In railway cases there is no hesitation at all; if any serious result ensues, it must be the consequence of damage this structure has sustained, or of inflammation following it. Little or no attention is paid to anything else. Yet it is difficult to see why the other structures should enjoy immunity. The vertebral column may be strained, especially in the cervical and lumbar regions; the ligaments torn or stretched; the nerves bruised or crushed; the smaller joints between the segments twisted and wrenched; the muscles detached from their bed and torn across, or thrown into such a state of cramp that they become rigid and unable to act with freedom; or the fibrous sheath which contains them and helps to secure the bones laid open and filled with blood. Results, in short, of the most serious description are not uncommon, and often leave lasting evidence of their existence behind, when the spinal cord escapes completely.'

"The foregoing was written some fifteen years or so ago by an English surgeon, and what good did it do the medical profession? Even the surgeon that wrote it did not know how to meet the con-

ditions rationally. It has remained for Dr. Still to give to the world a logical system of therapeutics. The M. D.'s have been running after false therapeutic gods. When occasionally they found one of the converging paths they immediately lost its significance and got into a diverging road. I can not resist the temptation to give just one more short quotation from an old book, Page, 'Railway Injuries; with Special Reference to Those of the Back and Nervous System,' 1892, page 29, that is apropos of our article:

"'While then the victims of railway collision [the author is treating of railway injuries in particular, but other injuries bear the same features] are not by any means exempted from liability to suffer from any and every form of lesion of the spinal cord and its membranous coverings, accumulated experience leaves no longer any doubt that these grave results are most uncommon, and that though the back is especially prone to suffer injury in this form of accident, it is the extra spinal structures which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, bear the brunt of the violence and suffer from it.'

"The question naturally arises, why was not Osteopathy discovered before? This can only be answered by the question, why have nearly all the great advances in surgery been discovered in the past decade or two? Simply ignorance and superstition. Hence, it is seen there is plenty of detached and fragmentary evidence bearing upon our interpretation of spinal injuries and mal-alignment; although not one authority prior to Dr. Still even suggested the osteopathic method of cure or relief of these spinal disorders, let alone their application to diseases in general."

We often find writers in medical journals advancing old ideas with all the eclat of a discoverer. Below is given a quotation from a very good article in *Medical News*, March 18, 1905, by John P. Arnold, M. D., by way of illustration. It is osteopathic as far as it goes, but he fails to give expression to the fundamental osteopathic idea. Judging from the way his school has denounced osteopaths for accepting such ideas, we might expect a tirade of abuse to be hurled against the author; but as it comes through the good old channels, we may look for many of them to accept what he says and go right on giving drugs to correct those defective backs. It is a good beginning, and it is a pity that every M. D. in the United States can not read the article, and follow it by the study of scores of other facts just as essential to the osteopath. Let them get back to the primary conditions and their causes. Then they will be pre-

pared to grasp the idea of the osteopathic treatment. Dr. Arnold dwells upon the importance of the vasomotor cells, all of which is very good, but which is so old to the osteopath that he wonders how the importance of this knowledge has been "almost entirely neglected" by the medical profession so long. Among other good things, Dr. Arnold says:

"In the physical examination of patients one very important part of the body is almost entirely neglected, and in general diagnosis this neglected part of the body is one of the most important to be examined, namely, the back.

"In every case of disease, whether acute or chronic, marked indications will be found by a careful examination of the spine in the region supplied by the posterior primary divisions of the spinal nerves corresponding to those segments of the spinal cord from which the affected parts derive their innervation. No part of the body can be functionally or structurally diseased without there being a disturbance either primarily or secondarily in those segments of the cord from which the part receives its nerve supply, and these diseased conditions invariably express themselves by indications which can be readily detected along the spinal column by a careful examination.

"The question will be immediately asked by the readers of this paper as to what physical signs may be elicited which indicate these conditions? In the first place, I may state that there are so few people in perfect health that it is seldom that one sees a perfectly symmetrical back. There are few people who are not compelled at some time during their lives to seek the advice of a physician, and in all of those cases in which the individual struggles through life with some crippled organ, there will be found expressions of distinct impairment of the nervous mechanism of the parts involved which are invariably indicated by a careful examination of the back. In all of the cases of chronic disease which have come under my observation there have been disturbances of the nervous mechanism of the disordered part, usually dependent upon a deficient tonus of its blood vessels, which is the result of a deficient blood supply to the segments of the spinal cord from which the vasomotor nerves arise."

The same Dr. John P. Arnold quoted above has an article in the *New York Medical Journal* and *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, May 13, 1905, in which he shows the futility of drug medication and the imperfect knowledge at present of living protoplasm. But he

thinks he has made some wonderful discoveries, all of which were applied by Dr. Still about forty years ago. It will be observed, however, that Dr. Arnold says nothing about the real causes of the spinal conditions as demonstrated by Osteopathy; and, of course, he does not make use of the fundamental osteopathic procedures in correcting the derangements which are the primary causes of the conditions. In short, inhibition and stimulation, the old drug ideas in a greatly improved form, seem to be his only methods. Here are three quotations:

"I found that pressure upon the occipital nerves produced a certain amount of cerebral anæmia."

"We find that pressure along the spinal column and in certain regions of the neck does produce distinct changes in the circulation in the central nervous system."

"We find that internal conditions, no matter what they may be, manifest themselves by certain distinct signs that may be observed by the proper examination of the back. For instance, I have not seen any case of dyspepsia, no matter of what type, in which there was not distinct evidences in the mid-dorsal region of a disturbance of the nervous mechanism controlling the stomach, and here we have to realize the fact that we have not only a nervous mechanism to the blood vessels of the stomach, but one controlling in part the musculature of the walls of the stomach itself. If we examine a case of asthma we will find the disturbance in the upper dorsal region between the third and the seventh, and so on throughout the whole list of diseases."

CONTRAST OF METHODS.

The facts set forth in the above quotations, and many others, were discovered independently by Dr. Still and have been in constant use by osteopaths in diagnosing diseases ever since the advent of Osteopathy. Contrast their methods with that of other schools which rely almost wholly upon symptoms distant from the seat of the real cause of the trouble, except in a few isolated cases, such as those given above.

Dr. Still does not consider the M. D.'s methods of diagnosis of much value when it comes to treating the disease. He has but little respect for the doctor that has to resort to the use of a clinical thermometer,—a "pig tail thermometer," as he often calls it,—every time he wants to find out the conditions of the patient's tem-

perature. In his characteristic manner he makes the following statement as to the methods of examination and diagnosis by medical doctors. He resorts to a semi-military language in keeping with his long experience in the military service of his country. The quotation appears in *The Bulletin* for January, 1902:

"He has learned how to tell what his patient's temperature is each day for a week. How much headache, limbache he has had, how body-tired and how sore he has been. How thirsty he was; how many times the bowels moved in twenty-four hours. How brown, red, or furrowed the tongue has been in the first, the fifth, seventh, ninth, and fifteenth days, but he has never been told by his school that these symptoms are only the effects and not the cause of disease.

"'Now we have the symptoms and we will put them all in a row and name the disease,' says the medical doctor. 'We will name it typhoid, bilious, or some other name before we begin to treat it. Now that we have named it we will run out our munitions of war and pour in hot shot and shell at each symptom.' The command is given, 'throw into the enemy's camp a large shell of purgative, marked mercurous chloride.' Then the order comes to stop that groaning and those pains, 'fire a few shots into the arm with a hypodermic syringe loaded with a grain of morphine,' is the next command. Then one might add, 'look at the pigtailum oftenum and note the temperum till it reaches 106,' but he is given no idea of the cause of the trouble on which to reason."

The above criticism gives an idea of what Osteopathy is not. It may be tinged with sarcasm and saturated with ridicule, but it does not so seriously arraign the methods of the medical doctors as the following, taken from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for January 4, 1902, which evidently is intended to tell what the regular practice of medicine is as well as what it is not:

"I want to ask you seriously: Has this branch of medicine, namely, materia medica, as far as real merit of the matter that enters into the remedies, kept step with the rapid advancement of other departments of the healing art? I believe I must answer this negatively. * * *

"Now what is the use of making a diagnosis which entails so much study and work? We auscultate, percuss, use the microscope, analyze the blood, urine, and sputum, take cultures, test eyes, hearing, reflexes, palpate; we explore with the X-ray, sounds, specula, meatoscope, laryngoscope; we catheterize ureters, and, in fact, what

do we not do to a patient,—well, we finally arrive at a diagnosis. We know what is the matter; then we begin to prescribe, and the trouble begins.

“As long as we use uncertain missiles, at uncertain distances, with uncertain hope that something may do some good, I see no use in drilling our medical recruits unless we can equip them with a more exact and uniform armamentarium.”

We have the testimony of Dr. Frank Billings, in his inaugural address as President of the American Medical Association, as published in the journal of the association, May 9, 1903, that the profession has not, with few exceptions, passed beyond the ability to name diseases. “We hopefully look,” and go on experimenting in the good old way that has accomplished so little:

“With most of us, our present methods of clinical observation enable us to do little more than name the disease. In the vast majority of the infectious diseases we are hopeless to apply a specific cure. Drugs, with the exception of quinine in malaria, and mercury in syphilis, are valueless as cures. The prevention and cure of most of the infectious diseases is a problem which scientific medicine must solve. What is true of the infectious diseases is also true of the afflictions of mankind due to chemical influences within the body. We know but little of diabetes, of the primary blood diseases, or of the various degenerative processes of age and disease. We hopefully look to chemistry to reveal to us the cause of these and other conditions. Experimental medicine must be the means of removing the ignorance which still embraces so many of the maladies which afflict mankind.”

On the other hand, the osteopath examines his patient in an entirely different way. His mind is fixed upon finding the cause, yet he does not overlook the symptoms. When he has found the cause he goes to work directly and specifically to remove it, knowing that the symptoms will disappear when the cause is removed. All his treatment has a direct physical relation to the primary cause of the disease. It is all determined by the actual physical condition of the patient. There is no guesswork, no experimenting; no “cut and try” method. It is as direct and specific as the work of any surgeon. The osteopath does not “use uncertain missiles, at uncertain distances, with uncertain hope, that something may do some good.” Probably no clearer statement of the difference be-

tween osteopathic and medical practice has been made than the following by Dr. C. M. T. Hulett:

“Every application, appliance, method or procedure used in the treatment of disease may be classified under one of two heads. If its effect is to modify the vital processes themselves, it is medical. If its effect is to remove conditions which are interfering with those processes, it is osteopathic. Among the first are most drugs used for their physiologic effect, much surgery, electricity, hot air, vibrators, and similar devices. Among the second are manipulations—the removal of lesion, legitimate surgery, antiseptics, germicides, regulation of diet, habits, and life environment. If the X-ray or Finsen light will kill the lupus or cancer germ, the principle of their action is osteopathic.”

THE SCOPE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Osteopathy is often severely criticised by its opponents for presuming to be a system for the treatment of all ailments of the human body. The criticism will apply with equal or greater force to every other system. No intelligent osteopath will claim to cure all kinds of disease nor indeed all cases of any one kind. Destruction or impairment of tissue may become so great as to be beyond all hope of restitution. While such cases are hopeless so far as a cure is concerned, it is no more reprehensible for an osteopath, than for any other doctor, to minister to them. The sick in any stage are entitled to the best services available, and if Osteopathy will give relief as nothing else will when the shadows of death lengthen, it is worthy of all commendation. It has already established the fact that it is able to handle successfully practically all diseases that yield to other methods; and the complete restoration of health to hundreds who sought for it in vain through other systems ought to inspire confidence in Osteopathy.

Upon what basis of fact, the reader may ask, is an osteopath justified in making so strong a claim for his science? The reply is at hand. It is not necessary for him to resort to mysticism, to distort facts, or to manufacture testimony to establish his points. Most of the facts necessary are already fixed by the labors of anatomists, physiologists, and pathologists. Those facts briefly stated are these:

(1). Each and every part of the body has its proper place, form, structure and function, and all are so combined as to form a perfectly working machine capable of self-regulation and self-repair.

(2). Each part of the body is provided with nutrition carried to it in the circulating fluids, and all waste, except from surfaces, is carried away from each part by the same means.

(3). Every part of the body is supplied with nerves which control all its functions, such as motion, sensation, circulation of blood, growth of tissues, secretion, and heat generation and regulation. Impairment or destruction of any of these nerves results in the disturbed, or destroyed, function of the part supplied by them.

(4). Every part of the body will do its duty if it has a chance. That is what it is for and it is a contradiction of thought to say that it will not. This is an axiom, the denial of which involves the denial of both health and disease; it would even mean the denial of the existence of the human body as we know it.

(5). Air, water, and food are the only elements necessary to be put into the body in order to maintain and restore health. The fact that millions have lived healthy lives without anything else is proof that substances foreign to the body are not necessary to its well being. Their presence means discord.

The original osteopathic theory has never been abandoned. No application of osteopathic principles has ever been found useless. No treatment has ever been given by a genuine osteopath without the minimum of injury and the maximum of good to the patient. The osteopath does not experiment with ear, eye, nose, teeth, throat, bronchial, lung, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, pancreatic, intestinal, kidney, bladder, uterine, ovarian, and skin troubles. The treatment of nervous and mental ailments is not an experiment with an osteopath. He seeks the causes of all troubles, removes them, and gives nature a chance to demonstrate its curative power. It is true, that every osteopath may come across cases that puzzle him. Even then he does not resort to the "cut and try" methods of other schools. Knowing as he does the sources of vitality to the part affected, he can stimulate to greater activity or quiet excessive activity and thus accomplish results impossible by any other means.

THE OSTEOPATH'S WORK.

What then does the osteopath do? He simply removes the cause of the trouble if in the physical organism. If there is literally a thorn in the flesh, he removes it. If there is a dead tooth that is giving trouble, he will advise the patient to consult a dentist. If it is a piece of steel imbedded in the substance of the eyeball, he will, unless he has made a specialty of surgery of the eye, recommend an oculist. If he finds an internal tumor that endangers health or life, and the knife is to be used, he will advise that a surgeon, skilled in that special work, be called upon to remove it. In all these things he does just as all physicians of all schools do. These are cases calling for the removal of a foreign substance or of parts that are practically dead and have virtually become a foreign substance so far as their surroundings are concerned. Experience and common sense generally dictate that the offending substance should be removed. But such cases as those mentioned comprise a very small proportion of all the cases a physician is called upon to treat.

The volume of the work of the physician is in the prevention of disease and in the restoration of health to any and every part of the body. Here is where the osteopath excels, to the surprise of those who are not grounded in the essential principles of the science. He succeeds because he applies the same principle he applied when he removed a thorn that was giving trouble. He goes directly to the cause, removes it, and thus gets rid of the obstacle to health of the part. He knows that if a part is not doing its duty there is a cause for it. That cause may be a foreign substance, or a malposition, interfering with the free flow of fluids or the transmission of nerve force, thus interfering first with function and second with structure. He proceeds at once to remove the cause of the trouble, and in doing that sets free all the forces of the body involved in combatting disease and maintaining health.

The prevalent theory of so many doctors that most diseases are due to germs, may be believed. What can the osteopath do to kill them? Surely he must use a germicide. True, he may use an antiseptic, or possibly only soap and water, to remove dead matter and its accompaniments when within reach. But what about those

germs that are in the blood, in the walls of the intestines, in the liver, in the kidneys, in the lungs, in the spinal cord and brain? Surely he will have to administer a drug to kill them. Not at all. When you call to mind the fact that pure blood flowing naturally is the greatest antiseptic known for internal conditions, that no germ can live long or multiply in it, you see what Osteopathy may do. But, you say, if the blood is not pure it must be purified by taking some drug. What are the spleen, the liver, the lymph glands, the lungs, etc., for if not to make pure blood when the food is supplied from which blood is made? Pure blood is not manufactured in an apothecary's shop. It is made in that matchless laboratory within the human body, and when that laboratory is in working order it will send forth a supply of its goods perfect in quality and exact in quantity.

Let it be remembered also that germs do not thrive in live tissues, and that every organ within the body as well as all other parts are supplied with nerves that are necessary to keep them alive. Surround the infected area with healthy tissue and the germs will soon die for want of suitable nourishment. Thus it is evident why Osteopathy has met with such remarkable success in the treatment of such disease as malaria, influenza, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, etc., etc., which are acknowledged by all to be determined by the presence of germs.

Furthermore, it is the nature of the organism to combat these germs. The tissues of the body will destroy them if they have half a chance. There are thousands of cases in which nature has done this work successfully for every one cured by the introduction of an antitoxine. Of course, cleanliness without and within, is the first element in overcoming all germ diseases. Cleaning Havana stopped yellow fever and small-pox. The medical men said cleaning up the city stopped the yellow fever and vaccinating the people stamped out small-pox. One medical man was so unkind as to say: "If they had vaccinated every body for yellow fever and cleaned up the city for small-pox, the results would have been the same." The story is told of General Butler, that when he took possession of New Orleans during the Civil War, the first thing he did was to order the Mayor to clean the city; and, to enforce his command, told

the Mayor he would hang him if yellow fever broke out. No other effective means has ever been found for preventing or overcoming epidemics. Internal cleanliness is also essential, but is impossible without a perfect distribution of nerve force, nutritious blood, a free circulation of all the fluids of the body, and unimpeded excretion. These are the lines along which osteopaths have proven themselves to be experts.

The question is often asked, how does an osteopath treat a patient. It might be proper to say that he does not treat a patient at all; he works to remove the cause of the trouble, according to the conditions found. If your watch stops you do not inquire how the repairer is going to treat your watch to make it run. You know he first examines it to see what is wrong. If it is only dirty he cleans it; if the mainspring is out of order, he fixes it; if a pinion is loose, he tightens it; and so on with all the parts. So with the osteopath in treating a patient. If he finds something wrong in the neck, the back, the hip, he corrects it. If he finds something wrong with the stomach, the heart, the brain, he searches for the cause of the disturbance and tries to remove it. He may not succeed in some cases any better than the jeweler succeeds in repairing every broken or worn out watch that is brought to his shop because it does not keep correct time; but no one would think of blaming a jeweler for not performing a miracle.

The watch repairer uses a variety of instruments in doing his work. None of those instruments have sensation, life. They are tools without power in themselves. The osteopath generally uses his hands only. They have sensation, life. They are trained to detect, instantly, anything wrong, and they are so skillful in movement that they can manipulate the most delicate and sensitive parts with little or no pain and absolutely no danger. The delicate living tissues of the human body are too precious to be pummeled with pounding machines, pierced with steel probes, scraped with curettes, and cut with the scalpel in the hope of curing disease. But if a part is dead it is the province of the surgeon to remove it, making use of the best instruments devised for that purpose. Hence it is evident that a correct osteopathic treatment is the correction of some abnormality by the application of the simplest scientific principles.

DISEASES TREATED.

What diseases then is the osteopath justified in treating confident that in almost every case he can do as much as, or more than, any other? Negatively, it may be said that if there is a part of the body diseased without cause, or that is not dependent upon the free circulation of the blood and lymph for its nutrition, or that is not maintained in structure and in function by its nerve supply, that part is not amenable to osteopathic treatment.

Many think, honestly, that Osteopathy is good for chronic diseases, but can not reach acute cases. By what principles of common sense or by what rules of logic one can arrive at that conclusion is hard to understand. Every one knows that the sooner a displaced or a fractured bone is fixed, the better. Every one knows that the sooner an antidote is given for a poison or the sooner it is removed, the better. Every osteopath knows that it is easier to overcome an acute attack of grip and prevent bad after effects than it is to remove the complications so often found after the drug treatment of this terrible malady. The same is true of other acute diseases as well as grip. The little fire just starting is more easily extinguished than the conflagration resulting from it.

It is hard to get people to understand these simple facts because the reverse has been impressed upon their minds from infancy. They honestly think they must "take something" for every ailment. In order to satisfy their whims many good drug doctors give them bread pills or colored water, and allow nature a chance to do the curing. Let us commend them for this, if it is the best they know.

PROPHYLAXIS.

Osteopathy is better able to judge of the probability of a disease before it makes its appearance by the usual symptoms than any other system. Almost any one, even a layman, may say with truth and in absolute confidence that a certain person with a flat chest, a long neck, sloping shoulders, projecting shoulder blades, and extreme obliquity of the ribs is a fit subject for consumption (phthisis). Why? Because all the conditions favorable for the development of that disease are so evident that "he who runs may

read." The osteopath is trained to look for and recognize every possible cause that may weaken a part so as to lay it subject to disease, and then apply the treatment necessary to remove those causes; or in case it is not absolutely removable make it as nearly inoperative as possible. He does not stop with an examination of these physical signs of weakness, but examines every part of the body, the derangement of which could possibly be a cause for disturbance, to see whether or not any impairment exists.

One illustration will suffice. No one, except possibly some M. D. who wishes to bring Osteopathy into disrepute, as one once did while inveighing against the writer in conversation with a patron, will deny that the nerves and blood and lymph vessels of the feet are wholly dependent for their action upon their unbroken connection with the trunk. Now a disturbance in the foot may be due to a local condition only, as a wound of any kind, in which case local treatment only may be necessary. So far a D. O. would not differ from an M. D., except that, in his treatment, he would not risk impeding the progress of nature by unnatural applications. The osteopath would, however, want to be sure that there was no interference between the injured point and the sources of force and nutrition in the trunk which supply the injured part with life and the power of regeneration. If no local causes were apparent in the foot, the osteopath would, naturally, conclude that the trouble lay nearer the source of the supply of vitality to the foot and treat accordingly.

Again, suppose an osteopath were examining a man for a life insurance company. Would he consider him a good risk if the innervation to the kidneys was interfered with so as to invite Bright's disease; or to the lungs so as to make pneumonia inevitable on the slightest provocation; or to the head so as to interfere with the nerves to the blood-vessels of the brain making them liable to rupture and produce paralysis? The osteopath does not have to wait till the worst has happened before he can do his patient any good. In fact, in the very beginnings of disease, long before the symptoms which all other schools look for appear, he can give the warning and do what no other system does by any direct means; namely, treat where the first cause lies so as to remove it, or at least lessen

its influence. Herein lies one of the strongest merits of Osteopathy; one that has not been applied much yet to the spreading of health and happiness, and to the saving of thousands from the many forms of clearly preventable disease and suffering. Can any one want a higher mission?

Osteopathy does not injure a healthy part in treating any case of disease. The stomach is strengthened in treating for lung troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., instead of being weakened as in the administration of opiates or salicylates. The heart, or circulation, is not injured in headache or any form of nervous diseases as by the taking of a coal tar preparation or any kind of a depressant. The well parts of the body are kept well and the diseased parts are put in a condition to recover, if recovery is possible.

In short, Osteopathy is simply common sense. Theoretically, it rests upon verified knowledge of the human body. Practically, it rests upon the application of skill in recognizing and correcting abnormalities of the human body. It has been attacked by abuse, misrepresentation, ridicule, sneers, contumely, secret contempt; but it has never been opposed by argument. It stands to-day as the only system which requires a thorough study of the human body in health and disease, and which is built upon unassailed and unassailable scientific facts.



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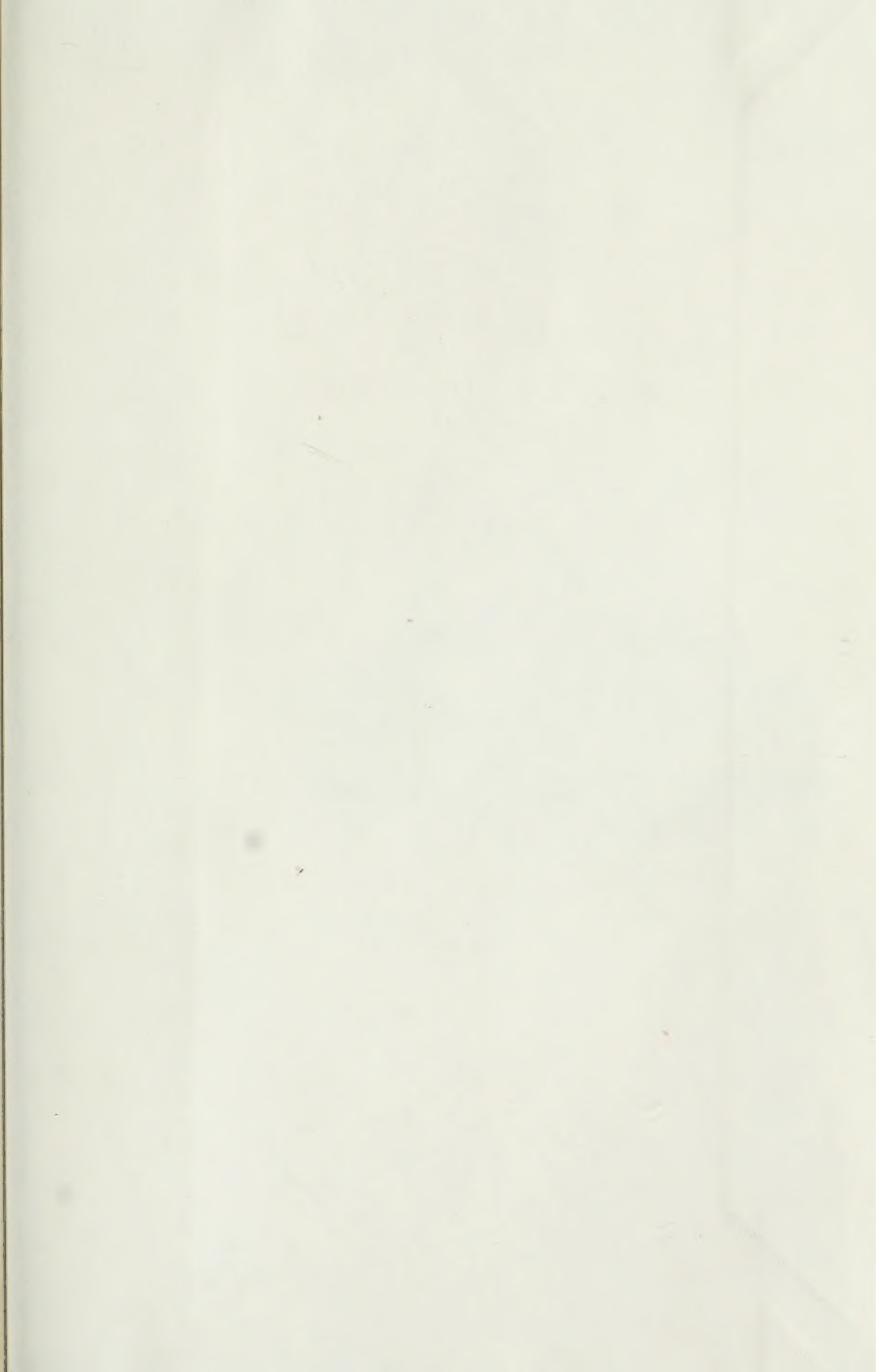
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